THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1882-83.

MADRAS.
HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.
By Appointment in India to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
and to the Madras University.
1882.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Calendar	1
Act of Incorporation	13
Supplementary Act	23
BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.	
The Senate	24
The Faculties...	24
The Syndicate	25
The Registrar	27
EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.	
Matriculation Examination...	28
ARTS.	
First Examination in Arts	33
B. A. Degree Examination	38
M. A. Degree Examination	45
LAW.	
B. L. Degree Examination	55
M. L. Degree Examination	58
MEDICINE.	
L. M. S. Degree Examination	62
M. B. and C. M. Degree Examination	67
M. D. Degree Examination	75
CIVIL ENGINEERING.	
B. C. E. Degree Examination	77
Forms of Application for Registration	84
Form of Procedure to be observed in conferring University Degrees	89

Page.

Academic Robes 92
Examination Centres for December 1882 94
Rules of Affiliation 95

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS 96

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.—

Bellary College 98
Berhampore do. 98
Calicut do. 99
Church Mission College, Tinnevelly 101
Coimbatore College 101
Cuddalore do. 102
High School, Ernakulam 103
Do. Shimoga... 104
Hindu College, Tinnevelly 104
Hindu College, Vizagapatam 105
Jaffna Central School 106
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut 107
Madura College 108
Maharaja's College, Mysore 109
Maharaja's College, Pudukota 109
Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram 110
Mangalore College 111
Noble College, Masulipatam 112
Pachaiyappa's College 113
Pasumalai College, Madura 116
Salem College 117
S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram 117
Do. do. Trichinopoly 117
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore 118

FIRST GRADE COLLEGES.—

Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore. 119
Central College, Bangalore 119

Page.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras 120
Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College 122
Hyderabad College 124
Kumbakonam College 125
Maharaja's College, Trivandram 126
Presidency College 128
Rajahmundry College 129
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam 130
St. Peter's Schools and College, Tanjore 132
Medical College, Madras 133
Civil Engineering College, Madras 135
School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore 137

ENDOWMENTS.

Faculty of Arts 139
The Governor's Scholarship... 139
Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau's Prizes 140
Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize 142
The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships ... 142
The Norton Prize 144
The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal 145
Faculties of Medicine and Engineering 146
Scholarship of the Maharaja of Cochin ... 146
Scholarship of the Maharaja of Travancore ... 147
The Hobart Prize... 149
Amount of Funded Capital... 150
Subjects for Examination in Languages 151
Matriculation 151
First Examination in Arts 154
B. A. Degree Examination 159
M. A. do. do. 164

Page.
Subjects for Examination in History... 169
Do. do. Ethics for M. A. Degree. 170

THE UNIVERSITY.

Senate 171
Faculty of Arts 175
Do. Law 179
Do. Medicine 180
Do. Engineering 180
Syndicate 181
Registrar 181
Publishers 181
Robe-makers 182

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Chancellors 182
Vice-Chancellors 182
Registrars 183
Retired Fellows 183

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

Master of Arts 187
Bachelor of Arts 192
Master of Laws 241
Bachelor of Laws 242
Doctor of Medicine 252
Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery ... 253
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery 254
Bachelor of Civil Engineering 256
Convocation of 1882 260

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF GRADUATES.

Masters of Arts 266
Bachelors of Arts... 268
Masters of Laws 293
Bachelors of Laws 293
Doctors of Medicine 297

Page.

Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery.. 297
Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery 297
Bachelors of Civil Engineering 298
Tabular Statement of Graduates, &c. 299
Members of Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation 300

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1881.

Examiners 301

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS—1881.

Examiners 302
Under-Graduates 303

Appendix 319

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1881-82.

Matriculation Examination ... ... i—lxiii
English i
Sanskrit vii
Latin xii
Arabic xvii
Persian xxi
Urdu xxv
Tamil xxx
Telugu xxxv
Kanarese xlii
Malayalam l
Arithmetic lvi
Algebra lvii
Geometry lviii
Indian History lix
Geography lx
Physics and Chemistry lxii

First Examination in Arts ... ... lxiv—cxxix
English lxiv

Page.

Physiology lxxiii
Sanskrit lxxiv
Latin lxxxii
Persian lxxxvii
Urdu xcii
Tamil xcviii
Telugu cii
Kanarese cx
Malayalam cxvii
History cxxiii
Arithmetic cxxiv
Algebra and Geometry cxxvi
Trigonometry and Euclid cxxviii
B. A. Degree Examination ... ... cxxx—clxxxviii
English cxxx
Sanskrit cxxxviii
Latin cxlv
Tamil cl
Telugu cliv
Kanarese clviii
Malayalam clxiii
Composition in Vernaculars clxix
Pure Mathematics clxix
Statics and Dynamics clxxi
Botany... clxxiii
Physics clxxiii
Deductive Logic... clxxiv
Inductive Logic and Definition ... clxxvii
Hydrostatics and Pneumatics clxxix
Optics and Astronomy clxxxi
Chemistry clxxxiii
Theory of Morals clxxxiii
History of Morals clxxxv

Page.

Psychology clxxxvi

History clxxxvii

M. A. Degree Examination... ... clxxxix—ccxlix

Branch I. { English clxxxix
Latin ccii

Branch II.—Mathematics, &c. ccxi

Branch IV.—Botany and Vegetable Physiology ccxxvii

Zoology and Palæontology ccxxx

Animal and Comparative Physiology ... ccxxxii

Essay ccxxxiv

Branch V.—Psychology ccxxxiv

Logic ccxxxvii

Ethics ccxxxix

Political Economy ccxliii

History ccxlvii

Essays ccxlix

B. L. Degree Examination... ... ccl—cclxiv

Law of Evidence... ccl

Contracts cclii

Torts ccliv

Criminal Law cclv

Procedure cclvi

Equity cclviii

Hindu and Muhamadan Law cclx

General Jurisprudence cclxiii

First L. M. S. Degree Examination ... cclxv—cclxvii

Chemistry cclxv

Anatomy cclxv

Materia Medica and Pharmacy... ... cclxvi

Physiology cclxvi

Second L. M. S. Degree Examination. cclxviii—cclxix

Medicine cclxviii

Page.

Surgery and Opthalmology cclxviii
Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Medical Jurisprudence cclxix
Hygiene cclxix
Preliminary Scientific Examination ... cclxx—cclxxi
Chemistry cclxx
Botany cclxx
Practical Chemistry cclxxi
First M. B. and C. M. Degree Examination cclxxii—cclxxiv
Anatomy cclxxii
Physiology... cclxxii
Materia Medica and Pharmacy cclxxiii
Comparative Anatomy cclxxiv
Second M. B. and C. M. Degree Examination cclxxv—cclxxvii
Medicine and Pathology cclxxv
Surgery cclxxv
Midwifery cclxxvi
Medical Jurisprudence cclxxvi
Hygiene cclxxvi
Ophthalmology cclxxvii
B. C. E. Degree Examination ... cclxxviii—ccxcvi
Surveying and Levelling cclxxviii
Constructive Engineering cclxxxii
Hydraulics cclxxxvii
Estimating cclxxxix
Euclid and Algebra ccxc
Mensuration and Plane Trigonometry ... ccxci
Architectural Drawing ccxciii
Topographical Drawing ccxciv
Statics and Dynamics ccxciv
Hydrostatics and Pneumatics ccxcvi
Appendix.—Uriya.

I.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1882-83.

APRIL.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.—Meeting of [illegible]
5	W	Hobbes b., 1588.
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	Byron d., 1824.
20	T	
21	F	Racine d., 1699.
22	S	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	Sun	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710.—Hume b., 1711.
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858

MAY.

1	M	Last day of registration for Medl. Exams., & of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matric. & F. A. Exams.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	Sun	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	M	
9	T	Schiller d., 1805.
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	S	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	M	
30	T	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	W	

JUNE.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	M	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	T	
30	F	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exam

JULY.

1	S	Leibnitz b., 1646.
2	Sun	Rousseau d , 1778.
3	M	M. D and 1st L M. S Examinations begin
4	T	Bishop Watson d , 1816
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	S	Edmund Burke d , 1797.
9	Sun	
10	M	Preliminary Scientific and 2nd L. M. S. Ex-
11	T	[amination begins
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	nd M. B. and C M. Examination begins
18	T	The University of Bombay incorp., 1857.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	1st M B and C M Examination begins
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

AUGUST.

1	T	Meeting of Syndicat
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Pascal d., 1662
20	Sun	Schelling d., 1854
21	M	
22	T	Warren Hastings d., 1818
23	W	Sir Astley Cooper b, 1768.
24	T	
25	F	Hartley d., 1757.—Hume d., 1776.—Faraday d, 1867
26	S	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	Sun	Hegel b., 1770.
28	M	
29	T	Locke b., 1632.
30	W	Hartley b, 1705.
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun.	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	M	
5	T	The University of Madras incorporated, 185
6	W	
7	T	Dr Johnson b., 1709.
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	Mungo Park b , 1771
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Sir William Jones b , 1746
29	F	
30	S	

OCTOBER.

1	Sun	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d. 1796.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	William Penn b., 1664.
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	W	
19	T	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	F	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Locke d., 1704.
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	W	Last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	T	[M. L., and B. C. E. Degree Examinations.
3	F	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Govern-
4	S	[ment of India, 1859.
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	F	Luther b., 1483.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	T	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	W	Clive d., 1774.
23	T	
24	F	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

DECEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	Cortes d., 1554.
3	Sun	
4	M	Richelieu d., 1642.—Hobbes d., 1679.
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate
6	W	
7	T	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	F	Matriculation and F. A. Examinations begin
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	F	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	S	
31	Sun	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	M	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of India, 1877.
2	T	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	M	B. A., M. A., B. L., M. L. and B. C. E. Degree
16	T	[Examinations begin.
17	W	
18	T	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	T	
24	W	The University of Calcutta incorp., 1857—Fred-
25	T	[erick the Great b., 1712.
26	F	
27	S	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	W	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	T	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587.—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872.
9	F	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Sun	Descartes d. 1650.
12	M	Kant d., 1804.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	W	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	

MARCH.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	Volta d., 1827.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	Sun	Tasso, b., 1544.
12	M	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	W	
22	T	Goethe d., 1832.
23	F	Laplace b., 1749.
24	S	Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College, Madras, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Act XXVII of 1857.

(Passed by the Legislative Council of India.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

An Act *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort. St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows;* *(that is to say)*—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir Henry CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already ap-

pointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University,* *and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.*

Chancellor.

V. *The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.* The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only;* *and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January*, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy, in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint* *the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or* any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort. St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The Appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner

as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the

Meetings of the Senate.

Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancel-

lor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time

III.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions:—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras, for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the inten-

tion of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore.*

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. General Knowledge.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Chemistry.—Prof. Roscoe's *Chemistry* to the end of Art. 52. (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English.....	100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80
Third day	10—12·30 2— 3·30	Arithmetic .... Algebra	50 30 } 120
Fourth day	10—12 2— 5	Geometry..... Indian History	40 40 } 120
Fifth day	10—12 2— 5	General Geography ..... Physics* .....25 and Chemistry*.....25	30 50 } 120
		Total...	420

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* Questions of an Arithmetical character, are, as far as possible, to be excluded from the paper on Chemistry and Physics.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
			English.	Optional language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120	420			

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the first of May succeeding the examination; and a fee of Three Rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

II.—First Examination in Arts.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October. Each Candidate not specially exempted by the Syndicate from so doing must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the Matriculation Examination. The optional language in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be specified.*

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates fail-

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

ing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N.B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(c) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

(d) *Plane Trigonometry.*— The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

V. Elements of Human Physiology.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.* (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First Day	10—1 2—5	English Poetry..... English Prose	60 50	150
Second Day	10—1 2—5	General English ..... Physiology	40	70
Third Day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language ...		80*
Fourth Day	10—1 2—5	History .... Arithmetic	50	70 120
Fifth Day	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI	70	70
		Total...		560

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

*100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the first of May succeeding the examination; and a fee of Three Rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Number of marks obtained.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry, and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	70	560			

III.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts and a certificate from the Head of some College or school

authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional language and subject in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.†	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(a.) The History of England.

(b) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II. (Chap, i., ii., iii., iv.), III. (Chap. i., ii.)
Masson's *Recent British Philosophy*.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

† In the Déva Nágari character only.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

V. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., *(a)*, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; *(b)*, Physical Science; *(c)*, Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Euclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(4.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with the theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

(5.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(6.) *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(7.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

*(b.) Physical Science.**

(1.) Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

(2.) Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

(3.) Elements of Botany.—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany.*

(c.) Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(1.) *Logic.*—Deduction. Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.

Definition.

(2.) *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science,* Ethics, Part I.

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

Butler's Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals in England, France, and Germany during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit literature,* but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

* The History of Indian Literature, by Prof. A. Weber, pages 17 to 232.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	English Poetry.....60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ...	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language. *Classical.*	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	140
	2—5	* Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	120
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday...	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Deductive Logic, or Botany	200†
	2—5	Statics & Dynamics, Inductive Logic & Definition, or Chemical Physics.	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday...	10—1	Mental Philosophy	100
	2—5	History	100
		Total...	720

* In the case of Sanskrit the paper will consist of Translation and the history of Sanskrit Literature.

† 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

71. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must

Kálidása, (one play; either the Sakuntalá or Vikramorvási.)
Bhavabhúti, (one play; either the Vira-charita or Uttararáma-charita.)
Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.
Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar and of the history of Sanskrit Literature.

Greek.

Æschylus—Two Plays.
Homer's Iliad—Three Books.
Thucydides—Three Books.
Aristophanes—Two Plays.
Demosthenes—Two Orations.
Plato—Two Dialogues.
Aristotle—Three Books of the Ethics.

Latin.

Vergil—One Georgic.
Horace—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus—Two Plays.
Juvenal—Three Satires.
Terence—Two Plays.
Cicero—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus—One Book of Annals.
Pliny—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

Persian.

Devan-i-Hafiz—To the end of Radif-i-Dal.
Sikandar Namah—To Jashu-i-Naushabah.
Masnavi-i-Maulana Rum—1st Daftar.
Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Tarikh-i-Nadari—First half.
Unvar-i-Soheili—Chapters I to III inclusive.

Arabic.

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ* together with

original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics.*
Ganôt—*Physics.*
Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy,*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) Physiology.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) Psychology.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*
J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII-XXIII, inclusive.)
H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i, and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) Logic.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*
Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science.*

(3.) Morals.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.
Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) Political Economy.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*
Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

(5.) History.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.
Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday ...	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language ...	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English ...	150
		Total...	1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.....	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday.....	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday..	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy	150
Thursday ...	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday ...	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
		Total...	1,700*

* 1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday..	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday ...	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday ...	10—1	Palæontology	
	2—5	Essay.....	80
		Total...	1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay.....	80
		Total...	1,400

BRANCH V.

Days	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
		Total...	1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch I, Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent of the 550 marks allotted to English Language, Literature and Prose Composition, shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to ob-

tain their marks out of both Problem and book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

95. Applications for Admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

The Law of Evidence.....	As prevailing in India.*
The Law of Contracts.....	
The Law of Torts.....	Collett.
Equity Jurisprudence.....	Story and Snell.
Hindu Law.....	Sir Thomas Strange.
Muhammadan Law.....	McNaughten.
Criminal Law.....	Mayne's Penal Code.
Procedure.....	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.
General Jurisprudence ...	Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix.

100. The Examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects	Marks
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts .	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts . .	80
	2—5	Criminal Law . .	100
Wednesday .	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday	10—1	General Jurisprudence ...	110
		Total...	840

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence.	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other University in the British Empire.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—
J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.
Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping.
Tudors Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).
The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—
Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property, (edition 1865).
Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Personal Property, (edition 1866).
Lewin on Trusts, (5th edition).
Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, (4th edition).
The Indian Succession Act.
The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.
Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.
Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.
Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.
Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—
Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
George Norton's Rudimentals.

V. Public and Private International Law—
Dr. Phillimore.

VI. Roman Civil Law—
Sandar's Justinian.
Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law.

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law.....	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law..	100
Wednesday..	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday ...	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law..	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law	100
Saturday ...	10—1	Private International Law.....	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law.....	110
		Total...	1,340

In addition to the above, 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560			

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates fail-

ing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.
Physiology, one course do. 70 lectures.
Chemistry, do. do. 70 do.
Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

N.B.—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday....	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10–1 2–4	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	100	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday..	10–1 2–4	Physiology.....	100	A written and oral examination.
		Total...	450	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions: all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

Second Examination.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery,	two courses	of not less than	70	lectures each.
Medicine,	do.	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c.,	one course	do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30	do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30	do.
Operative and Minor Surgery,	one course.			

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor Surgery.
Ophthalmology.	

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1 2–4	Medicine.....	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday.....	10–1 2–4	Surgery & Ophthalmology.	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence.	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.
			375	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene.				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University, and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their

professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday ...	10–1 2–5	Chemistry	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	10–1 2–5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
		Total...	250	

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.			Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.				
		100	50	100	250			

First Examination.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks	REMARKS.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Anatomy	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Tuesday...	10—1 2—5	Physiology	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica.. Pharmacy	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday..	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy ..... Practical Anatomy	50 100	A written & oral examination. A practical examination.
		Total...	600	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100	600			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Forty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Forty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.
Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.
Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.
Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.
Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.
Operative Surgery—one course.
Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.
Do. Medicine— do. do. do.
Of having attended the Surgical and Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday ...	10–1 2–5	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	7–10 2–5	Clinical Medicine ..... Do. Surgery...	100 100	Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	10–1 2–5	Surgery	150	A written examination An oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–5	Midwifery, &c.. Medical Jurisprudence.....	100 75	Written and oral examination.
Friday ...	7–10 2–5	Hygiene ..... Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	50 75	Written and oral examination. Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday...	7–10 2–5	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope ... Operative Surgery	50 75	Oral and practical. Practical examination.
		Reports of six Medical cases. Reports of six Surgical cases.	100 100	Vide para. 158.
		Total...	1125	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100	1125			

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the Degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Eaxminations in

the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

Also Candidates who have commenced their studies for the L. M. and S. Degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts, should they subsequently pass that test and desire to qualify themselves for the M. B. and C.M. Degree, will be permitted to count such professional courses as they had attended before passing the First Examination in Arts.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

165. Candidates who have obtained the Degrees of B. A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the Degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the Degree of M. B. and C. M. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and

a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday ...	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday.	10—1 3—6	Hygiene..... Comparative Anatomy	50 50	Written & oral examination.
		Total...	750	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50	750			

X.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and a certificate from the Head of some College or School authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional subjects in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

i. Mathematics.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.
Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.
Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.
Surds.
Algebraic Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.
Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.
Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.
The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.
Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.
The Centre of Gravity.
The mechanical powers and their principal applications.
Virtual Velocities.
Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.
The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.
Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.
Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.
(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.
Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic.
Specific gravity.
The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of a Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.
(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.
Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.
Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. Mensuration and Estimate-making.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.
Preparation of estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry-work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. Surveying and Levelling.

Surveying with the chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain and with Circumferentor and Chain.
Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.
The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. Constructive Engineering.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.
The equilibrium of arches and roofs.
Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.
Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.
General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.
Plans of Road Surveys.
Maps of general Surveys.

vii. Mechanical Engineering.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.
Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.
The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.
The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.
The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.
Drawing of all kinds of Tools.
Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling...	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ..... Estimating	100 50	
Thursday ..	10—1 2—5	Euclid and Algebra..... Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125 125	Algebra..... = 50 Euclid ..... = 75 Mensur ..... = 50 Plane Trig... = 75
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing ..... Topographical Drawing.....	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Statics and Dynamics..... Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	150 100	Each 75 Hydrostatics... = 60 Pneumatics ... = 40
		Total...	1,200	

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking

defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not Passed.	If Passed, in what class placed.	REMARKS.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1,200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Different schools at which Candidate has been educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

III.

B. A.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.

IV.

M. A.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B.A. Degree.	College, or Colleges (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B.A. Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Branch.	Optional Language (if Branch I.)

V.

B. L.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VIII.

Second L. M. S.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.	Present position or occupation.

IX.
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the F.A. Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.	Present position or occupation.

X.
First M. B. & C. M.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.	Present position or occupation.

XI.
Second M. B. & C. M.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.	College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.	Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M. B. and C. M. Degrees.	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M.B. & C.M. Degree.	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the Degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the Candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examinations recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the

Degree of———, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the Degree of———, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the Degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the

straight path of its honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say:

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ———, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the Degree of ——— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate:

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ——— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar:

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows:

We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of————the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
A black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. L.

A gown as B. L. with velvet front. Hood as B. L., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

L. M. S.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. B. AND C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.

Hood lined with sky-blue.

EXAMINATION CENTRES.

The Matriculation and First Arts Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1882:—

Bangalore.
Bellary.
Berhampore.
Calicut.
Chicacole.
Coimbatore.
Cuddalore.
Cuddapah.
Ernakulam.
Hassan.
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Jaffna.
Kumbakonam.
Kurnool.
Madras.
Madura.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam.
Mysore.
Negapatam.
Nellore.
Palamcottah.
Rajamundry.
Salem.
Sawyerpuram.
Shimoga.
Tanjore.
Tellicherry.
Trichinopoly.
Trincomali.
Trivandram.
Vellore.
Vizagapatam.

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

5. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of teachers and the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired.

(*b.*) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

6. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

First Examination in Arts.

1. Bellary College.
2. Berhampore do.
3. Calicut do.
4. Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.
5. Coimbatore College.
6. Cuddalore do.
7. High School, Ernakulam.
8. High School, Shimoga.
9. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
10. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
11. Jaffna Central School, Ceylon.
12. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
13. Madura College.
14. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
15. Maharaja's College, Pudukota.
16. Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
17. Mangalore College.
18. Noble College, Masulipatam.
19. Pachaiyappa's College.
20. Pasumalai College, Madura.
21. Salem College.
22. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Sawyerpuram.
23. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Trichinopoly.
24. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

Bachelor of Arts.

1. Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
2. Central College, Bangalore.

3. Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
4. Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.
5. Hyderabad College.
6. Kumbakonam College.
7 Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
8. Presidency College.
9. Rajamundry College.
10. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
11. St. Peter's Schools and College, Tanjore.

IN LAW.

1. Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
2. Presidency College.

IN MEDICINE.

1 Medical College, Madras.

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Civil Engineering College, Madras.
2. School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

Bellary College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The Provincial School of Bellary was opened on the 29th January 1855.

It is a Government Institution and is open to all classes of the community. There are no endowments or Scholarships connected with the Institution.

The College Department which consists of two First Arts classes contains thirteen pupils. The School Department consists of five classes, viz., the Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth, Lower Fourth and Third; and contains one hundred and fifty-two boys

The following fees are levied:—

	RS.	A.	P.
8th & 7th Classes	3	0	0
6th	2	8	0
5th & Upper 4th	2	0	0
Lower 4th	1	8	0
Third	1	0	0

The following teachers are employed in the College Department:—

T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A., Head Master.
G. Narasinga Rau, B.A., (Madras.)
K. Ramanujachari, B.A., (Madras.)
N. Raghava Sastri.
T. A. Narasimhachari.

Berhampore College.

(*Affiliated, July* 1878.)

The Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856.

The College Department was opened in February 1879.

The staff is constituted as follows:—

Mr. W. Sconce, B.A., Head Master, (on other duty.)
,, T. R. Scott, B.A., Acting Head Master.

Mr. Tagat Venkaji Subha Rau, B.A.
„ R. S. Bower, B.A., (on other duty.)
„ T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., Acting.
Vepa Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.
Goda Srirama Sastri, Telugu Pandit.
A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Calicut College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The Provincial School of Calicut was established by Government in 1854. The present building was opened in 1862, the land on which it stands being given for the purpose by M.R.R. Chóyikutti Múppan Avargal, and a moiety of the cost of building being met by public subscriptions. The name of the Institution was changed to that of "*Government College*" in 1879.

Being a Government Institution it is open to all classes of the community. The languages taught are English, Malayalam (the language of the district) and Sanskrit. The establishment comprises a College Department of two F. A. Classes, and a School Department.

The fees levied are:—

	Monthly			Admission.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
8th and 7th Classes...	4	0	0	...	...	...
6th do. ...	3	0	0	3	0	0
5th do. ...	2	8	0	2	0	0
Upper 4th do. ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lower 4th do. ...	1	8	0	2	0	0
*3rd do. ...	1	0	0	1	0	0
*2nd do. ...	0	12	0	1	0	0

The fees for the last three years have averaged Rs. 5,674-1-0 a year.

There are four endowed Scholarships in connection with this College; three founded in 1857 in the name of V. Conolly, Esquire, late Collector of this district, and one founded in 1869 in the name

* These are not an integrant part of the College, the teachers are paid from fees.

of G. R. Sharpe, Esquire, who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar.

The Sharpe Scholarship of Rs. 9 per mensem is awarded to the native of Malabar who passes highest from this school at the University Matriculation Examination. It is tenable for two years in the F. A. Classes of this College, and consequently is competed for every alternate year.

Of the Conolly Scholarships there are two Senior of Rs. 16 a month each, and one Junior of Rs. 9 a month. The Senior Conolly Scholarships are also awarded to the native of Malabar who stands highest at Matriculation from this College. These are tenable for four years, two years at this College, and if the holder is successful at the F. A. Examination, for a further period of two years in the B. A. Classes of the Presidency College, Madras. As one of these Scholarships is given every alternate year, there should always be one Senior Conolly scholar in the F. A. Classes of the Calicut College, and one in the Presidency College. The Junior Conolly Scholarship of Rs. 9 a month tenable for one year is awarded to the first boy in a special examination conducted by the Head Master at the beginning of each year of the pupils composing the Matriculation Class.

Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, of this town also gives annually two prizes worth Rs. 30 and Rs. 20, for English and Malayalam Composition respectively, to be competed for by the students of the F. A. Classes.

There is also a Government Scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, awarded to the student who passes highest from this District at the F. A. Examination on the condition of his prosecuting his studies for the B. A. Degree in some recognized College. This Government Scholarship though not attached to the College is open for competition to its students.

The staff of teachers taking part in the College Department is—

W. Morgan, Esq., Head Master, (on other duty).
Mr. C. Sundara Row, B.A., (Madras), Ag. Head Master.
„ D. Joseph, B.A., (Madras).
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
Mr. P. P. D' Rozario, B.A., (Madras).
C. Chattu Nayar.

List of Head Masters.

1854. F. C. Hubbard, Esq.
1856. E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
1863. E. L. Hogarth, Esq., B.A.
1869. C. McIsaac, Esq., M.A.
1871. C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A.
1877. Wm. Morgan, Esq.

Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.

(*Affiliated, January* 1878.)

This College was started in the year 1880, in the heart of the town of Tinnevelly, instead of the high school that the Society had been supporting for ten years previously. The staff at present consists of the Principal, Rev. H. Schaffter of Trinity College, Dublin, three Graduates, two First Arts, two Matriculated, three Certificated Masters and two pandits (Tamil and Sanskrit.) There are two hundred and twenty names on the rolls. The fees average 230 Rs. Government gives a monthly grant of 219 Rs. 8 As. A gymnastic Instructor has been employed, and every year there is a public prize-giving at which are given away prizes, &c., to the value of 300 Rs., a large part of which sum is subscribed by the European and Native residents of the Station.

Coimbatore College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

About the year 1856 "The Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a Committee of European and Native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the school the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a School-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the School house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European

Graduate of this University took charge, he found that the Institution contained about two hundred and fifty boys, the highest class being the Fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore College,' the Institution has developed into a Collegiate School with an efficient staff of Teachers. The College is now as large as it can possibly be under present circumstances, the number on the rolls for last year averaging 644, 33 being in the College Department.

The Institution is dependent entirely upon the Government monthly grant of Rs. 350, and the fees which on an average amount to Rs. 740. At present the expenditure is nearly as great as the income, and as there is no reserve fund, something will have to be done to enable the Committee to uphold the position of the Institution. The school is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 85 per cent.) are Brahmins, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans. Mahomedan boys are charged only half the monthly fee.

The teaching staff of the College department is as follows :—

C. C. Flanagan, M.A., (Madras), Head Master.
R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
A. Vaidyalinga Pillai.
T. M. Sundaram Pillai, B.A., (Madras), Science Master.
M. K. Subba Row, Sanskrit Master.

Cuddalore College.

(*Affiliated, February* 1879.)

This Institution was the first Provincial School established in this Presidency and was opened on the 1st July 1853. In 1855 it was constituted a Zillah School. A College Department was opened in February 1879. It contains at present nineteen pupils.

The Masters employed in the College Department are :—

E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A., (on other duty.)
S. Ramados Aiyar, B.A., (Acting.)
S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.
C. S. Swami Aiyangar, B.A.
K. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

High School, Ernakulam.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

For many years prior to 1865 the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English School at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge M A., the present Head Master, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for the Matriculation Examination, and since then others have gone up every year. A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870, and subsequently enlarged in 1879. The staff of Masters has been steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a Preparatory F. A. Class was opened, and an F.A. Class in 1875 from which in 1876 students first passed the F.A. Examination. Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmins, Christians, and Nayars, the latter being most numerous. The total strength of the school is about three hundred boys.

The Cochin Government bears the whole expenses of the school excepting a small proportion (about a seventh) which is produced by fees. The fees at present levied are :—in the F. A. Classes, Rs. 2; Matriculation Class, R. 1; Upper School, Annas 8; Lower School, Annas 4. There are no Scholarships attached to the school at present.

The High School though it now embraces College Classes, High, Middle, and Primary Schools, still retains its old name and has classes from the F. A. down to Preparatory, and Vernacular Classes.

The College Class work is divided between the following Teachers :—

Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A., (Cambridge), Head Master and Director of Education in Cochin.

The Rev. Henry Kendall.

M. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)

K. Koshi, B.A., (Madras.)

G. Matthan, Malayalam Munshi.

High School, Shimoga.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875, formed into a High School for the Malnad or high-lands of the Nagar Division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore Territory. The school contains one-hundred and eighty pupils, all paying fees, namely, one-hundred and fifty-one Hindus, sixteen Native Christians, four Mahomedans and nine Europeans and Eurasians. In the Kanarese School attached, there are one-hundred and forty pupils, and in the Hindustani seventy. The fees are Rs. 3 a month in the College Classes, Rs. 2 in the Matriculation Class, Rs. 1-8 VI Class, R. 1 Middle School, Annas 8 Primary. A sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships. The school has a Cricket club, and a Gymnasium, the gift of H. H. the Maharaja.

Head Master.—A. G. King, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—G. Krishna Rau, B.A., (Madras), D. Gangayya Nayudu, T. Srinivasa Rau; *Kanarese Munshi.*—Venkata Ramana Sastri.

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

(*Affiliated, April* 1878.)

This Institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by a Committee formed of local Native gentlemen, and was placed under the management of a European named Mr. Sullivan, whose connection with the school however was short-lived. Elementary and middle class education was being imparted for several years, until, in 1867, students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination for the first time. The repeated success in this examination during subsequent years, and even the present reputation of the school are due, in a great measure, to the energetic and laudable exertions of the then Head Master, C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B.A.

This Institution is now affiliated to the Madras University and teaches up to the F. A. standard. It has, on this account, altered its original name "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly," to the present designation of "The Hindu College, Tinnevelly." The average number of students on the rolls during the last year

is nearly three hundred and thirteen, of which twelve are free scholars. The average monthly collection of school fees is Rs. 440, and the Government Grant Rs. 228½.

There is a Sanskrit Department in the Institution containing about sixty students; there is also a Library composed of the works of most of the standard authors, general books of reference, and a set of apparatus for the study of Physical Science and Chemistry.

A prize for hand-writing was instituted by J. B. Pennington, Esq., Collector of the District in 1879.

Owing to the death of several of the members that formed the original School Committee, there took place on the 22nd of May 1878, a new organization which resulted in a General Committee of thirty-three members, out of which was shaped, for executive purposes, a Managing Committee consisting of ten Members, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The teaching staff at present consists of Robert Stuart Sheppard, B.A., (Madras), Head Master; T. V. Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); P. Sitarama Iyer, B.A., (Madras), Mathematical Assistant; A. T. Sabhapati Pillai, Tamil Munshi; Ramakrishna Sastri, Sanskrit Munshi, College Department; and three First Arts and six Matriculated Masters, one 5th Grade Master, and a Writing Master, School Department.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

(*Affiliated, July* 1878.)

This Institution was founded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and E. Fane, Esq., with the co-operation of the Zemindars and Proprietors of the District. It is managed by a Committee of which the Collector of the District for the time being, is the President, and Raja the Hon. G. N. Gajapati Rau, the Vice-President.

The first President was Captain (now Colonel) R. M. Macdonald; and the Foundation Stone of the School-house was laid by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, on the 24th May 1862.

The College is supported by a Government Grant-in-aid School Fees, and Subscriptions, of which the largest is Rs. 125 a month from H. H. the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram. The Institution is open to all classes except Pariahs. Two Scholarships in the College Depart-

ment are endowed in memory of the late Secretary, Ch. Venkataswami Nayudu.

President of Committee .....H. G. Turner, Esq.
Honorary Secretary.....N. Vaikuntanadham Pantulu.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Head Master.....E. Winckler, B.A.
1st Assistant.....A. C. Shutie, B.A.
2nd Assistant.....N. Ramaswami, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....K. Kurmacharyulu.
Telugu Pandit.....A. Srinivasachari.

Jaffna Central School.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

This school was established in the year 1834 by the Rev. Peter Percival of the Wesleyan Mission, Jaffna. The object of its establishment was to furnish instruction to the Native boys of the town and neighbourhood in the branches of a liberal English education. The curriculum of studies laid down at that time embraced Mathematics (Algebra, Euclid and Arithmetic); Natural Philosophy; the elements of Geography; History, Ancient and Modern; the elements of Latin.

The school rapidly became popular and its pupils soon numbered, including its lower branch at Wannarpuram, 235. In 1853 an English Principal was appointed to take charge of this school. In 1860 it was affiliated to the Madras University, and in the same year was registered as a Grant-in-aid School in connection with the then School Commission of the Island. In 1870 the Syndicate of the Madras University having ceased to hold Examinations in foreign parts, the connexion of this Institution with the University ceased till 1877 when the University Examinations were again allowed, and in 1880 the school was affiliated to the Madras University as far as the F. A. Examination.

The school is divided into an Upper and Lower School, and has two hundred and twenty-two students in session. Its teaching staff consists of, The Principal, The Rev. F. M. Webster, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, assisted by one Head Master and seven Under Teachers. Its curriculum embraces the eight Government standards together with subjects required for a Matriculation and F. A. course. There

are five local Scholarships open to this school of the values of Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 80, Rs. 60 and Rs. 40, respectively. The fees of the school range from Rs. 7·50 a quarter in the Higher Standards to cents. 75 in the lower Standards. The average income of the school from fees amounts to Rs. 2,300 per annum.

Kerala Vidyasala. (Talli, Calicut.)

(*Affiliated, February* 1879.)

In June 1877 His Highness the Zamorin Maharajah Bahadur of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, determined, on the advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, to start an English school for the education of the young Rajahs. The school was accordingly opened and held in the Talli Palace. In the course of a few weeks about twenty young Rajahs were attending school regularly. This school, named the *Zamorin's High School*, was placed under the charge of Mr. Barrow (a Graduate of Oxford) and three Assistants. In the same year and month a private school was opened by Mr. Barrow under the name of the *Malabar High School* which soon had nearly two hundred boys on its rolls, and from which five pupils passed the Matriculation Examination of 1877, one being placed in the first class. After some discussion it was resolved, to amalgamate the two schools from the beginning of 1878, and to make the new school thus formed select, by admitting only caste boys. This was done, His Highness the Zamorin setting apart a considerable portion of the Talli Palace for school purposes. The name of the amalgamated schools was, at the suggestion of the Collector, changed to that of the *Kerala Vidyasala.*

On the 3rd of August 1878, the Government of Madras passed the following Order (No. 374) on a letter from Mr. Logan, the Collector, bringing to their notice the establishment of the Kerala Vidyasala.

"His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to express the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kerala Vidyasala.

2. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will, in communication with the Collector of Malabar, submit detailed proposals for a School Library and Apparatus to be presented by Government in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of Native Society in Malabar." On the 13th September, Government passed

the following additional Order (No. 423) "The sum of Rs. 1,815 is placed at the disposal of H. H. The Zamorin, for the purchase of a small Library, Physical Science Apparatus, and Physiological Diagrams and Models to be used in the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut."

In February 1879 the school was affiliated to the University of Madras and raised to the grade of a Collegiate School, educating up to the F. A. standard. During the year 1881 the Institution worked with considerable success, the average number on the rolls for the year being rather over four hundred, the fee receipts averaging Rs. 750 per mensem.

The school is situated in Talli, occupying that part of the Talli Palace which extends the whole length of the eastern side of the great Talli tank. There are at present upwards of four hundred and fifty boys on the rolls.

The average fee collections now amount to between Rs. 800 and 900 a month; these, with a grant of Rs. 370 per mensem from the Zamorin and the members of his family, constitute the whole income of the school. The fees charged in the various classes are the same as those in Government Colleges. (Class A.)

The work of the College and Matriculation Classes is shared among the following masters:

Cecil M. Barrow, B.A., (Hertford Coll., Oxford), Principal.
T. Panchapakesa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 1st Assistant.
A. P. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd do.
K. Narayana Marar, B.A., (Madras), 3rd do.
C. Damoderan Namburi Padu, Malayalam Teacher.
V. Venkatasubba Sastrigal, Sanskrit Pandit.

Madura College.

(*Affiliated, April* 1880.)

The Madura Zillah School was established on the 2nd April 1856. The College Department was opened in March 1880. The staff is constituted as follows:—

Mr. T. R. Scott, Head Master.
" C. H. Thambu Pillai, B.A.
" S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
" G. Annasastrial, Sanskrit Pandit.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

Was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja of Mysore, as a Free School for teaching English, as announced in an inscription still existing over the principal gateway. But masters were also appointed for giving instruction in Kanarese, Mahratti and Sanskrit, in Hindustani and Persian. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the school was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's School; the Mahratti, Sanskrit and Persian classes, which had little more than a nominal existence, being discontinued. The school had for several years sent up Candidates for the University Examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a High School for the Ashtagram Division, the southern portion of the Territory. In 1879 it was designated a second grade College. The number of pupils is two hundred and seventy-five. There are two Vernacular departments besides, occupying separate premises, the Kanarese containing three hundred and four pupils, and the Hindustani, one hundred and thirty. The fees are—

In the College classes	Rs.	3	0	0
,, Matriculation classes	,,	2	0	0
,, Middle School	,,	1	0	0
,, Lower ,,	,,	0	8	0

A sum of Rs. 600 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships, and there are also some Palace Scholarships bestowed in the name of the Maharaja. From the interest of surplus funds granted by His late Highness, Rs. 144 a year are moreover distributed in Scholarships to the Vernacular branches. The school has a Lawn Tennis Club, a Cricket Club and a Reading-room.

Head Master.—C. M. Leonard, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—R. Venkat Ramaiya, B.A., (Madras), R. Raghunath Rau, B.A., (Madras), M. B. Srinivasaiyangar, B.A., (Madras), M. S. Puttanna; *Kanarese Munshi.*—B. Mallappa.

Maharaja's College, Pudukota.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

An Anglo-Vernacular School was first started in Pudukota in the year 1857, under the name of the Maharaja's Free School, for the

education of His Excellency's poor subjects. The highest class kept in the school till 1878 appears to have been the 4th for many years and the 5th for some years. In 1878 when the school was placed under the charge of a trained Graduate, the several classes were rearranged after the British classification as also the curriculum of studies. The teaching staff was also improved. In 1879 the school was accommodated in a new building and furnished at a cost of Rs. 14,000. In 1880 students were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. In 1881 a First Arts Class was opened, but the affiliation took place only in November of that year.

The College with its High, Middle and Lower Schools, contains three hundred and fifty pupils.

The rates of fees are: College, Rs. 1-8; High School, Rs. 1-4; and Re. 1; Middle School, 12 As. and 8 As.; Lower School, 6 As. and 4 As. six per cent. are free scholars.

The Collegiate teaching staff:—

Head Master, S. Narayanasami Aiyar, B.A. (Madras).
First Assistant, G. Harihara Sastri, B.A. (do.)
Second do. S. Rathakrishna Aiyar, B.A. (do.)
Third do. (To be appointed) B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit—Swami Sastri.
Tamil Pandit—Saravana Pillai.

Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.

(*Affiliated, January* 1878.)

This Institution is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 1,231 of which nearly Rs. 398 is realized by fees. The school was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmins and Kshatriyas, and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches were united. On the 1st April 1863 the standard of the school was raised, and the institution was placed under a Head Master, trained in the Madras Normal School. The Matriculation standard was reached in 1868. The present Head Master was appointed in January 1875 and two years afterwards a First Arts class was formed.

The College staff consists of the following Masters :—

C. Chandrasekhara Sastri, B.A.

P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.

K. Vijayaraghavachari, B.A.

P. Srirama Sastri, Telugu Pandit.

K. Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.

There are four Scholarships of Rs. 5 in the Senior F. A. class and four of Rs. 5 each in the Junior F. A. class.

Mangalore College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The Government College, Mangalore, is a Government Institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the District of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

The Institution embraces three departments, the College, High School, and Middle School. The College Department consists of two classes, the seventh and eighth; the High School of two classes, the fifth and sixth; and the Middle School also of two classes, the lower fourth and upper fourth. The Institution is open to all classes of the community without any distinction of caste or creed.

The sources of revenue are the interest of the Endowment Fund which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem, and the school fees. The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 5,079-4-8

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the Student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation Examination. It is worth Rs. 5 per mensem. There is also a Government Scholarship worth Rs. 15 per mensem which, though not attached to the Institution, has always been held by one of the pupils of this school. It is awarded to the student who passes highest from the school at the F. A. Examination, provided he prosecutes his studies for the B. A. Degree in any recognized College.

The staff of teachers engaged in the College Department is:

J. Moss, B.A., (Madras), Head Master.

K. S. Rama Rau, B.A., (Madras).

S. Mangesha Rau.
U. Krishnayya.
P. Balappa, Sanskrit Pandit.

Noble College, Masulipatam.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This school takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C. M. S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils on November 21, 1843, and continued in charge, without break, till his death, October 17, 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a Collegiate Department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahmin pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from eighty to four. Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community became alarmed. Led by the Head Sheristadar, A. Seshiah Sastri Garu (now C.S.I.), they founded a rival High Class School, and the force of native feeling and official influence has usually drawn to it those young men who are, "as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town," as was noticed by Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, (now Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction,) when Inspector of this Division in 1856. The great cyclone of November 1, 1864, thinned the Noble School considerably, and the Lower Class, Municipal, and Results Schools, where little or nothing is charged in fees, have recently weakened its elementary classes. But high testimony was borne to it by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860: it has had some distinguished pupils; and about two hundred and eighty are still being educated in the School Department and its Branch. They comprise East Indians, Native Christians, Muhammadans and high caste Hindus. The studies range from the English and Telugu Alphabets to the Matriculation standard.

The Collegiate Department consists of high caste Hindus. The first M. A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Gáru, was educated up to the F. A. standard in this school. And from 1864-5, when the annual Macdonald Gold Medal was founded, up to 1876

inclusive, it won that Prize nine times by sending up the Candidate who passed highest from the Northern Circars in the F. A. or B. A. Examinations for the year. Though this department is growing, it is very small, and the fees only cover a fraction of its cost. A Grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,850 per annum is drawn from Government. The remaining cost is borne by the C. M. S., and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School. The Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Rugby School, and Queen's College, Oxford, joined the school in that capacity in 1861. Since 1865 he has been Head Master, with the exception of April 1870—November 1872, when the Rev. C. Tanner was in charge. The Rev. E. N. Hodges, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, and Rev. A. W. Poole, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, are now carrying on the school, the former having succeeded Mr. Sharp as Head Master, the latter now acting as Rugby Fox Master. Mr. G. J. Solomon, B.A., A. Ramaswami Garu, D. Anantam Garu and K. Ramachandra Sastri Garu, Telugu Pandit, take part in teaching the College Department.

Scholarships are annually given by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C. M. S. After his death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to Mr. Noble. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C. M. S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the school. It contains a spacious Hall, and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable Library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A Native Noble Memorial Fund provides two small Scholarships in the School Department. The C. M. S. and a legacy from Mr. Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Pachaiyappa's College.

(*Affiliated, February* 1880.)

This school is a purely native Institution maintained out of the fruits of native benevolence, managed by a body of Hindu Trustees and dedicated solely to the education of the Hindu community particularly at Madras. Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, in whose name the

institution is founded, was a wealthy benevolent Hindu Gentleman, who dying a hundred years ago when education was almost unknown in Madras, endowed various religious institutions and private charities with no less than a lac of pagodas. The provisions of the Will, however, were in great part neglected by the Executors, so that the Supreme Court at Madras intervened and assumed control of the Estate. In the course of time, these funds amounted to nearly 7½ lacs of rupees, and after assigning the original lac of pagodas to the specific religious charities mentioned in the Will, the surplus funds were ordered to be devoted under a Decree of the Supreme Court to Educational establishments in various parts of the Presidency and particularly in Madras itself.

A school was therefore established in Black Town in January 1842, under the name of Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, for affording eleemosynary education to the poorer classes of the native community in the elementary branches of English literature and science, coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu, the Vernacular languages of the Presidency Town, and is controlled by a governing body of Hindu Gentlemen, being householders in Madras, called the President and Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities. During the early period of this school's existence, its numerical strength was once as high as eight hundred and eighty-two, and when applications for admission continued to pour in from all quarters, it was suggested to the President and Trustees that the Institution having been established for the benefit of the poor, a monthly fee might be justly demanded from all such rich parents as could afford to pay for the tuition of their children, and that the amount of such fees might be appropriated to extending the benefits of the Institution to more deserving objects of charity. This rule about the payment of a school fee was first put in force in April 1849, in which year the standard of studies was also raised by the introduction of the elements of Geometry and Algebra and the Geography and History of India and selections from the English Poets. On the 20th of March 1850 the school was removed to the present building specially built for the purpose, the ceremony of the opening of Pachaiyappa's Hall taking place on the same day amidst a thickly crowded meeting of European and Native gentry with the late Governor the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger in the chair. Ever since this Institution has continued

to progress rapidly until in 1864 it was raised to the standard of a High School. The first batch of students matriculated from this school in 1858, when the curriculum of studies was specially adapted to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the University. It was for a number of years the only Institution in the Town of Madras where the poorer classes of the Hindu population could obtain a liberal education on a secular basis, and it has always been an important feeder to the Government High School now known as the "Presidency College." The usefulness of the High School has been publicly recognized by the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having often commended it as a purely Hindu School which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of enlightenment in Madras.

A Collegiate Department consisting of a First Arts Class with twenty-three pupils was opened in January 1880, and the School Department conists of two classes divided into seven sections containing three hundred and eighty-two boys; and the Institution thus developed is now affiliated to the Madras University. The Trustees have separated the junior classes commencing from the Upper Fourth and formed them into a separate Institution, designated the "Middle School," under a separate Head Master, in a separate building maintained out of the funds of the late P. T. Lee Chengalroya Nayakar's Charities. In this way the High School has been rendered more manageable and it is hoped efficient, and at the same time the standard of the senior class has been raised to that of the F. A. Examination, the want of schools of this standard, in which secular education is given, being much felt by the Hindu population of the Town.

The following fees are levied:—

F. A. Class	Rs.	3½
Matriculation or VI Class	„	2½
Preparatory Matriculation or V Class	„	2

The High School is an aided Institution receiving at present a Government Grant of Rs. 200 per mensem in aid of its funds.

The High School has a Gymnasium of its own, and a Library of Standard authors and books of reference, and the requisite apparatus for the study of Physical Science.

The Collegiate Department is taught by the Principal and his Assistant; Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu are taught by Pandits specially selected.

The present staff of the College Department consists of :—

Principal.....D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A.
Asst. to do. .....C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B.A.
Tamil Pandit.....M. Murugasa Mudaliyar.
Telugu do. .....V. Ramanujachari.
Sanskrit do. .....M. Krishna Sastri.

Pasumalai College, Madura.

(*Affiliated, November* 1881.)

The Pasumalai Seminary was opened as a High School and Training Institution in 1842, and has continued without any break in its operation through forty years up to the present time. It is situated two and half miles S. W. of Madura, and is under the care of the American Madura Mission. It has ample grounds and is well provided with buildings, school-fixtures, scientific apparatus, and has a consulting and general Library, and a small invested fund—the interest of which is devoted to Scholarships. The pupils are chiefly drawn from middle grade schools, in the chief towns of the Madura District, under the care of the American Madura Mission. The school has sent up pupils to the Matriculation Examination since 1879. The strength of the school is not far from one hundred, of whom two-thirds are in the Middle School and the remainder in the High School classes. The first College Class was opened at the beginning of 1882, and provision has been made for opening a second, in 1883. The staff of Teachers at the opening of this year consisted of the Principal, one B.A. Master, two F.A. Masters, one Munshi, and four Matriculated Masters.

First Principal, Rev. W. Tracy, D.D., 1842—1867.
Acting Principal, Rev. J. Herrick, B.A., 1867—1870.
Present Principal, Rev. Geo. T. Washburn, B.A., 1870—

Salem College.

(*Affiliated, February* 1879.)

The Salem Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows:—

J. Small, Esq., Head Master.

T. V. Subharama Aiyar, B.A., Acting 2nd Master.

Mr. D. A. Hobday, Acting 3rd Master.

A. K. Amirtham Pillai, Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.

(*Affiliated, February* 1880.)

This Institution, which is situated in Tinnevelly twelve miles South-west of Tuticorin, was founded in the year 1844 by the Rev. Dr. Pope. It was founded as a Training Institution for Mission Agents. In the year 1880 it was raised to the rank of a College. There are at present one hundred and sixty-four pupils, of whom one hundred and fifty-three are Christians, nearly the whole of these being boarders. The cost of the Institution is met from Government Grants, Endowments and Grants from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. There are fifteen Scholarships in the College Department of Rs. 8 each; besides thirty-six Monckton, and C. K. S. Scholarships of smaller value.

The fee for the College Classes is Rs. 2.

The present staff of Teachers consists of the Reverend J. A. Sharrock, B.A., Cambridge, Principal; G. Arumainayagam, B.A. C. P. Gnanakan, B.A., assisted by three Masters who have passed the F. A. Examination, two who have matriculated, two Tamil Munshis, and a Music Master.

S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

(*Affiliated, January* 1878.)

This Institution consists of a School and a College. It receives a Government Grant; and the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel supplies the additional necessary funds. All classes of the community are admitted, but most of the students are Brahmins.

The Teachers at present employed in the College are:—

C. W. Pearce, Esq., Principal.
Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A., (Madras.)
A. V. Panchanathayya, B.A., (Madras.)
P. Annaswami Pillai, Tamil Pandit.
Venkataraghavachari, Sanskrit Pandit.

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

(*Affiliated, March* 1882.)

This Institution was opened with three classes in 1880 at the urgent request of the Catholic population of the Collectorates of Canara, in both of which the Catholics are very numerous; in the town of Mangalore alone their number is over ten thousand, and about sixty thousand in the rest of the Vicariate, which comprises the two Collectorates of Canara and that of North Malabar. The four classes hitherto opened were attended last year by one hundred and ninety-two students, mostly Catholics.

The present staff of Teachers consists of the following gentlemen:—

Rev. Jos. A. Willy, S. J., Rector, Professor of Latin.
Rev. J. Sergeant, S. J., Professor of English.
Rev. A. Cavadini, S. J., Professor of Physical Sciences.
Rev. G. Postlewhite, S. J., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. H. Ryan, S. J., Professor of History & Geography.
Rev. A. Müller, S. J., Assistant Professor in Mathematics & Latin
Rev. F. Godet, S. J., do. do. do.
Mr. S. Ramakrishnayya, Kanarese Pandit.
Mr. M. Minezes, Assistant Master in Kanarese.

FIRST GRADE COLLEGES.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

These schools were opened in 1865, for boys and girls, European and Eurasian. In January 1871, the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., was appointed Warden; the whole Institution was placed under his charge, and a College Department was sanctioned. The Institution is under a Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the General of the division and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor."

In March 1882, the report showed a total of one hundred and ninety-six boys and girls, of whom nine boys were in the College Department. Few boys remain comparatively long enough here to pass even the F. A.; since after one or two years they generally go to London or Edinburgh, some prepare for the Indian Civil Service or other examinations, some go to Cooper's Hill or to Rûrki, and some enter the various Medical Colleges. In this consists the real importance of the College Department.

The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of 470 Rs. per mensem from the Government, and are under inspection.

The College classes are under the Warden, Rev. A. H. Hildesley, M.A.

Central College, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This is the highest educational Institution of the Mysore Government. It was established in September 1858 as the Bangalore High School, and affiliated to the Madras University. The present premises in their original form were first occupied in 1860. The course of study was at the beginning of a general character, but included provision for lectures on Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which the grant was made of a good collection of apparatus. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the Bangalore High School in 1863, but it was not till 1865 that the curriculum was specially adapted to the requirements of candidates for the

University Examinations. In July 1875, the Institution was formed into the Central College, and the premises have since been enlarged. The College Department contains about sixty-five students, and the School Department four hundred.

The College Staff consists of—

Principal—C. Waters, M.A., (Cambridge); *Vice-Principal*—H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (Bombay), Fellow of the Bombay University; A. E. Adolphus, B.A., (Madras); S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi*—Rama Sesha Sastri; *Tamil Munshi*—T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai.

The fees in the College Department are Rs. 3 and 4 per mensem. Government Scholarships amount to Rs. 50 per mensem. There is also the Dobbs Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month available to matriculated students, and three Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, given by Mr. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, M.L., to students reading for the B. A. Degree and prizes of books provided by a Native Gentleman for proficiency in Sanskrit. There is a Gymnasium and a Cricket Club attached to the College, in connection with which the United Schools Athletic Sports are held once a year. The students also have a Library and Reading-room.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was opened on the 1st March 1855 as "The Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College," on the Foundation-Trust of the late Captain John Doveton, and amalgamated in the same year with the "Madras Protestant College," under its present designation of "The Madras Doveton Protestant College.

The object of the Institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian Education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches of Europe. All Christians may become members of the Institution by a monthly payment of Rs. 2, (parents and guardians of pupils by a monthly payment of Rupee 1), and be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, (if their subscriptions are paid up

for the six months previous to such meetings). The Executive Management is in the hands of a Committee of thirteen, (nine representatives of the Doveton Institution, and four of the Protestant College), which meets bi-monthly, and is empowered to frame from time to time such regulations as it deems proper for the interna' economy of the Institution.

The various sources of revenue are:—(1) Fees, (2) Subscriptions (3) Government Grant-in-aid and (4) Interest on Government Securities held in Trust from Captain Doveton's Estate, and the Protestant College Fund. (These securities amount in all to Rs. 3,38,900).

The Institution comprises a school, and a College Department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education on a level with the Collegiate Schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over six years: the standard of the First Class is quite elementary, that of the Sixth or highest class is the *Matriculation Standard* of the Madras University. The numbers on the roll of the school have varied from one hundred and five to one hundred and sixty-two; the fees vary from Rs. 3 to 5 in the different classes.

The College Department provides when furnished with a complete staff of Professors, a curriculum of four years, qualifying for the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination at the end of the fourth year. The following is the present staff of Professors:—

John Cook, Esq., M.A. (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of *Mathematics* and *Classics*.

W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A. (Madras), Professor of *English* and *History*.

Ben. H. Chester, Esq., M.A., (Madras) Professor of *Biology* and Assistant Professor of *Mathematics*.

The College fees are Rs 5 per mensem for each of the four classes, with entrance fee of Rs. 3.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are conferred annually on First year's students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University and who undertake to prosecute their studies for the B. A. Degree at the Institution. *Two* are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University Entrance Examination; the two others are open to the two European or Eurasian students from

any other Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination holding higher rank than any Doveton pupils, other than the two holders of Scholarships for the year. These Scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month for the first two years: and Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 per month for the third and fourth years, according as the holder is placed in the first or second class of the First Arts Examination at the end of his second year.

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the Church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the State, it was known from that time till lately as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The College Department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its Council, so that it has become the main centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the Institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1879 there were upwards of eight hundred pupils in the School department, and in the College department about two hundred and forty Undergraduates. The pupils and students are of all classes of the community in the following approximate proportions:—in the School, Hindus seventy-eight per cent.; Mussulmans twelve; Native Christians nine; and Eurasians one; in the College, Hindus seventy-nine per cent.; Mussulmans three; Native Christians seventeen; and Eurasians one.

Scholarships.—1. The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 *per mensem* tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John

Mackintosh, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 19 *per mensem* tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq., of Latheron in Caithness in memory of his son.

4. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh Scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, that Mission has instituted a yearly Scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the College.

5. There are a few Scholarships subscribed annually by friends of the Institution.

Endowed Prizes.—1. The Miller Gold Medal and the Miller Prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth College class.

2. The Gunn Gold Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third College class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in Natural Philosophy in the fourth College class.

4. The Johnstone Silver Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the School department.

LIBRARY.

The Institution has a General and a Consulting Library, the former containing 2,200 volumes, and the latter 700.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. John Anderson	...	... 1837
„ John Braidwood, M.A.	...	... 1856
„ Alexander Bell Campbell	...	... 1860
„ William Miller, M.A.	...	... 1863

The staff of the College is as follows :—

Rev. William Miller, M.A. (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of English.

„ George Milne Rae, M.A. (Aberdeen), Professor of English.

„ Charles Cooper, M.A. (Aberdeen), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc. (Edin.), Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science.

Rev. George Patterson, Professor of Logic and Natural Science.

„ A. Alexander, M.A. (Aberdeen), Professor of History.

(All the Professors take part in religious instruction.)

S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A. (Madras), Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

There are also Pandits who give instruction in the following languages :—Sanskrit, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

Hyderabad College.

(*Affiliated, March* 1882.)

The first English school in Hyderabad called the City English High School was founded in the year 1857, A.D., where English, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Telugu, Mahratti and Kanarese were taught. Some of these subjects were carried as far as the First Arts Standard. The students of this school were not however prepared for the Madras University, but were drafted either into the local Medical and Engineering Colleges or into such offices of the State as their qualifications fitted them for. Mr. P. G. Schaffter was the Principal of this Institution.

In 1869 an Engineering College and feeder to it were opened. This feeder in 1872 was separated from the Engineering College under the designation of the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School. Mr. F. Schaffter was appointed the Head Master of this Institution. In 1877 the City English High School and the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School were amalgamated and Mr. F. Schaffter was appointed Head Master of the new Institution which was still designated the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School. In 1877 two students were sent up from this Institution to Bellary to try for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, one of whom passed. In 1878 Aghornath Chattopadhyay, Esq., D. Sc. (Edin.) Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science scholar, was appointed Principal of this Institution. Sanskrit was at this stage introduced throughout the school and Pandit Padmanabha Sastri was appointed teacher of that language. Latin is taught in all the classes.

The number of boys on the roll at present is three hundred and seventy. The smallness of the number is attributable to the fact of the Court language being Persian. A greater desire for English however, is being gradually developed. The fees vary for the different classes from Rs. 5 for the Senior F.A. class to 8 Annas for

the lowest class. Those who are found too poor to pay are admitted free. Monthly Scholarships to the total value of Rs. 584 are distributed among the deserving students of the different classes. Students of all denominations are admitted. Mahomedans, Hindus, East Indians, Parsis and Sikhs being enrolled in its numbers.

In 1880 H. H. the Nizam's Government applied for and obtained the affiliation of the school to the Madras University under the designation of the Hyderabad College. In December 1881 two students passed the F. A. Examination.

The Collegiate staff consists of—

Aghornath Chattopadhyay, D. Sc. (Edin.), Hope Prizeman, Baxter-Phys. Sc. scholar.

Fred. Schaffter.

Mr. George Nundy, B.A., (Cantab.)

W. A. Home, B.A., (Madras.)

J. Gloria.

Padmanabha Sastri, (Sanskrit.)

Muhammad Hussain (Arabic.)

Dost Muhammad Khan, (Persian.)

Kumbakonam College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This College is a Government Institution and was originally established as a Provincial School on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts Class was opened. The school was raised to a College in 1867, and students went up from it for B. A. for the first time in February 1869. The College staff consists of a Principal and four Assistants, with two Pandits, one in Tamil and another in Sanskrit. Its present members are as follows:—

W. A. Porter, M.A. (Cambridge), Principal, on other duty.

T. Gopala Rau, B.A. (Madras), do. sub. *pro tem.*

P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A. (Madras), on other duty.

S. Seshayyar, B.A. (Madras), Acting.

C. Sundara Rau, B.A., (Madras).

V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).

B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A., (Madras).
V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, sub. *pro tem.*
Rangachariyar, Sanskrit do.

Natural Philosophy is the only optional subject taught. The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. Attached to the College is a School department consisting of two classes, viz., Matriculation and Preparatory Matriculation. Each class contains two divisions. The number of pupils in the school is generally about one hundred and sixty. The College is open to all classes of the community, but as a fact, the great majority of the students are Brahmins. Of the one hundred and ninety-five students in the Collegiate Department one hundred and eighty-five are Brahmins.

The only endowments attached to the College are the following :—

The Muppanar Medal, value Rs. 100, founded by M. R. Ry. Chandraprakasa Muppanar of Kapisthalam given annually to the student who stands highest in the B. A. Examination.

The Beauchamp Medal, value Rs. 40, founded by the people of Kumbakonam in honour of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., late District Judge, also given to the highest in the B. A. Degree Examination.

The Edward Bird Scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem in honour of E. W. Bird, Esq., late District Judge, given on the results of the F. A. Examination.

The Morris Medal value Rs. 60, in honour of G. L. Morris, Esq., late Collector of Tanjore, founded by M. R. Ry. T. Kuppuswami Aiyar of the Tanjore bar, given annually for essay writing.

The College is supported partly by fees and partly by Government. The fee is now a uniform rate of Rs. 4½ per mensem in all the classes of Collegiate Department.

Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Raja's Free School, to provide an English education for His Highness's subjects. In 1866, arrangements were made for teaching up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying on Students to the Bachelor of Arts Examination.

At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures, students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to compete for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore.

The College, with a High School numbering over six hundred pupils, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness's Government at an expense of more than two lakhs of rupees, and opened in March 1873. There is an Entrance fee of two rupees, and a monthly tuition fee of one rupee and a half.

There are connected with the College, two Cullen Scholarships, (founded in memory of Major-General Cullen, for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of Rs. 10 each monthly, one of which is awarded yearly for two years to the Student, being a Native of Travancore, that passes highest in the First Examination in Arts. There are also two Cullen prizes of Rs. 80 each, awarded yearly to the Travancore Student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts, and in the Bachelor of Laws Examination respectively. Besides these, His Highness's Government yearly awards a Scholarship, dependent on the results of the Matriculation Examination, of Rs. 5 monthly for two years, and if at the end of that time the holder pass the First Examination in Arts, the Scholarship is increased to Rs. 8 monthly for two years more.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Mathematics.—John Ross, M.A., (Edinburgh.)

Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic—Robert Harvey, M.A., LL.D., (Glasgow.)

Professor of Law—W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., (Trinity College, Dublin) *Barrister-at-Law.*

Assistant, Mathematics, A. Valliyananda Mudaliar, B.A., (Madras.)
Do. do. Philosophy, P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A., (Madras.)
Do. do. English, M. La Bouchardiere, B.A., (Madras.)
Malayalam Pandit, N. Ramakurupu, B.A., (Madras.)
Tamil do. C. Swaminatha Desikar.
Sanskrit do. S. Vaidyanatha Sastri.

Presidency College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a College and a High School, and was under the control of a Governing Body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The First President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate-General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School progressed rapidly, and in the course of time higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the Institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the College was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The College has two branches, the General and Legal, and attached to the former is a Junior Department to which non-Matriculated Students are admitted. The General Branch of the College is open to all Matriculated Students, the Legal to Graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the College was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year the new buildings on the South Beach were formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Endowments.—The Elphinstone Scholarship of the monthly value of twelve rupees and Essay Prize (annual) of the value of seventy rupees, both in commemoration of Lord Elphinstone, during whose administration the High School was opened; the Morehead Law Scholarship, of the annual value of 250 rupees, founded in honour of the late W. A. Morehead, Esq.; the Denison Scholarship of the annual value of forty-eight rupees in honour of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and confined to Muhammadans educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore; with other annual prizes for various specific purposes, founded by or in the names of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness, the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, W. A. Morehead, Esq., J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., E. B. Powell, Esq.,

Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. Justice Innes, A. A. Gordon, Esq., and K. Kunyambu Nambiyar.

COLLEGE STAFF.

General Branch.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	E. Thompson, M.A., (Cambridge).
Professor of Mathematics	F. S. Evans, M.A., (Oxford).
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	D. Duncan, M.A., D. Sc. (Edin.)
Professor of Sanskrit	G. Oppert, PH. D., (Halle.)
Professor of Physical Science	W. H. Wilson, PH. D., (Heidelberg).
Professor of History	J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A., (Cambridge), Acting.
Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics	S. Seshayya, B.A., (Madras), (on other duty).
	E. H. Elliot, B.A. (Madras), Acting.
Superintendent of Vernacular Studies	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A., (Madras).

Legal Branch.

Professor of Law	R. B. Michell, M.A., (Oxford), *Barrister-at-Law.*

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1841. Eyre Burton Powell, M.A.
1862. Edmund Thompson, M.A.

Rajamundry College.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This College has been recently instituted at Rajamundry with the view of its supplying a long felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the Telugu and Uriya students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the Degree Examination, from which owing to their isolated position they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred

It was with this object in view, that in 1868, the school then of the Zillah grade was raised to the rank of a Provincial School, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances it remained in effect a Zillah School till the establishment of a First Arts Class in 1873.

Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a Provincial College, a B. A. class was formed in 1877 and the Institution now contains its full complement of four College classes numbering upwards of fifty students. In addition to these there is the School Department consisting of the Matriculation, the Preparatory and the Upper IV classes, which contains about two hundred boys.

The teaching staff of the College Department is thus constituted:

E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge), Principal.
W. Sconce, Esq., B.A. (Oxford), 1st Assistant.
C. Nagoji Rao, B.A. (Madras), 2nd Assistant.
P. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, B.A. (Madras), 3rd Assistant.

The College is maintained almost entirely from Provincial funds, and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of Provincial Schools and Colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has placed at the disposal of the Principal, Scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the B. A. Classes, and the Zamindar of Parlakimedy has established two Scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

St. Joseph's College was established at Negapatam in 1846, by the Jesuits in charge of the Madura Mission, at a time when education was very little appreciated by the people. Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to such unfavourable conditions, the work of education was carried on without interruption, and not a few European and many Natives now owe their present situation to the instruction received in this Institution.

After the establishment of the Madras University, the authorities of the College, following the example of other Institutions, and in

order to open the way to University honors for the Catholic children of the country, thought it advisable to ask for the aid of the Government, and to place the Institution under inspection. It was not till 1867 that this aid was obtained in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which has been continued without any alteration till the present time. Although St. Joseph's Institution was established primarily for the sake of Catholic children, more numerous in the south than in any other part of India, it is also open to all creeds and classes of society, and to this end the education embraces all grades of instruction from the 1st Class up to the B. A. Standard. It possesses a Boarding School composed of two hundred and twenty students, while the number of day scholars during the last years, has been on an average about two hundred. The school fees in the College Department are Rs. 3, from the payment of which none are exempted.

The Directors of the Institution continue to devote attention to the development of the College with a view to render it more and more suited to the necessities of the times. In order that they may give their pupils all the advantages possible for the prosecution of their studies and for laying the foundation of a solid education, they have, among other improvements, a Reference Library for the boys of the College Department, in which, as well as in adding to their laboratory stock, they have been encouraged by the kind and timely help from Government of a small Grant-in-aid.

The two chief sources of support to the College are the endowments of the Institution and the aid given by the Society of Jesus, to which have to be added the Government grant, and the school fees.

The Professors who are employed to teach in the Collegiate Department are :—

The Very Rev. A. Jean, B.A., (Lyons).
The Rev. C. Centres, B. Sc., (Bordeaux).
The Revs. J. Morel and J. Chalchat.
E. de Noircourt, B.A., (Madras).
J. Santiago, B.A., (Madras).
J. M. Gnanapragasam and A. Visuvasam.
A. Muthuchidambara Pillai, Tamil Munshee.

St. Peter's Schools and College, Tanjore.

(*Affiliated, February* 1880.)

These schools were established at the end of the last century in rooms built by His Highness Serbojee Maharaja for the instruction of Christian boys In 1851 Hindus were admitted as well as Christians. In 1863, under the Principalship of Mr. Marsh, Candidates first appeared for the Matriculation Examination. In the College there are sixty students reading for the F. A. and B. A. of whom seven are Native Christians, one Eurasian, two Mahomedans and fifty Hindus. There are eight schools connected with the Institution, in the largest of which (held in the same building in the Fort as the College) are upwards of three hundred boys. The Institution is maintained by the S. P. G. Society and receives a Government Grant and also Rs. 200 monthly from Schwartz's Fund. There are three Pupils in the College holding Cadell Scholarships. H. E. Sakkaram Sahib gives a monthly Donation of Rs. 20.

The staff of Teachers engaged in the College consists of the following :—

The Rev. W. H. Kay, B.A., Oxon.
The Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A., Cantab.
J. Daniel Pillai, B.A., Madras.
T. M. Muttukumara Munpanar, B.A., Madras.
V. Abhirama Aiyar, B.A., Madras.
M. Aiyaswami Pillai, Tamil Pandit.
Subhurama Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.

Medical College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was opened as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in Medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service. The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for Medical Degrees, and some of the courses are open to the public. The designation of the Institution was changed to Medical College in 1851. The College is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The Certificates of the College are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. Students of the Senior Department are prepared for the University Degrees. Three have graduated as M. D. and five as M. B. and C. M. Fifteen have taken the Degree of L. M. S.

The academical year consists of a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October. The curriculum of the Senior Department is in conformity with the requirements of the University Regulations for Degrees in Medicine. There are separate curricula for the pupils of the Second and Junior Departments. Clinical Instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital and the Eye Infirmary.

Female Students are now permitted to join the classes of the College.

Government Scholarships have been abolished, and fees are now paid by students of this department. The Institution is supported by Government. Five Free Scholarships have been recently attached to the Medical College, in lieu of the five Government Scholarships abolished. Two students have been admitted to the M. B. and C. M. classes as free scholars from October 1880, one is a Lane scholar admitted to the M. B. and C. M. class.

There are four Gold Medals awarded. The Johnstone Medal is open annually to students of the Senior and Second Departments; the Government Gold Medal is for students of the Junior Department alone; the Blacklock Medal is given annually to the best student of the Second Department alternately for Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; and the Chipperfield Medal is given to the best Clinical student in Medicine.

STAFF OF TEACHERS.

Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M. M.B., and C.L., (Dublin.)—Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Surgeon-Major J. Keess, M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P., and L.M. (London), and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)—Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cockerill, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A., and L.M. (London.)—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Surgeon-Major E. F. Brockman, L.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).—Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.

Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., F.K. and Q.C.P., (Dublin).—Professor of Pathology (now on leave to Europe.)

Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.B. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London.)—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D., and C.M., Queen's University L.R.C.S., Ireland.—Professor of Hygiene.

Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Eng. and L.R.C.P.L.,—Professor of Chemistry.

Surgeon W. R. Browne, M.D. and C.M. Queen's University, Dublin.—Acting Professor of Pathology.

Surgeon J. Maitland, M.B., C.M., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)—Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c., and Lecturer on Botany.

Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), F.C.S. (London).—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Botany.

Honorary Surgeon W. Karney.—Assistant to the Professor of Medicine.

Honorary Surgeon W. Hamilton.—Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

1st Class Hospital Assistant T. Cunnuswami Pillai.—Native Assistant.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

The Madras Civil Engineering College is a Government Institution established on the 1st September 1859. It is divided into the Collegiate and School Departments.

Collegiate Department.

The Collegiate Department consists of the First Department, and Officers' Surveying Class.

The object of the First Department, opened on the 1st August 1862, is to train gentlemen of liberal education for employment as Engineers, and for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Madras.

Military Division.—Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officers on passing an Entrance examination in

Arithmetic—the whole.

Euclid.—The first three books.

Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.

The number of Students is at persent limited to five.

Civil Division.—Members of all classes without distinction, who have passed the F. A. Examination, who are between sixteen and twenty-two years of age, and who can produce certificates regarding character, age, health and freedom from liability to small-pox. There is no limit as to the number of these students. All students, Military and Civil, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16 each, and provide themselves with books, drawing instruments, colors, &c.

The admission of students generally takes place at the commencement of the Session in January of each year, the necessary Entrance examination for Military Officers being held in the December preceding.

The course extends over two years, at the end of which, successful students obtain certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers.

There are no Scholarships in this Department.

Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E., Principal, instructs in Engineering; J. Bradshaw, Esq. (M. Kenny, Esq., B.A. Acting), 1st Assistant Master in Mathematics; Sub-Conductor W. Hyde in Surveying; and Mr. J. Hamilton in Drawing and Estimating.

The Officers' Surveying Class, established, under G. O., No. 4,127, of the 1st December 1862, for Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, has been in abeyance for several years past, owing to the establishment of the Garrison course of instruction. It is opened on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, provided there are not less than ten Candidates. The course of study occupies about five months. The fee is Rs. 16 per mensem.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The School Department consists of the Second and Special Departments.

The Second Department is intended for training Candidates for the Upper Subordinate establishment of the P. W. D., and the Special Department (consisting of the Surveying and Drawing Classes) for Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Candidates for these, not being Matriculated students, have to pass an Entrance examination, held in April of each year.

The fee for this Department is Rs. 3 per mensem. Mussalman Students pay half fees.

The course extends over two years, and candidates are admitted each year in the first week of August.

Civil Candidates must be between fifteen and twenty-two years of age, and must produce certificates regarding character, age, health and vaccination.

Civil students have to provide their own books and instruments.

Ten Stipendiary studentships at Rs. 10 each are provided in the Second Department for European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, who, after passing the Entrance examination, have to study a vernacular language for one year in the class established in Bangalore, and pass in it before joining the College.

Scholarships.—Francis Cotton Walker's Scholarship, of about Rs. 13 per mensem, tenable for two years, in the Second Department, by a native of Malabar, Canara, or the Neilgherry Hills, who can pass a vernacular Examination in Malayalam or Kanarese, in addition to the usual Entrance examination.

Five Scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year in the Second Department by those Civil Students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves most during the first year of their study.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable in the Special Department under the same conditions, five for the Surveying and five for the Drawing Class.

The Instructional staff of the second department is as follows,

Mathematics—J. Bradshaw, Esq., (M. Kenny, Esq., B.A., Acting); Sub-Conductor W. Cames.

Engineering—Sub-Conductor W. Cames.

Surveying, Drawing and Estimating,—Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese (furlough), Sub-Conductor W. Hyde, Mr. J. B. Hennessy, and Mr. J. Hamilton.

Tamil—P. Rajagopal Mudaliyar.

Telugu—M. Lakshminarasayya Pantulu.

Bricklaying—P. Nadamuni Mudaliyar.

The Institution derives no revenue except from the State.

School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

(*Affiliated, November* 1877.)

This Institution was established in 1875, for the purpose of training selected natives for the Public Works, Revenue Survey and Forest Departments of the Mysore Government.

Since then it has been re-constituted on a different basis, having an Engineering and a Medical Department.

The present staff is as follows:—

Engineering Department.—Standish Lee, Esq., Head Master, C. A. Mahadeva Sastri, Assistant Master.

Medical Department.—D. A. Choksi, L. M. S. (Bombay), Head Master.

J. C. Cameron, F.L.S., Botanical Lecturer.

ENDOWMENTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Governor's Scholarship.

This Scholarship was founded on the 23rd May 1868 by the Right Honorable Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K. T., Governor of Fort St. George.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 27, tenable for four years.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 156) the Scholarship is for the support of a student in Arts, who must have been born in the city and collectorate of Madras.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of Marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided that the number shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, or (in the event of the scale of marks being altered) three-fifths of the total marks obtainable. Should two or more Candidates obtain the same number of marks, the Syndicate shall decide which of them is to receive the Scholarship.

5. The holder of the Scholarship shall forfeit it, if he fail to obtain a position in the first class on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to the First Examination in Arts.

6. From the date of his passing the First Arts Examination, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to the holder of the Scholarship only in the event of his passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination on the first occasion on which he is admissible to it.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the Fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the Scholarship; but they have no power to divide it, or to reduce its amount.

SCHOLARS.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D....Presidency College.
1874 Srinivasachari, Tirumalai.....S.P.G.H.S., Vepery & Pres. Coll.
1877 D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus...St. Thomé Seminary & Pres. Coll.
1882 Ahmed Hussain .....Church of Scotland Inst. Madras.

Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau's Prizes.

These prizes were instituted on the 29th January 1869 by Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.

2. The prizes, which are two in number, are of the present annual value of about Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 respectively, and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 161) the prizes shall be awarded to Hindu Students who were born, and have lived ten years, in the collectorate of Tanjore. The first prize of six-tenths of the income shall be awarded to the student who stands highest in the first class in the First Arts Examination; the second of four-tenths to the student who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination.

4. Candidates must produce a certificate of good conduct and progress from the Master of their school, or from some other person whose testimony the Syndicate may consider satisfactory.

5. If in any year the prizes, or one of them, be not awarded, the amount thereof shall be added to the Fund.

6. At the expiration of every three years from the date of institution the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the prizes; but they have no power to divide them, or to reduce their amount.

PRIZEMEN.

1870	F. A.—Vaidyanadhan, N.....	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam.
	Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V.....	do. do.
1871	F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S..	do. & S.P.G.H.S., Tanjore.
	Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam.
1872	F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V	do.
	F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	
	Mat.—Venkataraman, S.....	do.
1873	F. A.—Pattabhirama, Aiyar, C.R.	do.
	Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V...	do.
1874	F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S.....	do.
	Mat.—Malhari Rau, S.....	do.
1875	F. A.—Sundaram, S.....	do.
	Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	do.
1876	F. A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R.....	do.
	Mat.—Nilakantan, A.....	do.
1877	F. A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R.....	do.
	Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S.....	do.
1878	F. A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K.....	do.
	Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	do.
1879	F. A.—Krishnaswami, N.....	do.
	Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A..	do.
1880	F. A.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V..	do.
	Mat.—Balamukundan, K.....	do.
1881	F. A.—Swaminathan, T. K.....	do.
	Mat.—Rangaswami, T.....	Town High School, Kumbakonam.
1882	F. A.—	
	Mat.—Ponnuswami, A. S.....	Native High School, Kumbakonam.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 25th July 1870 by the Honorable Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau.

2. It is of the present annual value of about Rs. 50; and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 171) the prize shall be awarded to the student, irrespective of caste, creed, or place of instruction, who in passing the B. A. Examination shall obtain the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that the marks obtained are not less than one-half of the total marks attainable.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, it may be kept in reserve and awarded as a second prize in a subsequent year.

PRIZEMEN.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C.....Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1877 Chandrasekharam, C .....Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1879 Sankara Rau, T.....Presidency College and P. S.
1880 Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti.....Madras Christian College.
1881 Vamana Rau, T. S.....Kumbakonam College.
1882 Sivaswami, P. S. .....Presidency College.

The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

These Scholarships were founded on the 6th May 1872 by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston, Esq., of Carnsalloch, Dumfries, Scotland, in fulfilment of the intention of his father, the late Sir Alexander Johnston.

2. The income is derived from the proceeds of certain land and buildings near the town of Madura, known as the

"Tunkum," and of which Sir Alexander Johnston claimed to be the proprietor.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 174) the Scholarships shall be awarded to Matriculated Students being Natives of the district of Madura, without respect to class, caste, or religion, according to rules to be framed by the University.

4. The following rules have been framed in accordance with the above:—

(*a*). One Scholarship will be awarded annually to the Candidate, being a native of the district of Madura, who shall stand highest at the First Examination in Arts immediately preceding his election, and who is pursuing his studies in an affiliated College: provided that such Scholarship shall not be held in conjunction with any other Scholarship whatever.

(*b*). The Scholarships shall be tenable for two years.

(*c*). The monthly value of the Scholarships shall be Rs. 20 if held by Candidates studying in Madras, but Rs. 15 if held by Candidates studying in the Mofussil.

(*d*). It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the University of Madras to declare that the holder of a Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

(*e*). In the case of the death of any holder of a Scholarship, or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever, the Syndicate shall be at liberty either to appoint another scholar, or to add the unexpended amount to the corpus of the fund.

(*f*). At the time of the examination, the age of the Candidate must not have exceeded twenty-one years.

(*g*). The scholar must engage to prosecute his studies up to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in some College affiliated to the University of Madras.

SCHOLAR.

1881 Soumyanarayanan, S.....Presidency College.....
1882 Annaswami, R.....Madura & Presidency Colleges.

The Norton Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 31st October 1874 by certain Hindu gentlemen residing in the city and Presidency of Madras, in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings of the native community of Madras held in Pachappa's Hall on the 26th October 1871 and the 28th February 1873 for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered to the cause of native education by the Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate General of Madras.

2. The prize, which may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate, is of the present annual value of Rs. 100.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 182) the prize shall be awarded to the Graduate who, being a native of Southern India, in passing the Master of Arts Examination, shall obtain the highest number of marks in Political Economy. In the event of there being no such Graduate, the prize shall be awarded to the student who in passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination shall obtain the highest number of marks in Physical Science.

4. In the event of there being no person entitled to the prize, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

PRIZEMEN.

1876 Gnanamuttu, Samuel.....Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.....Trivandram College and P. S.

1879 Kodandaramayya, Giddu.....Madras Christian College and P. S.
1880 Thanu Pillai, P.....Private Study.
1881 Vaidyanatha Aiyar, N.....Kumbakonam College and P. S.
1882 Ragagopalachariyar, P.....Presidency College and P. S.

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

This medal was instituted on the 2nd April 1876 by A. Srinivasa Rau Sahib, Jagirdar of Arni, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875.

2. The medal is of the present value of about one hundred rupees.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 188) the medal shall be awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination, shall have obtained the highest number of marks in Physical Science. In the event of there not being any student who takes up Physical Science, the Syndicate may, at their discretion, award the medal to any Bachelor of Arts of that year who displays proficiency.

4. At the expiration of every six years from the date of institution the Senate may, with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arni for the time being, make new regulations with respect to the medal.

MEDALLISTS.

1877 Chandrasekharam, C.....Presidency College.
1879 Narayana Aiyar, P..... do.
1880 Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P....Madras Christian College.
1881 Hobday, Daniel Alfred..... do.
1882 { Lakshminarasu Nayudu, P. do.
1882 { Sivagnanam, M..... do.

FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Cochin.

This Scholarship was founded on the 25th July 1870 by His Highness Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 27, tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 166) the Scholarship is for the support of a student, (who must be a born subject of Cochin), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion to a student who has passed creditably the Matriculation or First Arts Examination. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

5. If the holder be a Matriculated Student, he shall forfeit the Scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts Examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the Degree of M. B. and C. M. or B. C. E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination. In the case of a Matriculated Student one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the Fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin, make new regulations with respect to the Scholarship.

SCHOLARS.

1876 Govinda Menon, T.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
1881 Ramaswami Nayudu, K.....Madras Medical College.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Travancore.

This Scholarship was founded on the 1st August 1870 by His Highness Sri Padamanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritupati Munnay Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 39, tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 151) the Scholarship is for the support of a student, (who must be a born subject of Travancore), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion either to one of the three Travancore students who shall have attained the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination, or to any one

who shall have passed the First Examination in Arts. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

5. If the holder be a Matriculated Student, he shall forfeit the Scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts Examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the Degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination. In the case of a Matriculated Student, one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore, make new regulations with respect to the Scholarship.

SCHOLARS.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
1875 Kuruvila, K. K..... do. do.
1877 Kurian Jacob.....
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S..... do. do.
1880 Gomez, F. D.....Madras Medical College.

The Hobart Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 3rd April 1880 by Major George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, R. A., in memory of the late Right Honorable Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.

2. The prize, which may consist of money, or books, or medical and surgical instruments, at the discretion of the Syndicate, is of the present annual value of about Rs. 99.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 191) the prize shall be awarded to the Muhammadan student, being a native of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who shall take the Degree of M. B. and C. M. or of L. M. S., having previously matriculated or passed the First Arts Examination in this University. If no Muhammadan student comes forward, the prize shall be awarded to an Eurasian who fulfils the above academical requirements; failing such, to a student professing the Hindu religion; and failing him, to a British born subject who has graduated from the Medical College, Madras. The prize shall be awarded to the student who stands first in the order of merit; but if there be only one Muhammadan, it shall be awarded to him irrespective of order of Merit.

4. In the event of the prize not being awarded in any year, the amount thereof shall be added to the Fund.

5. The Senate may vary the terms of award as regards the nature of the qualifying degree or examination.

PRIZEMEN.

1880 Lafrenais, C. A.....Madras Medical College.
1881 Appayya, K. M..... do.

AMOUNT OF FUNDED CAPITAL.

Arts.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Governor's Scholarship	8,300	0	0			
Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.	2,500	0	0			
Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.	1,000	0	0			
Johnston Scholarships	1,200	0	0			
Norton Prize	2,500	0	0			
Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.	2,800	0	0			
				18,300	0	0

Medicine and Civil Engineering.

Cochin Scholarship	8,900	0	0			
Travancore Scholarship	11,800	0	0			
Hobart Prize	2,500	0	0			
				23,200	0	0
			Rs...	41,500	0	0

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.

1882.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, Sargams 1-10 (Bombay Edition.)

Panchatantram I—Pages 37-91 (Calcutta Edition.)

Greek.

Euripides—Alçestis.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I & II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. III.

Nepos—Miltiades, Themistocles, Agesilaus, Epaminondas, Hannibal.

Arabic.

Ma'dan-ul-Fawáid—Pages 37-82.

'Ajab-ul-'Ujáb—25 Letters.

Persian.

Rúz Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistán—England to Italy inclusive.

Akhlák-i-Muhammadi—Chapters 5, 6, 7 and 8.

La-ali-i-Munzúmah—Selections from Sa'di.

Urdu.

Gulistán—Expurgated Edition (School Book Society.)

Masnavi-i-Hasan—Expurgated Edition.

Tamil.

Bhárata Venba—100 Stanzas, pages 456-555.

Eládi—From 51st Stanza to the end.

Panchatantram—3rd and 4th Books.

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyanamu—Canto 4.

Bhartrihari—Nítisatakam, First 50 Verses.

Nítichandrika—Mitralábham (by Chinnayya Suri.)

Kanarese.

Karnáta Bháratasangraha by Siddhánta Subrahmanya Sástri.

Kathásangraha—Pp. 475-545, (*i.e.*, Part V, or Extracts, 75—84.

Malayalam.

Nalacharita Manipraválam—5th and 6th Sargams.

Harischandrapurána—From the 21st page to the end.

Uriya.

Kabitabali—By Babus Madhusudan Rau and Radhanath Rai (B. N. De's Utkal Press, Balasore.)

History of Orissa—By Babu Pizari Mohan Acharyya (Cuttack Printing Company's Press), from 2nd Chapter to end.

1883.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, Sargams 11-20 (Bombay Edition.)

Panchatantram I—Pages 91-129, up to end of first book (Calcutta Edition).

Greek.

Euripides—Hecuba.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. VI, VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. II.

Sallust—Jugurthine War, Chapters 1-79, inclusive.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman—(First half).

Ikwán-us-Safá—To the beginning of the First Kásid.

Persian.

Rúz Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistan—From Italy to end.

La-áli-i-Manzúmah—Selections from Firdusi, Nizámi and Jelál-ud-din-i-Rúmi.

Urdu.

Akhwán-us-Safá.

Majmú'ah-i-Sukhun—Second part, the whole.

Tamil.

Bhárata Venba—100 stanzas, from 556-655, (School Book Society).

Tirikadugam—First 50 stanzas.

Little Merchants in Tamil—Published by School Book and V. E. R. Literature S.

Telugu.

Bhartrihari—Nítisatakam, 51-100.

Rámáyanasara Sangraham—III and IV, Aranya and Kishkindha Kándams.

Bháratavachanam, by Vaddadi Subharayudu Garu.

Kanarese.

Bhárata Sangraha—(Revised Edition), 2nd part.

Jaimini Bhárata—Pages 1-50.

Malayalam.

Krishnárjuna Vijayam Ottam Tullal.

Pátracharitam Ottam Tullal.

Mahammad Charitam—Pages 10-76 inclusive.

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birat Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1882.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book II.

Shakespeare—Henry V.

Tennyson—Enoch Arden.

Hutton—English Men of Letters: Scott.

Motley—Rise of the Dutch Republic. The Introduction and Part I.

Sanskrit.

Kumârasambhava—Cantos 1-7 inclusive.

Malávikágnimitra—(omitting Prákrit passages.)

Greek.

Sophocles—Antigone.

Herodotus— Lib. VIII and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, Lib. IV.

Horace—Odes, Lib. I and II, omitting Odes 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 33, 36 of Lib. I and Odes 4, 5, 8, 11 of Lib. II.

Cicero—Divinatio in Q. Caecilium—In Veorem (Oratio Prima.)

Livy—Lib. XXII.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman.

Alf Laila—Nights 1-25 inclusive.

Persian.

Rúz-Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistán.

Bostán—Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Urdu.

Muntakhabát-i-Mir Dard va Souda.

Naldáman-i-Urdu.

Gulistán—(School Book Society's Edition).

Tamil.

Naishadam—From 8 to 14 Padalams (Expurgated Edition.)

Naladiyár—Second 10 Chapters.

Periyapuránam Prose—Tirunindra Sarukam and Tillai Valandanar Sarkam by Valoyuda Mudaliar.

Telugu.

Manucharitra—Canto 6.

Accha Telugu Bháratam—Canto 2.

Níti Chandrika—By Chinnayya Suri, Part 2.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendravijaya—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sandhis.

Mudrâmanjúsha—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Asayas.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—The whole.

Náráyaníyam—Rámáyanam and Parasuráma Charitam with Vyákhyánam, published by Kerala Varman Tirumalpád (Trivandrum). Dasakams 34, 35, and 36.

Uriya.

Charee Patha—Part II, by Beechund Putnaik (printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Mahábhárat—Bhirat Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).

Nítibodh—(Calcutta School Book Society).

1883.

English.

Green—Readings from English History, Part I.

Stephen—English Men of Letters: Johnson.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Tennyson—Elaine.
Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Sanskrit.

Sukraníti—Two first Adhyayas (Madras Edition).
Sákuntala—(Omitting Prakrit passages).

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus—Lib. I and II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. X.
Horace—Odes, Lib. III (Omitting, 6, 10, 15, 26), and Ars Poetica.
Cicero—Pro Milone.
Livy—Lib. XXIII.

Arabic.

Akhwán-us-Safá—First half.
'Ajab-ul-'Ujáb—Second half.

Persian.

Nigár-i-Dánish.
Gulshan-i-Sa'ádat—15 Letters.
Dewán-i-Háfiz.—Radif-i-dál only.

Urdu.

Surush-i-Sukhun.
Dewán-i-Sabá.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Sábhaparvam, Rájasuya Yagasargam, 160 Stanzas.
Naladiyár—Chapters 21-30.
Periyapuránam—Mummaiyalulakánda Sarukkam, Vambaravarivanda Sarukkam from Tirumuladevar Puránam, Varkonda Sarukkam, and Poiyadimaiyillatha Pulavar Sarukkam.

Telugu.

Parijátapahâranam—Cantos 3 and 4.
Bhâratam—First Book, 6th Canto.
Vigraham—Part II, By K. Viresalingam.

Kanarese.

Prákkavyamálike—From 353-388.
Vrishabhendravijaya—Canto 4.
Kalávathiparinaya—Pages 200-312.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—Kathákali—2nd and 3rd days.
Rámáyanam—Bálakándam.

Uriya.

Charupatha—Part II. (By Beechund Putnaick).
Raghuvansa— (do.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part II.

1884.

English.

Shakespeare—Tempest.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book VI.
Tennyson—The Princess.
Green—Readings from English History, Part II.
Black—English Men of Letters: Goldsmith.

Sanskrit.

Uttararámacharitra—(Omitting Prákrit passages).
Sukraníti—Book III to Book IV, Chapter iii, pages 71-129, (Madras Edition).

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.
Herodotus—Lib. IV and V.

Latin.

Vergil—Eclogues, the whole.
Horace—Odes, Lib. IV.

Livy—Lib. XXI.

Cicero—Pro Milone.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman.

Alf Laila—Nights 1-25 inclusive.

Persian.

Anvár-i-Suhaili—Chapters 4 and 5.

Sikandar Námah—To the death of Dára.

Urdu.

Surúr-i-Sultáni.

Dewán-i-Atish—First Dewán.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Sabhaparvam, Suduporsargam.

Náladiyár—Chapters 31-37.

Ayodhimánagarmanmyam—First 74 pages.

Telugu.

Parijátápaharanam—Fifth Canto.

Bhágavatam—Book IX, to the close of the account of the Rámáyana.

Vigraham—Pages 1-60 (By K. Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu).

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata—First four Sandhis.

Cymbeline in Kanarese.

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Aranya Kándam.

Sambara Vatham Katha Kali.

Bhásha Naishatha Chambu—Part I. Published by P. Govinda Pillai, (Trivandram).

Uriya.

Kalidásâ's Megha-dúta—Babu Radhanath Rai's Uriya translation (B. N. De's Utkal Press, Balasore).

Prabandha-Málá—(A course of Reading in Uriya literature). By Bábu Madhusudan Rau (Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press.)

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1883.

English.

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night.

Chaucer—Knightes Tale.

Shelley—From "Prometheus Unbound": (1) Act II, Scene 3; (2) The Speech of Asia "Who reigns? There was the Heaven and Earth at First"; (3) Act II, Scene 5.

From "Hellas": (1) the Chorus beginning "World's on Worlds are rolling ever"; (2) The last Chorus beginning "The World's great age begins anew."

Lyrics: (1) The Cloud, (2) To a Skylark, (3) Arethusa, (4) The Recollection, (5) To a lady with a Guitar.

Blackie—Self-culture.

Bacon—Essays, omitting Nos. 37, 45 and 46.

Scott—The Bride of Lammermoor.

Sanskrit.

Dasakumáracharitra—Pages 1-55 (Calcutta Edition).

Málatímádhava.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Choëphorae.

Plato—Apology of Socrates.

Latin.

Lucretius De Rerum Natura, Lib. II.

Horace—Ars Poetica.

Cicero—De Officiis.

Tacitus—Annal. Lib. XV.

Arabic.

Ajáb-ul-Ujáb—Fifty Letters.

Ikhwán-us-Safá.

Persian.

Masnavi-i-Maulána Rúmi—(1st Daftar).

Jahán Kusha-i-Nádiri—(First half).

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat.

Fasana-i-'Ajáib—(First half).

Dewán-i-Zouk.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Bálakándam. From 16th Padalam to the end (S. S. B. S. Edition).

Kural—From 81 to 94 Chapter, with the Commentary of Parimelavagar.

Bhagavata Puránam—First 226 Stanzas.

Telugu.

Amuktamályáda—Canto 6.

Harivamsan—Part I, Canto 4.

Sumanomanobhiranjanam—Canto 3.

Biographies of Telugu Poets—Part II, by Sriramamurti Garu.

Kanarese.

Rájasekhara—3rd Asvasa.

Jaimini Bhárata—5, 6, 7 Sandhis.

Kalávatíparinaya—First 105 pages (Vicharadarpana Press).

Malayalam.

Naráyaníyam—The 12th, 13th, 24th, 26th, and Dasakams with Vyakhyanams, published by Keralavarman Tirumulpád, (Trivandram).

Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam, from Kacha's Studentship under Sukra.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy (Calcutta School Book Society).

Svasthya Rahha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Rámáyana—Sundara Kánda—(Calcutta School Book Society).

1884.

English.

Shakespeare—Othello.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., the Poems numbered as follows :—23, 59, 66, 107, 109, 116, 126, 147, 155, 157, 166, 192, 207, 209, 226, 287.

Chaucer—The Clerkes Tale.

The Man of Lawes Tale.

Symonds—English Men of Letters : Shelley.

Sir H. Taylor—The Statesman, Vol. IV.

Carlyle—Rectorial Address.

Sanskrit.

Kádambarí—Pages 198-432 (Calcutta Edition).

Mudrarákshasa—The whole.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.

Thucydides—Lib. I.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, Lib. I and II.

Plautus—Trinummus.

Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. I, II and III.

Tacitus—Historiæ, Lib. III and IV.

Arabic.

Nafhat-ul-Yaman—Chapters 1, 2 and 3.

Alf-Lailá—40 Nights.

Persian.

Waqáyá-i-Ni'amat Khán-i-'Áli.
Qasá,id-i-Badr-i-Chách—15 Qasidahs.
Maṣnavi-i-Maulána Rúmi—2nd Daftar.

Urdu.

Dewán-i-Wazir.
Sarúr-i-Sultáni.
Sháh Náma-i-Urdu—First half.
Jámi'-ul—Akhlák.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Ayodhya Kándam, First five Padalams. (Madras School Book Society.)
Kural—From Chapters 95 to 108, with Commentary.
Tiruvilaiyadal Puranam—Vathavuradikalukku Upathesitha Padalam.
Naripariyakkiya Padalam and Parinariyakkiya Padalam.

Telugu.

Sumanomanobhiranjana—Canto 4.
Yayati Charitra—Cantos 2 and 3.
Mahábháratam—Anusasuika Parvam, 2nd Canto.

Kanarese.

Rájasekharavilása—Chapter II.
Jaimini Bhárata—Sandhis 22, 23 and 24.
Mudrámanjúsha—Pages 256-385.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Udyogaparvam.
Dakshayugam Katha Kali.
Rámáyanam—Sundrakándam.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition).
Batriṣ Singhasan.
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part III.

1885.

English.

Chaucer—The Frankeleines Tale.
The Monkes Tale.
Shakespeare—Macbeth.
Helps—Realmah, omitting the Conversations.
Bagehot—Literary Studies: Shakespeare and Cowper.
Sir H. Taylor—Sicilian Summer.
Herbert Spencer—The Philosophy of Style (Essays, Vol. II).

Sanskrit.

Dasakumáracharitra—Part II, first three Ucchvasas.
Náganandíya.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Agamemnon.
Aeschines—In Ctesiphontem.

Latin.

Lucretius—Lib. VI.
Terence—Andria.
Tacitus—Histories, Lib. I, and Agricola.
Cicero—In Verrem, Lib. I and II.

Arabic.

Ajáb-ul-Ujáb—Fifty Letters.
Ikhwan-us-Safá.

Persian.

Jahán Kusha-i-Nádiri—Second half.
Masnavi-i-Maulána Rúmi—Third Daftar, first half.

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat.
Dewán-i-Zouk.
Dewán-i-Nasikh.

Tamil.

Kamba Rámáyanam—Ayodhiya Kándam from sixth Padalam to the end.

Kural—The first 15 Chapters.

Bhágavatam—From Parikschit Kale Kadadinda Adyáyam to Malavaran Totam Uraitta Adyáyam (Excepting Tatvamuraitta Adyáyam).

Telugu.

Sumanomanobhiranjanam—Canto V.

Vishnu Puránam—Cantos I and II, omitting the introductory part at the beginning of the 1st Canto.

Amuktamályáda—Canto IV.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendravijaya—Tenth Asvasa.

Rájasekhara—First two Chapters.

Kálavatiparinayam—Pages 1-74.

Malayalam.

Vadakan Kalyána Sanganthigam Katha Kali.

Palazhimathanam Katha Kali.

Mausala Parvam and Stri Parvam.

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan.

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Mahábhárat—Birat Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1883.

English.

Chaucer—The Wif of Bathes Tale.
—The Clerkes Tale.
—The Squieres Tale.

Shakespeare—Henry V.
—Measure for Measure.

Massinger—The Fatal Dowry.
Milton—Paradise Regained, Books III, IV.
Byron—Childe Harold, Book III.
Tennyson—The Princess.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets: Dryden.
De Quincey—Confessions.
Coleridge—Wallenstein.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. II.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXV to XXXVI inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manu—Books II, VII, VIII.
Púrvabhága of the Kádambarí.
Súdraka—Mrichchhakatiká.
Kálidása—Vikramorvasi.
Bhavabhúti—Uttararámacharita.
Kálidása—Meghadúta.
Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Septem Contra Thebas.
—Eumenides.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. IV, V, VI.
Thucydides—Lib. VI, VII, VIII.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Ranae.
Demosthenes—De Corona.
—Philip. III.
Plato—Phaedo.
—Symposium.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. VII, VIII, IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. III.
Horace—Epistolae.
Plautus—Mercator.
—Trinummus.
Terence—Eunuchus.
—Adelphi.
Cicero—Epistolae.
Livy—Lib. XXI-XXX.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. VI.
Pliny—Hist. Nat., Lib. VIII, IX, X.

1884.

English.

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice, Henry VIII, Julius Cæsar.
Ben Jonson—Volpone.
Massinger—The Virgin Martyr.
Spenser—Faerie Queen, Book II.
Milton—Lycidas, Comus, and Sonnets.
Carlyle—Past and Present.
Johnson—Lives of Milton, Addison, Savage and Prior.
Coleridge—Biog. Lit., Ch. XIV to end. Notes on Shakespeare.
DeQuincey—Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Flight of the Kalmuc Tartars.
Wordsworth—White Doe of Rylstone. Miscellaneous Sonnets.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXXVII-XLVIII inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.
Dasakumáracharita.
Súdraka—Mrichchhakatiká.
Kálidása—Sákuntala.
Bhavabhúti—Víracharita.
Kálidása—Meghadúta.
Vedántasára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
—Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. XXII-XXIV.
Thucydides—Lib. I, II and III.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Aves.
Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
—Gorgias.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II and III.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. IV.
Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
—Aulularia.
Juvenal—Satires, I, III and X.
Terence—Adelphi.
—Andria.
Cicero—Epistolæ.
Livy—Lib. XXI-XXX inclusive.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. I.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. VIII, IX and. X.

1885.

English.

Chaucer—Troylus and Cryseyde.

Shakespeare—Troilus and Cressida.
—Much Ado about Nothing.
Ben Jonson—Every Man in His Humour.
Dryden—The Hind and Panther.
Wordsworth—Excursion, Books I, II.
Shelley—Alastor.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets : Pope.
DeQuincey—Rhetoric and Style.
Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, Chapters I-XIII.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. I.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XIII-XXIV inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.
Purvabhága of the Kádambarí.
Súdraka—Mrichchhakatiká.
Kálidása—Vikramorvasi.
Bhavabhúti—Uttararámacharita.
Kálidása—Meghadúta.
Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Persae.
—Choëphorae.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. I, II, III.
Thucydides—Lib. III, IV, V.
Aristophanes—Equites.
—Vespae.
Demosthenes—Philip, I, II.
Plato—Theætetus.
—Republic.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib IV, V, VI.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, Lib. I.
Horace—Satires, the whole.
Plautus—Rudens, and Mostellariæ.
Terence—Heantontimoroumenos, and Hecyra.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, the whole.
Livy—Lib. I—X, inclusive.
Tacitus—Annals, Lib. III.
Pliny—Epistolae, I, II, III.

Persian.

Dewán-i-Háfiz—To the end of Radif-i-Dál.
Sikandar Námah—To Jashn-i-Naushabah.
Masnavi-i-Maulána Rúmi—First Daftar.
Akhlák-i-Jaláli.
Tarikh-i-Nádiri—First half.
Unvár-i-Soheili—Chapters I—V inclusive.

HISTORY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1882.

The Gracchi, Marius and Sulla.

1883.

Rise of the Macedonian Empire.

1884.

The Roman Triumvirates.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1883.

The Normans in Europe.

1884.

England during the reign of Edward III.

1885.

The Houses of York and Lancaster.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1883.

Athens from Solon to Demosthenes.

The Age of Charles V.

1884.

The History of Egypt, from the earliest times to its conquest by Cambyses.

Constitutional History of England, from the Conquest to the accession of Henry VII.

1885.

Assyria, Media and Persia to the time of Alexander

Constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII to the close of the reign of Charles II.

ETHICS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1883.

Plato's Republic.

Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics.

1884.

Epicureanism in Ancient Greece and Rome.

Sidgwick's Methods of Ethics.

1885.

Socrates and Plato.

The British Intellectual Moralists.

THE UNIVERSITY

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight*, C.I.E.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight, Chief Justice*,* C.I.E. 1879.
2. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.* 1861.
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C. 1881.*
4. The Honorable W. Hudleston. 1859.
5. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael. 1859.
6. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction. 1880.
7. Edmund Thompson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College.* 1862.
8. Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B., Principal of the Medical College. 1877.

Members of Council. (3–5)

Ex-Officio. (1–8)

1857.

9. J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.

* Not Gazetted.

1859.

10. The Right Reverend R. Caldwell, D.D., L.L.D., Bishop.
The Honorable W. Hudleston.
The Honorable D. F. Carmichael.

1861.

11. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

1862.

12. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
13. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.

1864.

14. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

15. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.
16. The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.

1867.

17. Rai Bahadur T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
18. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
19. Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E.
20. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
21. F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.

1868.

22. B. Lovery, Esq.
23. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
24. The Honorable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
25. The Honorable A. Seshayya Sastriyar, C.S.I.
26. C. Rangacharulu, C.I.E.

1869.

27. Raja the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

28. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A.

1872.

29. M. Sadasiva Pillai.

30. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
31. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
32. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
33. The Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, M.A.
34. Lieut-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
35. The Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.
36. Dy. Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.
37. V. Krishnamachariyar.
38. Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D.
39. A. C. Burnell, Esq., PH.D.

1873.

40. The Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham, M.A.
41. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
42. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
43. H. Wigram, Esq., M.A.
44. Gustav Oppert, Esq., PH.D.

1874.

45. Lieut-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E.
46. The Reverend E. Sell, B.D.
47. Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur.

1875.

48. Col. J. Michael, C.S.I.
49. The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
50. H. E. Stokes, Esq., B.A.
51. The Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D.
52. The Honorable T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
53. The Reverend W. Stevenson, M.A.
54. John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., L.L.D.
55. D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.
56. P. Srinivasa Rau.
57. P. Chentsal Rau.
58. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.

1877.

59. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kindersley.
60. The Honorable P. O'Sullivan.
61. Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., F.R.S.E. A.I.C.E.
Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
62. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.SC.
63. The Reverend H. Bower, D.D.
64. The Reverend G. M. Rae, M.A.
65. R. Balaji Rau, B.L.

1879.

66. The Right Reverend E. Sargent, D.D., Bishop.
67. Michael Gould, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
68. Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.B.
69. J. Cook, Esq., M.A.
70. The Reverend A. W. Atkinson, M.A.
71. The Reverend A. H. Arden, M.A.
72. Y. Venkataramayya Sastriyar.
73. A. Sankara Aiyar, B.A.
74. A. L. Venkataramana Pant., M.A. B.L.

1880.

75. F. B. Hanna, Esq., M.A., M.E.
H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.
76. E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A.
77. W. H. Wilson, Esq., PH.D., F.C.S., F.G.S.
78. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

1881.

79. The Honorable P. Macfadyen.
80. Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.
81. The Very Reverend J. Colgan.
82. W. Logan, Esq.
83. The Reverend A. Jean, B.A.
84. C. D. Maclean, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc.
85. J. W. Handley, Esq., M.A.

86. H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A.
87. R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A.
88. Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., C.M.
89. Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.
90. Lieutenant H. D. Love, R.E.
91. M. Seshagiri Sastrulu, M.A.

1882.

92. Mana Vikrama Maharaja Bahadur, Zamorin of Calicut.
93. Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of Vijayanagaram.
94. Abdul Ghani, Khan Bahadur.
95. Mir Ansarud-din, Sahib Bahadur.
96. The Reverend Charles Cooper, M.A.
97. H. W. Bliss, Esq., B.A.
98. A. T. Arundel, Esq., B.A.
99. The Reverend C. E. Kennett, D.D.
100. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.
101. R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes, *President.* 1882.

1857.

1. J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.S.A.

1859.

2. The Right Reverend R. Caldwell, LL.D.
3. The Honorable W. Hudleston.
4. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael.

1861.

5. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.
6. The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D.

1862.

7. E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
8. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.

9. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.

1864.

10. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

11. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.

1867.

12. Rai Bahadur T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
13. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
14. F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.

1868.

15. B. Lovery, Esq.
16. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
17. The Honorable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
18. The Honorable A. Seshayya Sastriyar, C.S.I.
19. C. Rangacharulu, C.I.E.

1869.

20. Raja the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1872.

21. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
22. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
23. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
24. The Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, M.A.
25. V. Krishnamachariyar.
26. A. C. Burnell, Esq., PH.D.

1873.

27. The Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham, M.A.
28. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
29. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
30. H. Wigram, Esq., M.A.
31. Gustav Oppert, Esq., PH.D.

1874.

32. The Reverend E. Sell, B.D.

1875.

33. Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I.
34. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
35. The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
36. H. E. Stokes, Esq., B.A.
37. The Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D.
38. The Reverend W. Stevenson, M.A.
39. John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A. LL.D.
40. D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.
41. P. Chentsal Rau.

1877.

42. Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
43. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.SC.
44. The Reverend H. Bower, D.D.
45. The Reverend G. M. Rae, M.A.
46. The Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.
47. P. Srinivasa Rau.

1878.

48. Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., F.R.S.E., A.I.C.E.

1879.

49. The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight*, C.I.E.
50. The Right Reverend E. Sargent, D.D.
51. J. Cook, Esq., M.A.
52. The Reverend A. W. Atkinson, M.A.
53. The Reverend A. H. Arden, M.A.
54. Y. Venkataramayya Sastriyar.
55 A. Sankara Aiyar, B.A.

1880.

56. F. B. Hanna, Esq., M.A., M.E.
57. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.
58. E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A.
59. W. H. Wilson, Esq., PH.D., F.C.S., F.G.S.
60 V. Bhashyam Aiyangar. B.A., B.L.

61. Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S.
62. Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.B.

1881.

63. The Honorable P. Macfadyen.
64. Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.
65. The Very Reverend J. Colgan.
66. W. Logan, Esq.
67. The Reverend A. Jean, B.A.
68. C. D. Maclean, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc.
69. H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A.
70. Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.A., M.B. C.M.
71. Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.
72. M. Seshagiri Sastrulu, M.A.
73. The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.
74. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.,
75. J. W. Handley, Esq., M.A.
76. R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A.
77. Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E.

1882.

78. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
79. Mana Vikrama Maharaja Bahadur, Zamorin of Calicut.
80. Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of Vijayanagaram.
81. Abdul Ghani, Khan Bahadur.
82. The Reverend Charles Cooper, M.A.
83. H. W. Bliss, Esq., B.A.
84. A. T. Arundel, Esq., B.A.
85. The Reverend C. E. Kennett, D.D.
86. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.
87. R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, *President*, 1882.

1865.

1. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.
2. The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.

1871.

3. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A.

1872.

4. M. Sadasiva Pillai.
5. The Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.

1873.

6. The Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham, M.A.

1875.

7. The Honorable T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
8. P. Srinivasa Rau.

1877.

9. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kindersley.
10. The Honorable P. O'Sullivan.
11. R. Balaji Rau, B.L.

1879.

12. The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Knight*, C.I.E.
13. Michael Gould, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
14. A. L. Venkataramana Pant., M.A., B.L.

1880.

15. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

1881.

16. J. W. Handley, Esq., M.A.
17. H. H. Shephard, Esq., M.A.
18. R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A.
19. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.

1882.

20. Mir Ansarud-din, Sahib Bahadur.

21. H. W. Bliss, Esq., B.A.
22. R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., *President.* 1879.

1867.

1. Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E.

1872.

2. Dy. Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.
3. Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D.

1874.

4. Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur.

1875.

5. The Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D.
6. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.

1877.

7. Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., MB.

1879.

8. Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.B.

1881.

9. Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., C.M.
10. Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.
11. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E., *President.* 1881.

1865.

1. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1867.

2. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

1868.

3. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.

1872.

4. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.

1874.

5. Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E.

1877.

6. Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., F.R.S.E., A.I.C.E.

1880.

7. F. B. Hanna, Esq., M.A., M.E.

1881.

8. Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.
9. Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E.
10. H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.

SYNDICATE.

The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor. } *President.*

The Rev. W. Miller, M.A.
The Honorable Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.
H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A.
The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.
F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
} *Syndics in Arts.*

V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., *Syndic in Law.*

Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., C.M., *Syndic in Medicine.*

Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., F.R.S.E., A.I.C.E., *Syndic in Engineering.*

REGISTRAR.

D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.

PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

ROBE-MAKERS.

Messrs. Oakes & Co.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 The Right Honorable Lord Harris.
1859 The Honorable Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
1860 The Honorable W. A. Morehead.
The Honorable Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.
The Honorable W. A. Morehead.
1861 The Honorable Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.
1863 The Honorable E. Maltby.
1864 The Honorable Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.
1866 The Right Honorable Francis Napier, *Baron* Napier, K.T.
1872 The Honorable Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
The Right Honorable Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.
1875 The Honorable William R. Robinson, C.S.I.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
1880 The Right Honorable William Patrick Adam.
1881 The Honorable William Hudleston.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT DUFF.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 The Honorable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, *Kt.*
1860 The Honorable W. A. Morehead.
1862 The Honorable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, *Kt.*
1871 The Honorable Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
1872 The Honorable Mr. Justice Holloway.
1874 The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.
1880 The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, *Kt.*, C.I.E.

REGISTRARS.

1857 The Reverend P. Percival.
1870 A. A. Gordon, Esq., M.A., L.C.P.
1875 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
1879 F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
1881 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.

RETIRED FELLOWS.

1857.*

James Kellie, Esq., 1860.
James Blair Preston, Esq., 1860.
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq., 1860.
The Reverend W. Grant, 1860.
Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., 1861.
Sir Henry Davison, *Kt.*, 1861.
James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq., 1862.
Major General Thomas Townsend Pears, C.B., 1862.
Major General Sir Frederick Conyers Cotton, 1862.
Colonel John Joseph Losh, 1862.
Henry Forbes, Esq., 1863
The Reverend Robert Halley, M.A., 1863.
The Reverend John Braidwood, M.A., 1863.
Colonel Charles Edward Faber, R.E., 1864.
James Sanderson, Esq., 1864.
The Honorable E. Maltby, 1865.
The Reverend John Richards, M.A., 1866.
Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur T. Cotton, K.C.S.I., 1866.
Major General Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B., 1866.
Sir T. Pycroft, K.C.S.I., M.A., 1868.
J. E. Mayer, Esq., 1869.
The Reverend A. Burgess, 1871.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

The Right Reverend P. S. Royston, D.D., 1873.
John Dawson Mayne, Esq., B.A., 1873.
E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., 1875.
The Honorable Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., 1876.
Dy. Surgeon-Genl. W. J. VanSomeren, M.D., 1880.
Rev. G. Hall, B.A., 1880.

1858.

A. N. Magrath, Esq., F.R.C.S, 1861.
W. C. Maclean, Esq., M.D., 1864.
J. Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S., 1867.
The Reverend A. R. Symonds, M.A., 1874.

1859.

Colonel J. H. Bell, 1861.
Sir Alexander Grant, *Bart.*, M.A., LL.D., 1869.
Sir Adam Bittleston, *Kt.*, 1870.
John Bruce Norton, Esq., B.A., 1872.
The Honorable W. Holloway, C.S.I., 1877.

1859.

Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., 1882.

1860.

J. M. Heppel, Esq., 1862.
Colonel W. H. Horsley, 1862.
Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E., 1876.
Colonel P. P. L. O'Colonell, R.E., 1879.

1861.

J. W. Mudge, Esq., M.A., 1867.
R. Cole, Esq., 1867.
The Venerable T. Dealtry, M.A., 1872.

1863.

Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D., 1880.

1864.

The Reverend W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A., 1866.

The Honorable H. D. Phillips, 1870.
Major W. H. Edgcome, R.E., A.I.C.E., 1873.

1865.

W. G. Smart, Esq., M.A., M.E., 1869.
J. L. Paul, Esq., A.M., M.D., 1877.

1867.

H. B. Montgomery, Esq., A.B., C.M., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 1870.
Lieutenant-General W. A. M'Cleverty, 1871.
W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M., M.D., 1871.
The Reverend S. Wright, M.A., 1872.
Colonel R. M. Macdonald, 1881.
Surgeon-Major S. J. Windowe, M.D., 1882.

1868.

The Honorable Charles Collett, 1872.

1869.

Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E., 1877.

1870.

The Honorable J. D. Sim, C.S.I., 1875.

1871.

Surgeon-General E. G. Balfour, L.E.C.S.E., 1877.
His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B., 1876.
The Honorable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*, 1879.

1872.

The Reverend J. Barton, M.A., 1877.
Geo. Thom, Esq., M.A., 1878.

1873.

Major General G. W. Walker, R.E., 1877.
The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I., 1879.

1874.

The Reverend E. H. DuBois, 1877.

1875.

Surgeon-Major W. H. Harris, M.D., 1882.

1876.

Lt.-Genl. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B, G.C.S.I., 1881.

1881.

Colonel R. H. Beddome, 1882.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.
W. S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class.

Sundararamayya, Velagapudi, B.A.....Presidency Coll. & P. S.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.
M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science..... { J. Grose, M.A.
W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi, B.A.....Presidency College & P. S.
Sesha Aiyar, R., B.A..... do. do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A. Presidency College & P. S.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Pant, A. L., B.A.....Presidency College & P. S.
Flanagan, Charles Craig, B.A..... do. do.

* To the names of Candidates who have not graduated an asterisk (*) is prefixed.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science..... { John Bradshaw, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Second Class.

Phirozsha, Bamanji, B.A.....Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science..... { John Bradshaw, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A.....Presidency College & P. S.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science..... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, V., B.A. .....Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam and Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... { John Bradshaw, M.A.
F. Kielhorn, PH. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastriyar, M., B.A.....Presidency College & P. S.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { John Bradshaw, M.A.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science..... { W. Stevenson, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A. .....Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / F. Brandt, B.A.

History and Moral Science..... { W. Stevenson, M.A. / D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram and P. S.

Subharamayya, Chivucula .....F. C. M. Institution & P. S.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, Nuldrug .....Private Study.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / G. Oppert, PH. D.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology. { D. Duncan, M.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / R. B. Michell, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology. { D. Duncan, M.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

English and Latin.

Second Class.

Chinnaswami, A .....St. Joseph's Coll., Negapatam, and P. S.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Kodandaramayya, Giddu.....Madras Christian Coll. and Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology. { W. Stevenson, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai., B.A...Maharaja's Coll. Trivandram and P. S.

Sundaram Pillai, P., B.A. ..... do. do.

1881.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. G. Oppert, PH. D.

Biology .....W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., C.M.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology. { D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc. W. Stevenson, M.A.

English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Narayanachariyar, Pattangi, B.A. .....Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.

Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi, B.A. .....Presidency Coll. and P. S.

Biology.

Third Class.

Chester, Benjamin Henry, B.A .....Private Study.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Vaidyanathan, N., B.A.....Kumbakonam Coll. & P. S.

Third Class.

Sundararaman, K., B.A.....Kumbakonam Coll. & P. S.

1882.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin ..... John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.; F. Brandt, B.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. W. S. Foster, M.A.; W. A. Porter, M.A.

Biology .....W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., C.M.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology W. Stevenson, M.A.; D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.

English and Latin.

Third Class.

Susai Pillai, M. B., B.A.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam and Private Study.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

First Class.

Sankaranarayana Chettiyar, Palur, B.A...Presidency College and Private Study.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur, B.A.....Presidency College and Private Study.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Kombur, B.A.....Private Study.

* Kesava Pillai, Venpakal Aiyappan Pillai, B.A.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram and Private Study.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu .....Rev. G. U. Pope.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards. M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .....E. B. Powell, M.A.

Second Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur, W American Miss. Semy., Jaffna.

Visvanatha Pillai, D. C ..... do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu .....Rev. G. U. Pope.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .....E. B. Powell, M.A.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T .....Private Study.

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C .....Presidency College.

Etirajulu, C ..... do.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C ....Presidency College.
Parthasarathi, M ..... do.
Parthasarathi, S ..... do.
Ramasawmi Nayudu, B ..... do.
Venkatakrishna Rau, R .... do.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin.....Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.
Tamil .....Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Pæzold, T. C. E.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V .....Presidency College.
Grant, William ..... Private Study.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T .....Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna, & Normal School, Madras.
Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew .....Doveton Protestant College.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class should be placed alphabetically.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....J. Richards, M.A.

Tamil .....Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu.....S. Krishnamachariyar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.
History .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Subrahmanyan, N .....Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, A..... do.

Second Class.

Subharayulu, Palakula.....Presidency College.
Sivasankaram Mudaliyar, C ..... do.
Snell, Edmund ..... do.
Rama Rau, Tumalapalli ..... do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .....Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.
History .....E. B. Powell, M.A.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C .....Presidency College.
Mangalam, A. J .....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, & Pres. Coll.
Tillainayagam, M .....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, & Pres. Coll.
Tirumalachariyar, M .....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, A ..... do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....E. Thompson, M.A.
Tamil .....Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. Leeming, M.A.
Physical Science .....R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, Tumalapalli .....Presidency College.
Murugesan, C ..... do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S ...Amer. Miss. Semy., Jaffna, and Normal School, Madras.
Rangachariyar, Sivaram .....Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, R ..... do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam. do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, Mylapore .....Presidency College.
Saundarañayagam Pillai, Gabriel P. Amer. Miss. Semy., Jaffna, and Normal School, Madras.

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin..... { J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.....Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam.....L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Bhashyam, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S.....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Pres. Coll.
Raghunatha Rau, R..... do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C.....Pres. College, and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S..... do. do.
Narasimhachariyar, Venbakkam...Presidency College.
Palpanabha Pillai, K.....Free Sch., Trivandram, and Pres. College.
Krishna Rau, B.....Pres. College and Normal School.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.....Wesleyan A.V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli. .....Presidency College.
Seshachariyar, S. A..... do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess. W. H. Craig, B.A.
Tamil	Rev. H. Bower. Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu	Major R. M. Macdonald. S. Ramanujayya.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Physical Science	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

History ..... E. Thompson, M.A.
W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel.....Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, C.....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Pres. Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, Normal School and Pres. Coll.
Balaji Rau, P.....Pres. College and Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K.....Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam.... do.
Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C..... do.
Rama Rau, K..... do.

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S.....Presidency College.
Surayya, N.....Presidency College and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin ..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.
A. W. Pearson, M.A.
Rev. A. Burgess.

Tamil ..... Rev. C. E. Kennett.
W. Joyes, Esq.

Kanarese .....Rev. D. Sanderson.

Malayalam .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy — W. Leeming, M.A.
W. A. Porter, M.A.
W. S. Foster, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — J. Grose, M.A.

History — E. Thompson, M.A.; C. G. Walker, B.A.; Rev. J. Bamforth, F.R.G.S.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K.....Prov. Sch., Calicut, & Pres. Coll.
Subharayan, Carikalavakkam.....Presidency College.
Murdi Rau, Tenkasala.....Prov. Sch., Bellary & Pres. Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P.....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Jagarap Maridas Pillai, M.....St. Mary's Seminary and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T.....Free Sch., Trivandram and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English — J. Grose, M.A.; Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin — A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil — Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu — Major T. G. M. Lane.; Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
Malayalam — L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A.; W. S. Foster, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — A. R. Symonds, M.A.

History — P. P. Hutchins, Esq.; W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K.....Presidency College.

Sundararamayya, Velagapudi.....C.M. Sch., Masulipatam, & Presidency College.
Moss, James .....Owen's College, Manchester, and Training College, Battersea.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S...Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti. .....Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, R..... do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig..... do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V..... do.
Ramalingayya, Yanamandram..... do.
Sundaram, T.....Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.....Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A.....Prov. Sch., Calicut, and Pres. Coll.

Third Class.

* Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar..... } Provincial School, Kumbakonam, and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... { J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..... { Rev. H. Bower. / W. Joyes, Esq.
Telugu ..... { Major T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
Malayalam.....L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

History ..... { W. Stevenson, M.A.
F. Brandt, Esq.

First Class.

Swaminatha Subha Rau, R.....Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramana Pant, A. L.....Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, V.....Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson.....S. P. G. Miss. Seminary, Madras.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Salem...Presidency College.
Bhashyam Chettiyar, D..... do.
Sitarama Aiyar, A..... Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar...Presidency College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S.....Provincial College, Kumbakonam, & Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, G.....Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J.....St. Mary's Seminary & Pres. Coll.
Subrahmanyan Aiyar, V.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Chettipunyan Viravalli ..... do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... { H. Wigram, M.A.
Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .....Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu ..... { Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
V. Sundararamayya, M.A.

Kanarese .....B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam .....L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. S. Foster, M.A.
H. Fortey, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.

History ..... { A. T. Arundel, B.A.
W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T.. .....Prov. School, Bellary, & Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh.....Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A.....Prov. School, Bellary, Presidency College, and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A.....High School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu.....Zillah School, Cuddalore, and P. S.
Rangayya Chettiyar, S..... { Presidency College.
Rangaswami, A..... { Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Varadachariyar, R..... { do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael.....Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Subharayan, V.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Rama Aiyar, S..... do. do.
Subha Aiyar, V..... do. do.
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M.....Presidency College.
Krishnayya, B..... do.
Gopala Aiyangar, A.....High School, Trivandram.
Krishnaswami, T. S.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V.....High School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Akilandayya, C.....Presidency College.
Rosario, John Leonard..... } Doveton College, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, N..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Sundaram, C. V..... } Presidency College.
Ekambara Pillai, M..... } do.

Narayanaswami, A.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Devaraja Pillai, T.....Normal School, Wes. Inst. and F. C. M. Inst., Madras.
Anantachariyar Panakanjeri, Calappa.....Presidency College.
Achaiyalingam, S.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Achyuthan Nayar, U.....Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur.....Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Polur.....Pres. Coll. & F. C. M. Institution.
Madhava Visvanatha Patankar.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C. Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T. Pres. Coll. & F. C. M. Institution.
Poonen, T. C. C. M. S. Coll., Cottayam, Prov. School, Calicut, & Pres. College.
Sitaram, A.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Nayudu, P.....Normal School and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subharayan, S. R.....Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, R..... do.
Subha Aiyar, P.....Presidency College, and Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R. Prov. College, Kumbakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit.....Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Latin.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.....Rev. H. Bower. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, M.A.

Kanarese.....Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani.....Major M. W. Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
History ..... { W. Miller, M.A. / J. B. Jones, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E.....Doveton College, & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Gopalachariyar, S..... do. do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S .....Presidency College.
Heusman, J. M.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V.....Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H..... } do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Rama Rau, P.....Presidency College.
Raju Sastriyar, C.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A. .....Presidency College.
Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Venkataramayya, R. .....Presidency College.
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam do.
Ramaseshayya, C..... do.
Subrahmanyan, C..... do.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T..... do.
Venkatesan, R.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Rama Rau, M.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V.....Presidency College.
Bower, W. L. .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C .....Presidency College.
Ramasawmi, P ..... do.

Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M .....Presidency College.
Aiya Aiyar, W ..... do.
Bacon, J. D ..... do.
Nagamayya, V .....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R ..... Do. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Jesudasen Pillai, I... .....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C ... . do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin ..... { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, B.A.

Sanskrit.....Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Tamil..... { Rev. H. Bower. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Telugu ..... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, M.A.

Kanarese .....Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam.....Rev. E. Diez.

Hindustani .....Dy. Inspr.-General Balfour.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { H. E. Stokes, B.A.

History ..... { W. Stevenson, M.A. / C. D. Maclean, B.A., MUS. DOC.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem ...Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K... ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur..... } Presidency College.
Sivarama Aiyar, P.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Kenny, Michael .....Private Study.
Ramaswami Raju, P. V .....Presidency College.

Ananda Rau, Tanjore .....High School, Trivandram.
Anantaswami Rau, L ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
* Masilamani Pillai, M. D..... } do.
King, Albert George.....Private Study.
Krishnamachariyar, S ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
* Ramaswami Aiyar, S. R ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Saminatha Bavaji Pant .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpallum, R..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M..... } do.
D'Souza, William Henry ..... } Presidency College.
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett. do.
Narasayya Sastriyar, K. S ..... do. & Private Study.
Subhaji Venkata Rau, A ... .Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P. S.
Madhava Rau, Mallur .....Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Seshagiri Aiyar, M .... } Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumpati .....Presidency College.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga..... } do.
Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, A ..... do.
Anantanarayana, A. S ..... do. & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam .....Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J ..... do.
* Krishnaswami Aiyar, A .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Daniel, Isaac .....S. P. G. Semy., Madras, & P. S.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V ....Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett. do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... { H. Wigram, M.A.
G. Warlow, B.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A.

Sanskrit.....Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Greek and Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani ...	Inspector-General Balfour.
Tamil	H. Bower, D D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A , B L.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamayya, M.A , B L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....	V. Achyutha Panikkar. Rev. C. Müller.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A W. S. Foster, M.A.
Physical Science.....	H. King, A.B., M B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M A.
History	J. Boyle, Esq W. Stevenson, M A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat . .	Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Annambal ...	do.
Coelho, Antoni John	do.
Vaidyanathan, N. . .	Prov. College, Kumbakonam
Subrahmanya Vajapai, A.G . .	do.
Ramanujan, K	do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti .	Presidency College.
Scott, Thomas Ridsdale . .	Doveton Protestant College
Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri	Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vaithamanithi Mudumbi ..	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, V ..	do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal . .	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V	do.
Kidd, Philip Horace.....	Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Ragavachariyar, Bahucutumbi	Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	do.

Rama Rau, Kallya S .	Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli ...	do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern.	High School, Bangalore.
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Ananthampillai	Presidency College.
Wynne, George .	Presidency College, & P. S.
Conquest, James .. .	High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku.	F C. M Institution, Madras.
* Ramasastriyar, V.	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P	Presidency College.
Coleman, Edward	H. S., Bangalore, & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur ..	Presidency College.
Muhammad Usman	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Kanakasabhai, V.	Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M	London Miss. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	Prov. College, Kumbakonam, and Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M...	do.
Madhava Rau, T.....	do. and P.S.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grimspetta	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T	Prov Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S..	do.
Ramaswami, B.	Wes. Miss School, Mysore, & P S.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, I .	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N . .	do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.

Perumal Pillai, Ananda P..... ..	High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla.....	Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmuri....	Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.....	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Purnayya, P. N.....	Wes. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....	Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.....	do.
Arbuthnot, James..... ..	Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M....	Pres. College and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M	do. do.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore	Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P...	do.
Ranga Rau, N.....	High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C	Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immaneni	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subha Rau, N	H. S. Trivandram, & Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Rau, N.....	do. and Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, B.A.
Sanskrit.....	A. C. Burnell, Esq.
Greek and Latin.....	R. Rice, B.A.
Tamil.....	S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu.....	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese.....	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science.....W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. Thomson, M.A.
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History..... { A. J. Boyle, Esq.
J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus.....Bp. Cotton's Coll., & Private Study.
Winckler, Edwin .....Doveton Protestant College.
Govinda Pillai, P ....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug... .....Private Study.
Seshadriachariyar, V. T.....Presidency College.
Chellaya, C..... .... do.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M..... do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Setukavalar, Robert Newton.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T. V.....Presidency College.
Subhayya, D..... ....H. S., Bangalore, & Private Study.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur..... Private Study.
Madhava Aiyar, H.. .....H.S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Lewis, Henry Maskell.....F. C. M. Inst., Madras, and P. S.
Raghavayya, Giddu..... do.
Appadurai Aiyar, M.....H.S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam V.. } Private Study.
Aiyakannu Nayakar, T..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapett. do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Madura S.....Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur.....Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.....Presidency College.
Maddox, G..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... } Private Study.
Venkataraman, R .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput. Presidency College.
Anderson, John Robert .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Venkata Rau, G. .....Presidency College.
Arumanayagam, Gnanakkan .....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. John Bradshaw, M.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Sanskrit.....	A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam.....	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard, Robert Stuart .....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneni. do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot .....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Subharamayya, Chivucula .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus .....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C. ..... do.
Williams, L. C. ..... do.
Varadachariyar, G. C. ..... do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S. ..... do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel..... ..S. P. G. Miss. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, Henry .....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John ....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami, A. .....Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni ..... do.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subha Aiyar, V. ....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. ....Presidency College.
* Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P. .... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V. ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K. ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A. ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Ranganatha Rau, K. ..... do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi ... do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram.F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subharayan, N. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G. .....Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley .....Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S. .....Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew .....High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N. .....High School, Trivandram.
Janakiramayya, Chivucula .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Caetan Stanislaus ..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann ... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N. .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, M..... do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore... } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur } do.
Swami Aiyar, S..... do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram } F. C. M. Inst., Madras, and P. S.
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... } Pres. Coll., S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, K.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency College, and P. S.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.....Private Study.
Noircourt, Edgard de..... do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... { Captain W. Hughes Hallett.
J. Hudson, B.A.
C. Cooper, M.A.

Sanskrit .....F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin.....R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani...Captain F. H. Tyrrell.

Tamil ..... { H. Bower, D.D.
S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu ..... { Rev. J. Clay.
V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese ..... { Rev. B. Rice.
A. Subha Rau, B.A.

Malayalam ..... { J. R. Thomas, B.A.
V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. A. Porter, M.A.
E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History ..... { W. Miller, M.A.
R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R...Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Sivasankara Pandiah, R.....Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D... } Presidency College.
Bonsley, Oliver Henry..... } Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N..... do.
Kannan, T. K.....Presidency College.
Joseph David.....Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tiruvallur Thattei.F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S..... } Trivandram College.
Vaidyanathan, R..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Rau, P. S..... do.
Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram...Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V..... .. Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti ....Presidency College.
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam... } do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R..... } Private Study.
Chakravarti, R..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Narasimhachariyar, C. M ..... } Presidency College.
Nammayya Chettiyar, Canchi Niyayam ..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram. } Trivandram College, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah .....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V.....Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P. S.
Krishna Rau, Kundapur ..... } Private Study.
Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam... } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. ..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Subharayulu, Pundi ..... } F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus ..... } Doveton Prot. Coll., and P. S.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir..... } Private Study.
Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A..... } Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur...Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U..... do.
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Palamaneri, E.....	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Swami Aiyangar, C. S.....	do.
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C...	Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R.....	Presidency College.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Private Study.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.....	Trivandram College, and P. S.
Krishnaswami, C.	F. C. M. Inst. Madras, and P. S.
Subharama Aiyar, V..	Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.....	Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam.....	Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
* Murugesa Pillai, V.....	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata.....	High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	Private Study.
Huffton, Joseph Spenser.....	do.
Venkataramayya, Giddu	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subha Rau, Tiruvalam.....	Presidency College.
Ince, Thomas Sylvester	Doveton Protestant College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundaco-lattore	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbakonam.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanathan, Trivarur, R.....	Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	Captain W. Hughes Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani...	Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese	A. Subha Rau, B.A. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
History	G. Oppert, Ph. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class.

Subha Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Sundaram Pillai, P..... .....Trivandram College.
Rajangam Aiyar, L..... do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat.....Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph ... .Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut..... ... do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa.....Private Study.
Seshayya, Kuricheti..... ..F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S..... } Presidency College.
Subha Rau, Nyapati..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
* Mangesha Rau, Savur ..... } Private Study.
Ramayya Punja, Attaver..... } Presidency College.
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam...Presidency College.
Sundaresan, T. Ganapati Aiyar...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Sundara Sastriyar, Brahmadesam Cidambi.....Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R ..... do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P..... do.
Raghava Aiyangar, R..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Visvanatha Aiyar, S..... } do.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C..... do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami, A..... do.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, R..... do.
Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, M.....Trivandram College.
Matthan, G. M..... do.
Appu Sastriyar, S.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Sarvottama Rau, Canchi.....Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T. M.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T..... do.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson.....Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti.....Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.....Trivandram College.

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu...Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi..... } Presidency College.
Tate, George.....Doveton Protestant College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, and P. S.
Hensman, Edward S.....Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .....Trivandram College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K..... } Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Gnanaolivu, Jacob..... } Private Study.
Krishna Pillai, T. V..... Trivandram College
Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakam ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Newbigging, Robert Pope..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramasubha Aiyar, H..... } Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.

Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vilapakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahukutumbi	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C.	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Tyagarayan, P	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	Central College, Bangalore.
Thompson, Robert Alexander	Private Study.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	Trivandram College.
Guruswami, Mylapore	Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A.	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Rama Kurup, N.	Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	T. C. Poonen, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
Physical Science	Surg.-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A. / J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

History ..... { D. Sinclair, M.A. / W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P. .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Thanu Pillai, P. ....Trivandram College.
Winfred, Daniel Joshua ....Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam ... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu ..... do.
Sundaram, S. .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency College.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C. ..... do.
Siva Rau, A. .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S. ..... do.
Nagaswami S..... do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) .... do. and Private Study.
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi .....Presidency College.
Sankara Nayar, Chetur..... do.
Venkoba Rau, R. ..... do.
Venkobachar, S. .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar..... .....Private Study.
Kodandaramayya, Giddu .. ..F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S. ..... } Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, and Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A..... } Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P. S.
Venkatappayya, Puranam .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan .....Raja's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College.

Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S. .....Trivandram College.
Subharayan, C. .....Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G..... do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N. ..... } Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V. ..... } Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur ... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K .. } Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam..... } Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Subharayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishnayya, Nandiyal .....Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T.....Trivandram College.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil ..... } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M. ..... } do.
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat ..... } do.
Krishnamachariyar, K..... } do.
* Visvanatha Sastriyar, T. ..... } Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Chinnaswami, A.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Tiruvayar...F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Third Class.

Koshi, Koshi ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Tiruvirarayan, K. C. ..... } Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold ..... } Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi .... } Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri ..... do.
Mundappa, Mangalore ..... do.
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti ..... do.
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V ..... do.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R. ..... } do.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M. ..... } Trivandram College.
Gopala Rau, Codugunti ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V. .....Trivandram College.
Swami Aiyar, Tanjore .....Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R..... do.

David, Issac	L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Gopalarau, Pakala	Presidency College.
Gopala Menon, Pallizil	Trivandram College.
Krishna Rau, T	Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, S	do.
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur	F C. M. Institution, Madras
Subharayudu, Tangirala	Presidency College
Chandrasekharam, C	do.
Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, V	do.
Carvalho, Frederic Louis	Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Rajaram Rau, S	Presidency College.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	C. Cooper, M.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. B. Grigg, B.A.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin	R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu	Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Ramasawmi Mdlr., M A., B.L.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. A. Subha Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam	R S. Sheppard, B A. V. Achyutha Panikkar
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H. Fortey, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Physical Science	Surg.-Major H. King, A.M., M.B
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	F. Rowlandson, LL.B. W. M. Thorburn, B.A.

History ..... { C. D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc.
J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

First Class.

Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami .....Presidency College.

Second Class

Raman, Panangatan..... ..Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai ..... do.
Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur..... .. do.
Chakrapani Rau, R .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Aiyar, Tondikulam Subrahmanya Pattar.....Presidency College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam,
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T .....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covillagam .....Presidency College.
Malhari Rau, S .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
* Ramakrishna Aiyar, Tarakad Appadurai Aiyar ... .Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V ..... do.

Third Class

Kailasam, Pettai M ..... Madras Christian College.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Francis ..... Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P ..... do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur ... Madras Christian College.
Seshagiri Rau, Pandit .....Presidency College.
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri .... do.
Krishna Aiyar, Tarakad Vedam Pattar .... do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S ..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
* Srinivasachariyar, M.. ..... . Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V.....Presidency College.
Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu .....Presidency College.
Lyons, Robert William .....Dovetc a Protestant College.

Isvara Pillai, R.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Y.....	do.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V.....	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha...	Presidency College.
* Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Raghunatha Aiyar	do.
Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai Mani.....	Madras Christian College.
Sundaram Aiyar, Subrahmanya Parasurama Aiyar.....	Presidency College.
Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura.....	do.
Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi	do.
Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen...	Madras Christian College.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil.....	Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram..	Madras Christian College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, R	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Annaswami Aiyar, A	do.
Issac, John.....	Madras Christian College.
Rama Rau, Hundi.....	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, S	S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore and P. S.
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly.....	Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, Ramnadapur...	Central College, Bangalore.
* Mangesh Rau, Tellicherri.....	Private Study.
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala	do.
Ranga Rau, Subharayar	Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Appa Rau, Nilamraj	Madras Christian College.
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon	do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, Ambalavanar.....	do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williyanellore Ramappa	do.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	M. R. Weld, B.A. H. B. Grigg, B.A. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Greek and Latin	R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	G. U. Pope, D.D. V. Krishnamachariyar.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	A. Subha Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Physical Science	Surg.-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. M. Thorburn, B.A. C. H. Pelly, M.A.
History	C. Cooper, M.A. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.

Second Class.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, A.....S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, & Pres. Coll.
Srinivasakam, John Thomas.....Madras Christian College.
Sadasivan, T .....Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R ..... do.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi .....Presidency College.
Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju.Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat I..... do.
Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha .....Madras Christian College.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar .....Presidency College.

Appaswami, A. C. M	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srirangachariyar, Malaivaiyavur Elayavalli	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Doddi	do.
Sankara Rau, Tandalam	Presidency College and P. S.
Kuriyan, K. Jacob	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat	Presidency College.
Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal M	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel	Presidency College.
Nilakanta Aiyar, Tanukrishna Aiyar	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram, & P. S.
Ramanujachariyar, K	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P. S.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Kumnattur	Presidency College.
Sankranarayanan, Palur	do.
D'Souza, John Francis	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, Morichetti	Presidency College.
Narayanachariyar, Patangi	Madras Christian College.
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, Visvanatha	S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, & Pres. Coll.
Venkobachar, Ratni	Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Marutanayakam	Maharaja's College, Trivandram. and Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Venkataramanuja Rau, Copichetti	Madras Christian College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar	do.
Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishnamurti, Vepa	Private Study.
Narayana Marar, Kottilil	Presidency College.
Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati	Madras Christian College, & P. S.
Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi	Presidency College.
Venkataratnam, Malladi	Madras Christian College.

Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar ..... Presidency College.
Krishnan, Muliyil ..... do.
Narayanarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti ..... } Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R ..... } Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi ..... } Presidency College.
Subha Rau, Valisvara Aiyar ... } Madras Christian College.
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu ..... Presidency College.
Sargunar, Samuel ..... Private Study.
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha Aiyar ..... do.
Bartley, Edwin ..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, Desikachari Sivaganga ..... } Presidency College.
Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra } Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S ..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramarau Nayudu, Coka Vaikunta } Madras Christian College.
Sudarsanachariyar, Kunnathur Mukkundi ..... } do.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E ..... Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, C. R ..... Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Anantan Pillai, Thallattuvittil ..... Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Appu Rau, R ..... Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
* Krishna Aiyar, Udiyavar ..... Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji ..... do.
Rama Rau, Panamalai S ..... Presidency College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmali ..... Madras Christian College.
Coombes, Robert James ..... } Doveton Protestant College, & P.S.
Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam. } Madras Christian College.
Deva Rau, Mudabidri ..... Private Study.
Hoover, George Washington ..... Doveton Protestant College, & P.S.

Third Class.

Namberumal Chettiyar, Tattikonda ..... Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Arasapalai ..... } Private Study.
* Rajalingam, Burra ..... } Provincial College, Rajamundry.
Ramaswami, Kombur ..... } Maharaja's H. S. Mysore, and P. S.

Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala	Madras Christian College.
Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala	do.
Govindacharulu, Todur Madapusi	do.
Jagannatha Rau, Adaki.....	Presidency College.
Muhammad Soliman Hashami...	do. and P.S.
*Raghavendra Rau, Nagar	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore...	Presidency College.
Asirvadam, Visvasam	Private Study.
Venkatasubhayya, Vennalakanti...	Presidency College.
Chester, Benjamin Henry.....	Doveton Protestant College & P.S.
Gnanaprakasam, John	Private Study.
Bashyachariyar, Vankipuram.....	Presidency College.
Dias, Sebastian	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan...	Madras Christian College.
Perayya, Jayanti.....	Provincial College, Rajamundry.
Arunachala Aiyar, P. N.....	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram & P.S.
Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri...	Madras Christian College.
Gurusing, Arcot.....	do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	Private Study.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, C.....	do.
Venkoba Rau, Kurukundi.....	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, R.....	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P. S.
Burton, William.....	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Aiyar, Giddu	do.
Srinivasaraghavan, P.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
*Venkatarama Aiyar, N.....	Private Study.
Kolandavelu, John.....	Madras Christian College.
Venkobachar, Padmanabhi.....	Presidency College.
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V	S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, & P.S.
RamachandraRau, Trichinopoly.	Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Venkatajaggarau, Chendika ...	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanaraman, S.	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana	Presidency College.
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau...	Private Study.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Nagalinga.....	S. P. G. Seminary, Madras, & P.S.
Satagopachariyar, V.....	Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi	Private Study.

Annamalai Chettiyar, Bandipalayam	Madras Christian College.
Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R...	Presidency College.
Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi	Provincial College, Rajamundry.
Rangachariyar, Chakravarti ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador...	Presidency College.
Bower, Robert Stephen	Doveton Protestant College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmali...	Madras Christian College.
Rama Aiyangar, T.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram & P.S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar	S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, and P.S.
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur..	Central College, Bangalore.
Christian, Visvasam Samuel...	Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa Aiyar	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Swami Aiyar, N.	Presidency College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
* Cress, Samuel	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Malur Lakshmi	Central College, Bangalore.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramayya, Wuppulur	Madras Christian College.
Hooper, Frederick William	Private Study.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami...	Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam Alayavalli	Maharaja's H. S., Mysore, & P.S.
Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkal Anai	Madras Christian College.
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Canchi Rangam	do.
Ramamurti, Nabhi	Private Study.
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri.	Prov. Coll., Kumbakonam, & P.S.
Alasingarachariyar, Melakkottai Comara	Private Study.
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi	do.
Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada ..	Provincial College, Rajamundry.
Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala...	Madras Christian Coll. and P.S.
Pacheco, Thomas	Presidency College.

* Subrahmanyan, Coimbatore Narayana	Private Study.
Sundaram Mudali, Punnambalam	Madras Christian College.
Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D	Presidency College.
Krishnan, S	Madras Christian Coll., and P. S.

1880.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Tamil	P. Ranganatha Mdlr., M.A. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B A.
Physical Science	T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A. A. Thompson, M.A. W. A. Symonds, Esq.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, PH. D.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur.	Presidency College.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar	Madras Christian College.
Eapen, Joseph	do.

Second Class.

Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittil.Presidency College.
Chakko, P. Matthu.....Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakkudi...Presidency College.
Richmond, Thomas..... do.
Gopalan Nayar, Taravath..... do.
Rama Rau, Kilpadi..... do.

Rice, Thomas Cornelius.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti.....Madras Christian College.

Susai, M. B.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G..... } Presidency College.
* Mukunda Rau, Manjeshwar... } do.

Nanjundayya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru .....Madras Christian College.

Desikachariyar, K.....Kumbakonam College.
D'Rozario, Peter Paul.....Presidency College.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T.....Private Study.
Sankara Pillai, Sankaran..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M..... } Kumbakonam College.

Rangaswami Aiyar, Subharayar Tiruvarur..... .....Presidency College.

Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M... } Madras Christian College.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, S..... ..... } Presidency College.
Srinivasan, Kalapatapu.....Madras Christian College.
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Mylapur.Presidency College.
Vieyra, Alfred John.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Salem.....Central College, Bangalore.

Venkataramayya, William Laughton.....Madras Christian College.

Bhakyanathan, C. Gnanakkan.....Private Study.
Rajaratna Mudali, Punamalli . ...Madras Christian College.
Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala..... do.
Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla.....Presidency College.
Narasimham, Kadambari.....Rajamundry College.
Govinda Menon, K. T..... Presidency College.
Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur .....Madras Christian College.
* Gavarraju, Basavarju.....Rajamundry College.

Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram & P.S.
Raghavachariyar, Tiruvallur	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Satyamangalam Subha Rau	Presidency College.
Duraiswami Chettiyar, Cuddalore Paunjala	Madras Christian College.
Subharayan, Panamarattupatti Anna Aiyar	Presidency College.
Tirumalai Pillai, Muttukumaraswamiya Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Raman Menon, V. K.	Presidency College.
Venkataswami Pillai, Bandipalayam	Madras Christian College.
Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam T.	do.
Viraraghava Chettiyar, Manjakuppam	do.
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sama Rau, Mysore	Central College, Bangalore.
Vinayakasundaram Pillai, Sidambaram Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Third Class.

Narasimhaswami, Bachu	Rajamundry College.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, Madapusi Srinivasa	Presidency College.
Ramaswami, Nishtala	Rajamundry College.
Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A.	Presidency College, and P. S.
Rangappa, Hattikudur	Presidency College.
Rangachariyar, Comandur	do.
Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G.	do.
Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur	Madras Christian College.
Yajulu, Bhagavatula	Rajamundry College.
Muhammad Arzam	do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	Kumbakonam College.
Gopalaswami Chettiyar, Grandhi	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli	Rajamundry College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar	Presidency College.

Annaswami Aiyangar, Mannargudi.....Madras Christian College.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S. K.....Kumbakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S ..... do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur, M.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Srinivasa .... do.
Narasinga Rau, Nott..... do.
Sankaran, V .....Kumbakonam College.
Subha Rau, Aravapalli.....Private Study.
*Lakshminarasimham, Yeluri..... do.
Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood.....Madras Christian College.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Vriddhachalam ..... do.
Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi ... Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Dronamraju ..... do.
Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman Private Study.
*Venkatasubharayudu, Garigipati.....Rajamundry College.
Somayajulu, Nishtala ..... do.
Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela... Presidency College.
Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau... do.
Duraiswami, A .....St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Sriraghava Rau, Lingam .....Rajamundry College.
Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam ...Private Study.
Devappa Punja, Attavar .....Presidency College.

1881.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English ..... W. A. Porter, M.A.; C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.....M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin .....A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Tamil..... P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.; H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu .....V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese ..... M. Clapham, Esq.; R. Venkataramayya, B.A.

Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	J. W. Cassels, M.A. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A.
Physical Science	T. H. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. J. Cook, M.A.
Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy.	D. Duncan, M.A., D. SC. W. A. Symonds, Esq. A. Thompson, M.A.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, PH. D.

Second Class.

Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.....Kumbakonam College.
Radhakrishnan, S. ..... do.
Rangachariyar, Malur .....Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha
Aiyar .....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkatachala Aiyar, T. J.....Pres. & Kumbakonam Colleges.
Visvesvarayya, Mokshagundam...Central College, Bangalore.
Raman Pillai, Cannankaravittil
Velayudhan.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramaswami Aiyar, G. S.....Kumbakonam College.
Swaminathan, Kumbakonam
Srinivasa..... do. & Pres. Coll.
Vedantachariyar, Carur.....Presidency College.
*Raghavendra Rau, Baindur..... do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.....Kumbakonam College.
Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar..... Madras Christian College.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar ..... Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Hobday, Daniel Alfred.....Madras Christian College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram
Venkatesa Aiyangar.. .....Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, Kalle..... do.

Madhavarayudu, Vanga ..... } Presidency College.
Vamana Rau, T. S..... } Kumbakonam College.
Nanjundappa, Anumpalle .....Presidency College.
Srinivasan, R. C.....Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S.....Kumbakonam College.
Sitaraman, P..... } do.
* Suryanarayanaprasada Rau, Satyavada..... } Rajamundry College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, G.....Kumbakonam College.
Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai. } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur..... } Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M.....Kumbakonam College.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S..... do.
Ratnavelachariyar, Mount.....Madras Christian College.
Raghavendra Rau, Kanchi..... } Presidency College.
Sambasivan, V. S..... } Kumbakonam College.
Krishnamachariyar, T.....Private Study.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Appadurai.....Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A..... .....Kumbakonam and Pres. Colleges.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ayilam Palpanabhan .....Madras Christian College.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Arumkulam } do.
Martyn, Joseph Samuel..... } do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Vangal Venkata Subha Aiyar..... } do.
Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sesha Aiyar, T..... } Presidency College.

Krishna Aiyar, Chittoor Srinivasa Aiyar..... } do. and Kumbakonam Colls.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly .... } Madras Christian College.
Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishnamachariyar, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapet.....Madras Christian College.

Ramachandra Aiyar, Panchanatha ..... } Kumbakonam College.
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S..... } Presidency College.

Krishna Rau, Channagiri..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Matthew, Philipose..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Kelappakurup, Paloli Kappalli...Presidency College.
Venkatasiva Avadhani, Vavilala...Rajamundry College.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Polagam Ramaswami Aiyar .. ... } Kumbakonam College.
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, Mullavasal Ranganatha ..... } do and P. S.
Harding, Thomas ..... } Madras Christian College.
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli ..... } Presidency College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar .... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Narayana Aiyar, Kolangod R... } Presidency College.
Sambasiva Aiyar, N. ..... } Kumbakonam College.
Krishnamachariyar, Srivilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar... ....Madras Christian College.

Third Class.

Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar ... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K ..... } Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Seshagiri Aiyar, Tiruchandurai Vaidyanatha Aiyar .....Presidency College.
* Kanakaraju, Buddiraju ..... } Rajamundry College.
Subbaraya Aiyar, P ..... } Presidency College and P. S.
Venkatachalam, Bollapragada... } Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T .....Kumbakonam College.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Conjiveram.Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R .....Kumbakonam & Mad. Chris. Colls.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar .....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sambasiva Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.Kumbakonam College.
Subrahmanyan, Varanasi.....Presidency College.
Venkatarama AiyarDevarayadrug.Central College, Bangalore.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, Kumbakonam .....Private Study.
* Raghavacharulu, Chettipunyam.Presidency College.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Erode ..... do.
Ramaswami, Sundara Sastriyar ... do. and Private Study.
Nelliyappa Pillai, TinnevellyNavanitakrishna Pillai .....Presidency College.

Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur.	Madras Christian College.
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur.	Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, S	Kumbakonam College.
Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel	Madras Christian College.
* Srinivasa Rau, Maddagiri.....	Central College, Bangalore.
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Samudra	Pres. & Madras Christian Colleges.
Narayana Menon, Nallanat	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramaswami Chettiyar, Bathayi.	Central College, Bangalore.
* Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....	Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja.	Kumbakonam College.
* Venkatarama Sastriyar, M. R.	do.
* Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S. ...	do.
Masilamani, David	Madras Christian College.
Suryanarayana Rau, Akella ...	do.
* Damodara Menon, Karat	Presidency College.
Narayanaswami, Venkatarama Aiyar	Kumbakonam and Pres. Colleges.
Ramalinga Sastri, Vaidyanatha.	Presidency College.
Venkatachariyar, Bhavani	do.
Elayalvarayya, Ramanujakutam...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami, Tyagarajapuram Aiyaswami	Kumbakonam College.
Varugisa, Chalakkuzhiyil Matthai	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkata Rau, Vellore	Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.
Anantam, Dhannavada	Private Study.
Gopala Aiyar, N	Kumbakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Ekambaramayya, Giddu	Madras Christian College.
Hanumanta Rau, Papanapalli...	Central College, Bangalore, & P.S.
Tirumalachariyar, Mandayam Kishnaraya	Pres. and Madras Christ. Colleges.
Srinivasa Rau, G	do. and Private Study.
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Ekkadu	Madras Christian College.
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Gandhavadi	do.
Masilamani, Akur Christian	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

Moses, Samuel . . ... . Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ittinikanda Panikkar, Ulnat Presidency College.
Chellayya Pillai, Chinnatambi do. and Private Study.

1882.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	W. A. Porter, M.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Tamil	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	R. Sivasankara Pondiah, B A.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A
Malayalam.....	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	J. W. Cassels, M.A.
Physical Science	T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S.
Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy.	D. Duncan, M.A., D.SC. W. A. Symonds, Esq. A. Thompson, M.A.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, PH. D.

First Class.

Eapen Kora . ...Madras Christian College.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S . ... Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Aiyar, Tiruchandurai V . ... . Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, V .. . } do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S . ... } Kumbakonam College.

Natesa Aiyar, P. R. .....St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam ....Presidency College.
Muttunayakam Pillai, Michael A.Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
*Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V .....Kumbakonam College.
Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare...Presidency College.
Venkataramadas, Siram ..... do.
Hobday, Josiah James .....} Madras Christian College.
Sivagnanam, Manikka ... .} do.
Subrahmanyan, Candadai.....} Presidency College.
Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril.} do.
*Srinivasan, I.....} Kumbakonam College.
Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N.....Madras Christian College.
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau...} Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil.} Presidency College.
*Subha Aiyar, Periyakulam S.....Madras Christian College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, P. N. .....} Kumbakonam College.
*Venkataraman, M. .....} do.
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus Alfred.Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur Rama .....} do.
Sitaramarau, Emmaneni.....} do.
Rajagopalan, K.....Kumbakonam College.
*Seshachalapati, Kuppa .....Madras Christian College.
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala... do.
Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram ..... do.
Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla.....Rajamundry College.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mudichur Venkataratna .....Presidency College.
Ramayya, Jayanti .....Rajamundry College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S.....Kumbakonam College.
Gopala Gondekar, Bavaji..... do.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Swedaranyam .....Presidency College.
*Rajanna, Bodapati .....Rajamundry College.
Aiyaswami, A.....} Kumbakonam College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T.....} St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Venkataswami Aiyar, Kolar Kandalam .. ..Private Study.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, Annadurai Aiyar	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat...	Madras Christian College.
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan	Presidency College.
Anantarama Aiyar, Vallivur Appadurai Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Mahalingam Aiyar, P.	Kumbakonam College.
Ramakrishnayya, Devarayasamudram	Madras Christian College.
* Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Aiyar, Arumukhamangalam Rama Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N.	Kumbakonam College.
Satya Nesan, Porudiyudaiyan...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
*Srinivasachariyar, Cadambi ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Desikachariyar, Vanbakkam Comandur	Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Kumbakonam R.	Kumbakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Pushpanatha Pillai, Arogya ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Ramaswami Pillai, A. S	Presidency Coll. & Private Study.
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore G...	Presidency College.
Sundararaja Aiyar, Sattanjeri...	Presidency & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Kotilingam, John	Madras Christian College.
Swaminathan, S. A	Kumbakonam College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Madura S.	do.
Seshachala Rau, Turlapati	Madras Christian College.
Madhu Aiyar, Ramnad M.	Pesidency College.
Rangaswami Mudali, Arcot	Madras Christian College.
*Srinivasa Aiyar, P.	Kumbakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Krishna Aiyangar, Alagara Aiyangar	Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Tiruvanikkaval S	Madras Christian College.

Third Class.

Krishnamacharulu, Akulamannati	Rajamundry College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai.	Presidency College.

*Govindaswami Nainar, V	Kumbakonam College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Raghavachariyar, Eakkadu	Madras Christian College.
Santiago, J	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
*Nataraja Pillai, K	Kumbakonam College.
*Sambasiva Sastriyar, C . .	do.
Swaminatha Mudaliyar, Chinnu ...	do.
Minakshisundarasiva, A	Kumbakonam and Pres. Colleges.
Thomas, Karukayil Chandapilla.	Madras Christian College.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K	Kumbakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Krishna Rau Pant, Adaki	Presidency College.
Rajaratnam, Mailapur	do.
*Panakala Rau, Patri	Rajamundry College and P. S
Sankarakumaru Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai .	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
* Ramaswami Aiyar, Kallivayal M	Madras Christian College
Rangaswami Aiyar, S	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Anantaraman, Natesa .	Presidency College.
Chidambara Vadyar, K ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Kochuni Menon, Vadakke Kurupattu	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E S	Kumbakonam College.
Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur .	Madras Christian College
Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevelly N.	do.
Cornelius, Thomas . .	do.
* Krishnayya, Desiraju .	do.
Narayana Aiyangar, Nathamuni	do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Venkatasubha.	do.
*Gopalaswami, T. V	Kumbakonam College.
Krishna Menon, Karimpatta .	Presidency College.
Narasimachariyar, Ramanujapuram Anantam Pillai	Central College, Bangalore.
*Ramaswami Aiyar, T. N	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, R ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Govinda Menon Karumattil Pokkavil	Presidency College.

Ignatius, Eleazer	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pollachi K.	Presidency College.
*Jaganatha Rau, Digumarti.....	Rajamundry College and P. S.
Panchapagesan, T.....	Kumbakonam College.
Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati.....	Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V.....	Kumbakonam College.
* Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Etirajulu Mudali, Totapalayam.	Presidency College.
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, Ratna ...	Madras Christian College.
Singaravelu Pillai, A. Ponnuswami Pillai	Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.....	Kumbakonam College, St. Peter's College, Tanjore, and Madras Christian College.
Sitarama Aiyar, S. V.....	Kumbakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
* Subha Aiyar, M. V.....	Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Gopala Aiyangar, A	Presidency College.
Gopal Aiyar, R.....	Kumbakonam College.
Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R.....	do.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S.....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Subha Rau, Tirumakudlu.....	Madras Christian College.
*Ramaswami Aiyar, C. K.....	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tinnevelly.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Desikachariyar, Akkur	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Rau, Vuntakal.....	Presidency College.
*Venkatappayya, Peddibhotla.....	Rajamundry College.
Srinivasachariyar, Malaiyankulam.	Madras Christian College.
Ninan Eippa	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramanujachariyar, Sriperumbudur Gomatam	Pres. and Mad. Christ. Colleges.
Varada Ramanujam, M. R.....	Kumbakonam College.
David, John Asirvadam.....	Madras Christian College.
Thathachariyar, Kayar Chakravarti	Presidency College.
Agniswami Pillai, M.....	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
George Pilo	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, Mysore	Central College, Bangalore.
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. S	Kumbakonam and Presidency Colleges.
D'Sylva Samuel, Peter	Private Study.
Subrahmanyan, P. N	Kumbakonam College.
Pattabhirama Rau, Nemali	Presidency College.
Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore	do.
Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ranganatham Nayudu, Calpakkam.	Madras Christian College.
Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavale S.	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Vittala Aiyar ...	Kumbakonam and Presidency Colleges.
Madanagopala Mudali, Cannapuram	Madras Christian College.
*Sankara Aiyar, Mayavaram Swami Aiyar	do.
*Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.L...Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS ..... Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T., B.L.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Phirozsha Bamanji, M.A., B.L.....Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

1878.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar, B.L. .....Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

1881.

EXAMINERS ..... { R. B. Michell, M.A.
T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A., B.L.....Private Study.

Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A., B.L..... do.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS ..... { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A.
Clement Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugesam Pillai, M .....Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam..Presidency College.
Subrahmanyan Pillai, V..... do.
Venkatapati Rau, C..... do.

1862.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.
Charles Collett, Esq.

Second Class.

Maskell, J..... .....Presidency College.
Fischer, R.....Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, T..... do.
Parthasarathi, S., B.A.....Presidency College.

1863.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble W. Holloway.
The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A .....Private Study.
Haridas, Nanabhai..... do.

1864.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald.....Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B.A.....Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A..... .. ..Presidency College.
Subharayulu Chettiyar, Palakula,
B.A. .. . . do

1866.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A. .. . Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A . ... Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. .....Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, K., B.A. ... .. do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J, B.A ... . ..Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, S..... do. and Private Study.
Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, S .. ..Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, John..... .. . do.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P, B A .. .. Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley.
J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, S .....Private Study.
Grant, W ....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. .. .. Private Study.

Lacey, Joseph.....Private Study.
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.....Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A.....Presidency College.
Subharayan, C., B.A..... do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. W. Handley, B.A.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A.....Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, Tiruvarur ... do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. .....Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A. ..... do.
Babu Rau, U ..... do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P .....Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A. ... do.

Third Class.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Parthasarthi Aiyangar, M., B.A. ... do.
Balaji Rau, R. ..... do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. ..... do.
Krishnan, E. K. .....
Narahari Rau, T. ..... } do.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R. .....
Kamesan, J..... do.
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam ... do.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A. .....Private Study.
Sitarama Aiyar, A , B.A ..... do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.....Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B. .....Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N. ..... do.
Kachapesvara Aiyar, A. ..... do.
Venkatasubharayudu, S. ..... do.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.....Private Study.
Rosario, J. L., B.A. .....Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah .....Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta, B.A..... do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjiveram. do.
Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar. do.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur, W., B.A.Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi, S., B.A. .....Private Study.
Sundararamayya, Velagapudi, M.A. do.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A. ..... do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A. ...Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, V., B.A..... do.

1873.

EXAMINERS..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Phirozsha, Bamanji, M.A. .....Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. .....Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A... ..... do.
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A... ..... do.
Venkatesan, R., B.A..... do.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Conjiveram, B.A. ....Private Study.

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.....Private Study.
*Seshadri Aiyar, K., B.A..... do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A... do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A... do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A..... do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A. ..... do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., B.A..... do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A..... do.

Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B A . . .. .Private Study.
Gurumurti, P., B A do

1875

EXAMINERS..... { H. H Shephard, M A
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A ... Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K, B.A .. do

Third Class.

Venkataramana Pant, A. L, M.A. Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B A. . . do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. . ... do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, S, B.A do.
Seshacharulu, S., B A .. . . do.
Subha Aiyar, V, B A . .. . do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A .... .. do

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M A.

Second Class.

Subha Rau, Annambal, B A .. .. ..Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A .... do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A. .....Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A . do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett. do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A ... .. do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A . . do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. . . . . do.

1877.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.

Second Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput, R., B.A. .....Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A..... do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A..... do.

Third Class.

Raghunathayya, Sujir, B.A .....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A. do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A ..... do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A ..... do.

1878.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A .....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, BA. Presidency College.
Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A ..... do.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A ..... do.
Ramayya Punja, Attavar B.A..... do.
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore B.A ..... do.
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A.....Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A .....Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathavadi G., B.A..... do.
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B.A ..... do.

1879.

EXAMINERS..... { T. M. Busteed, Esq.
J. H. Spring Branson, Esq.

Second Class.

Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A..... Presidency College.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A... do.
Subha Rau, Tallapragada, B.A..... do.
Subha Rau, Nyapati, B.A .... do.
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A .. do.
Sundaram, Tirukkarukavur S., B.A. do.
Rangachariyar, Tiruvallur Tattai, B.A ..... do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur, M. S. B.A..... do.
Nammayya Chettiyar, Canchi Niyayam, B.A ..... do.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.....Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.
Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A .....Presidency College.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A ..... do.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B.A ..... do.
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A ..... do.

Third Class.

Venkataraman Ananta Rama, B.A. Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A .... do.
Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B.A ..... do.
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A.....Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A. Presidency College.
Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A..... ..... do.
*Tiruvirarayan Raja, Kizhakkekovilakat, B.A..... do.
Krishna Wariyar, Edakunni, B.A... do.
*Mathew, Mathew, B.A.....Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.

1880.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.....Presidency College.
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A. ..... do.
Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B.A..... do.
Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. do.

1881.

EXAMINERS..... { R. B. Michell, M.A.
T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A.....Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi, B.A..... do.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B.A..... do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A..... do.
Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V., B.A. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B.A... do.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puthenvittil, B.A..... do.

1882.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
H. H. Sephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittil, B.A.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Gopalan Nayar, Taravattu, B.A...Presidency College.
Rangachariyar, D. S., B.A..... do.

Srirangachariyar, Malaivaiyavur Elayavilli, B.A.....Presidency College.
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S., B.A..... do.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A..... do.
Ramachandra Rau, M. K., B.A.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Tanjore Venkoba, B.A. Presidency College.
Narayana Aiyar, Paramakudi Nagu Aiyar, B.A..... do.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Valuttur Srinivasa, B.A..... do.
Ragavendra Rau, Doddi, B.A..... do.
Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A... do.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS.
Medicine, including Practice of Physic. W. C. Maclean, M.D.
Surgery .....H. W. Porteous, Esq.
Midwifery .....J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Medical Jurisprudence ...J. Urquhart, M.D.
General Pathology .....J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William.....Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER .....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.

1872.

EXAMINERS.....
R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Rockwood, W. G. .....Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1868.

EXAMINERS..... W. J. vanSomeren, M.D
J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H King, A M., M B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E .. ..Madras Medical College
Gregory, W. . .. . do.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... W. J. vanSomeren, M D
R. W Cockerill, Esq
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

John, Matthew Madras Medical College

1873.

EXAMINERS..... W. J. vanSomeren, M D
J M. Joseph, M.D., LL D
E. F Brockman, F R C S.

* Lancaster, J ... Madras Medical College.
* Warder, R .... do.
Nailer, H A F . . .. .. do.

1881.

EXAMINERS..... A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A M, M.B, & C M.
C. J. McNally, M D

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Ailsworth, Methuselah .....Madras Medical College.
Rangappa, Hattikudur, B.A ..... do.
Evarts, Alfred C..... .....Medical School, Ceylon, & Madras Medical College.

Parthasarathi Chetti, Pulicat.....Madras Medical College.
Rego, Francis Xavier..... do.
Saldanha, Cammillo Norbert ..... do.
Short, Edward William..... do.
Gomez, Francis Daniel..... do.
Fox, Richard John..... do.

First Examination.

Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K., B.A.....Madras Medical College.
Vaidyanathan, A. R., B.A..... do.

Second Examination.

Second Class.

Staunton, Henry Foster .....Madras Medical College.
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi, B.A... do.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
H.D. Patterson, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.

Gorman, John .....Madras Medical College.

1878.

EXAMINERS..... A.M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class.

Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj.Madras Medical College.

1879.

EXAMINERS..... W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Second Class.

*Hennessy, Francis Joseph.....Madras Medical College.
*Shroff, Edalji Beramji.....Grant Medical College, Bombay.

1880.

EXAMINERS..... { A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
C. Sibthorpe, Esq., L.R.C.S.

First Class.

Lafrenais, Charles Arthur .....Madras Medical College.

Second Class.

Dique, Richard Anthony .....Madras Medical College.
*Ebell, John Henry ..... do.
Contractor, Hormusji Navroji.....Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand... do.
Margenout, J. G.....Madras Medical College.
Talpade, Sundar Atmaram..... do.
Mhatre, Vithalrao Pandurang..... do.

1881.

EXAMINERS..... { A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., & C.M.
C. J. McNally, M.D.

First Examination.

First Class.

Kelly, John Abraham .....Madras Medical College.

Second Class.

Seneviratne Buddekorale, H. C...Medical School, Ceylon, & Madras Medical College.
Athalye, Sriram Vasudev.....Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Madras Medical College.
Ramanujulu Nayudu, Pasupuleti...Madras Medical College.
Banajee, Dadabhoy Pestonjee.. ...Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Chalke, Edmund Lerede .....Madras Medical College.
Kannan, Chuckyath Kunji ..... do.
Ganapati, Codanda Ponnappa..... do.

Second Examination.

Second Class.

Appayya, Koravanda Muthanna.. Madras Medical College.
Vitthala Visvanatha, Patankar ... do.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS..... { Lt. Col. J. Carpendale, R.E.
Lt.Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Subharayachariyar, Senji.....Madras Civil Engineering College.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... { Lt. Col. J. Carpendale, R.E.
Lt.Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent .....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Rama Rau, Arcot ..... do.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred .....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C ..... do.

1869.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E.
Captain J. Mullins, R.E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas .....Madras Civil Engineering College.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... { Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R.E.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R.E.
T. H. Going, B.A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George.....Madras Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A ...Madras Civil Engineering College.

1872.

EXAMINERS..... { Capt. C. J. Smith, R.E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A. ...Madras Civil Engineering College.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Lafrenais, J. E .....Madras Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

*Mathews, W. A .....Madras Civil Engineering College.

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta, B.A .....Madras Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A ...Madras Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R .....Madras Civil Engineering College.

1877.

EXAMINERS..... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.

Second Class.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A.....Madras Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

Krishnamachariyar, S.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
* Kuruvila, K. K..... ..... do.

1878.

EXAMINERS..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Third Class.

Venkataramanayya, Sonti, B.A.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Coka, B.A.... do.

1879.

EXAMINERS..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

1880.

EXAMINERS..... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Second Class.

Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S., B.A.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A..... do.
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B.A.... do.

Third Class.

Nilakanta Sastriyar, A.....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Rajagopal Aiyangar, N..... do.

1881.

EXAMINERS..... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Second Class.

Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier.....Madras Civil Engineering College.

1882.

EXAMINERS..... { E. W. Stoney, B.C.E., M.I.C.E.
C. Waters, M.A.

Second Class.

Hormusji, Nowroji ....Madras Civil Engineering College.

CONVOCATION, 1882.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 23rd March, the following Degrees were conferred :—

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. L.	
Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittil, B.A.	1882
Gopalan Nayar, Taravattu, B.A.	,,
Rangachariyar, D. S., B.A.	,,
Srirangachariyar, Malaivaiyavur Elayavilli, B.A.	,,
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S., B.A.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, M. K., B.A.	,,
Krishna Rau, Tanjore Venkoba, B.A.	,,
Narayana Aiyar, Paramakudi Nagu Aiyar, B.A.	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Valuttur Srinivasa, B.A.	,,
Ragavendra Rau, Doddi, B.A.	,,
Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A.	,,
Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V., B.A.	1881
M. B. AND C. M.	
Staunton, Henry Foster	1881
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi, B.A.	,,
L. M. S.	
Appayya, Koravanda Muthanna	1881
Vitthala Visvanatha, Patankar	,,
Margenout, J. J.	1880
B. C. E.	
Hormusji, Nowroji	1882
M. A.	
Sankaranarayana Chettiyar, Palur, B.A.	1882
Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur, B.A.	,,
Susai Pillai, M. B., B.A.	,,
Ramaswami, Kombur, B.A.	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.	
Eapen, Kora	1882
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S.	„
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tiruchandurai V.	„
Krishnaswami, V.	„
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S.	„
Natesa Aiyar, P. R.	„
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam	„
Muttunayakam Pillai, A. Michael	„
Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare	„
Venkataramadas, Siram	„
Hobday, Josiah James	„
Sivagnanam, Manikka	„
Subrahmanyan, Candadai	„
Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril	„
Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N.	„
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau	„
Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil	„
Venkatachala Aiyar, P. N.	„
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus Alfred	„
Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur Rama	„
Sitaramarau, Emmaneni	„
Rajagopalan, K.	„
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala	„
Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram	„
Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla	„
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mudichur Venkataratna	„
Ramayya, Jayanti	„
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S.	„
Bavaji Gopala, Gondekar	„
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Swedaranyam	„
Aiyaswami, A.	„
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T.	„
Venkataswami Aiyar, Kolar Kandalam	„
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Annadurai Aiyar	„
Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat	„
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan	„

Names.	*Date of passing Examination*
B A.—*continued*	
Anantarama Aiyar, Vallıyur Appadurai Aıyar	1882
Mahalingam Aıyar, P.	,,
Ramakrıshnayya, Devarayasamudram	,,
Krishna Aıyar, Arumukhamangalam Rama Aıyar	,,
Krishnaswamı Aıyangar, N	,,
Satya Nesan, Porudıyudaıyan	,,
Desıkacharıyar, Vanbakkam Comandur	,,
Kuppuswamı Aıyangar, Kumbakonam R	,,
Pushpanatha Pıllaı, Arogya	,,
Ramaswamı Pıllai, A S	,,
Narayana Rau, Coımbatore, G.	,,
Sundararaja Aıyar, Sattanjerı	,,
Kotılıngam, John	,,
Swamınathan, S. A.	,,
Narayanaswami Aıyar, Madura S	,,
Seshachala Rau, Turlapati	,,
Madhu Aıyar, Ramnad M	,,
Rangaswami Mudalıyar, Arcot	,,
Krishna Aiyangar, Alagara Aiyangar	,,
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Tiruvanaıkkaval S.	,,
Krıshnamacharulu, Akulamannatı	,,
Ramachandra Aıyar, Candadai	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aıyar	,,
Raghavacharıyar, Eakkadu	,,
Santiago, J.	,,
Swamınatha Mudalıyar, Chınnu	,,
Mınakshısundarasıva, A.	,,
Thomas, Karukayıl Chandapılla	,,
Anantanarayana Aıyar, K.	,,
Krıshna Rau Pant, Adaki	,,
Rajaratnam, Maılapur	,,
Sankarakumaru Pıllaı, Subrahmanya Pıllaı	,,
Rangaswamı Aıyar, S	,,
Natesa, Anantaraman	,,
Chıdambara Vadyar, K	,,
Kochunnı Menon, Vadakke Kurupattu	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.—*continued.*	
Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S.	1882
Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur	,,
Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevelly N.	,,
Cornelius Thomas	,,
Narayana Aiyangar, Nathamuni	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, Venkatasubha...	,,
Krishna Menon, Karimpatta	,,
Narasimachariyar, Ramanujapuram Anantam Pillai ...	,,
Venkatesvara Aiyar, R.	,,
Govinda Menon, Karumattil Pokkavil	,,
Ignatius, Eleazer	,,
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pollachi K.	,,
Panchapagesan, T.	,,
Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V.	,,
Etirajulu Mudaliyar, Totapalayam	,,
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, Ratna	,,
Singaravelu Pillai, A. Ponnuswami Pillai	,,
Subrahmanaya Aiyar, G.	,,
Sitarama Aiyar, S. V.	,,
Gopala Aiyangar, A.	,,
Gopal Aiyar, R...	,,
Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R.	,,
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S.	,,
Subha Rau, Tirumakudlu	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tinnevelly	,,
Desikachariyar, Akkur	,,
Krishna Rau, Vuntakal	,,
Srinivasachariyar, Malaiyankulam...	,,
Eippa, Ninan	,,
Ramanujachariyar, Sriperumbudur Gomatam	,,
Varada Ramanujam, M. R.	,,
David, John Asirvadam	,,
Thathachariyar, Kayar Chakravarti	,,
Agniswami Pillai, M.	,,
George, Pillo	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.—*continued.*	
Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, Mysore...	1882
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. S.	,,
D'Sylva, Samuel Peter	,,
Subrahmanyan, P. N.	,,
Pattabhirama Rau, Nemali	,,
Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore	,,
Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar	,,
Ranganatham Nayudu, Calpakkam	,,
Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavale S	,,
Krishnaswami, Vittala Aiyar	,,
Madanagopala Mudaliyar, Cannapuram	,,
Hanumanta Rau, P.	1881
Madhavarayudu, V.	,,
Moses, Samuel	,,
Masilamani, A. C.	,,
Rajagopalachariyar, S.	,,
Venkata Rau, Vellore	,,
Anantam, D.	,,
Sambasiva Aiyar, K.	,,
Srinivasan, R. C.	,,
Narayana Aiyar, K. R.	,,
Varugisa, C. M....	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, G. S.	,,
Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V.	,,
Srinivasan, Kalapatapu	1880
Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	,,
Muhammad Arsam	,,
Ramamurti, Nabhi	1879
Venkobachar, P.	,,
Seshagiri Rau, Pandit	1878
Vijayaraghavachariyar, C.	1875

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Years.
		First Class.	
	Sankaranarayana Chettiyar, Palur	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1882
		Second Class.	
	Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, A	Language	1879
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	History and Moral Science	1876
	Kodandaramayya, Giddu	Mental Philosophy and Sociology...	1879
	Narayanachariyar, Pattangi	Language...	1881
5	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N	Mental Philosophy and Sociology...	1877
	Phirozsha, Bamanji...	History and Moral Science	1872
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	Language	1881
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	History and Moral Science	1873
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1870
10	Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1882
	Subharamayya, Chivucula	Do. do.	1877
	Sundaram Pillai, P	Do. do.	1880

Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1880
Vaidyanathan, N	Do. do.	1881

Third Class.

Chester, Benjamin Henry	Biology	1881
Flanagan, Charles Craig	History and Moral Science...	1870
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1870
5 Kuppuswami Aiyar, V	History and Moral Science	1874
Ramaswami, Kombur, B.A.	Mental Philosophy and Sociology...	1882
Seshagiri Sastriyar, M	Language	1875
Sundararaman, K	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1881
Susai Pillai, M.B., B.A...	Language	1882
10 Venkataramana Pant, A. L	History and Moral Science...	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

First Class.

Adolphus, Albert Emanuel 1876
Eapen, Joseph... 1880
Eapen, Kora 1882
Gopala Rau, T. 1859
Home, William Alexander 1875
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar... 1880
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M... 1874
Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput, R. 1875
Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur 1880
10 Ramachandra Rau, T. 1869
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi 1865
Sankara Aiyar, A. 1861
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny 1874
Sheppard, Robert Stuart 1874
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot 1874
Sivasankara Pondiah, R. 1875
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S. 1882
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel 1877
Subba Rau, T. 1876
20 Subrahmanyan, N. 1861
Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami ... 1878

Second Class.

Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur 1880
Achaiyalingam, S. 1869
Achyuthan Nair, U.... 1869
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah 1875
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur 1877
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan 1880
Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha 1880
Aiyaswami, A. 1882
Akilandayya, C. 1869
10 Ambrose, Andrew Thompson... 1876
Ananda Rau, Tanjore 1871
Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa 1869

	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	1870
	Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittil	1880
	Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvittil	1879
	Ananta Rau, R. N.	1874
	Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar	1881
	Anantarama Aiyar, Valliyur Appadurai Aiyar	1882
	Anantaswami Rau, L.	1871
20	Annachariyar, P. S.	1872
	Annaswami Aiyar, P.	1877
	Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar	1879
	Appaswami, A. C. M.	1879
	Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra	1879
	Appu Rau, R.	1879
	Appu Sastriyar, S.	1876
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.	1863
	Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G.	1880
	Balaji Rau, C.	1859
30	Balaji Rau, P.	1865
	Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.	1881
	Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S.	1877
	Bartley, Edwin	1879
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Arumkulam	1881
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	1875
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam	1864
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D.	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875
	Bhagyanathan, C. Gnanakkan	1880
40	Chakko, P. Matthu	1880
	Chakrapani Rau, R.	1878
	Chakravarti, R.	1875
	Chandrasekharam, C.	1874
	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	1877
	Chellaya, C.	1873
	Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	1881
	Chidambara Aiyar, N.	1869
	Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla	1880
	Chinnaswami, A.	1877
50	Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus	1874
	Coleman, Edward	1872

	Conquest, James	1872
	Coombes, Robert James	1879
	Cooney, Henry	1874
	Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla	1882
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W.	1858
	Desikachari, Vanbakkam Comandur	1882
	Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur	1869
	Desikachariyar, K.	1880
60	Deva Rau, Mudabidri	1879
	Devaraja Pillai, T.	1869
	D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus Alfred	1882
	D'Rozario, Peter Paul	1880
	D'Souza, John Francis	1879
	D'Souza, William Henry	1871
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	1872
	Dunhill, Edwin Stanley	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S.	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	1868
70	Duraiswami Chettiyar, Cuddalore Paunjala	1880
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M.	1869
	Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M.	1880
	Ekambara Pillai, M....	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Etirajulu, C.	1859
	Fernandes, Victor Manuel	1879
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	1874
80	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D.	1875
	Gopalachariyar, S.	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore	1874
	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C....	1865
	Gopala Gondekar, Bavaji	1882
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	1872
	Gopalan Nayar, Taravath	1880
	Gopalaswami, T. V.	1875
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat	1877
	Govinda Menon, K. P.	1880
90	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869

Govinda Pillai, P. 1873
Govinda Rau, S. 1871
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha Aiyar 1879
Hanumanta Rau, B.... 1874
Harding, Thomas 1881
Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar 1879
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G. 1877
Hari Rau, S. 1864
Hensman, J. M. 1870
100 Hobday, Daniel Alfred 1881
Hobday, Josiah James 1882
Hoover, George Washington 1879
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph 1876
Jackson, William Inkermann... 1874
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M. 1866
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C. 1877
Janakiramayya, Chivucula 1874
Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha 1879
Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati 1879
110 Joseph, David 1875
Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai 1881
Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam T. 1880
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S. 1879
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K. 1871
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M. 1873
Kanakasabhai, V. 1872
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam 1877
Kannan, T. K. 1875
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar 1879
120 Kelappakurup, Paloli Kappalli 1881
Kenny, Michael 1871
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat, I. 1879
Kidd, Daniel Wilson... 1868
Kidd, Philip Horace... 1872
King, Albert George 1871
Kodandaramayya, Giddu 1877
Kotilingam, John 1882
Krishna Aiyangar, Alagiri Aiyangar 1882
Krishna Aiyar, Arumukhamangalam Rama Aiyar ... 1882

130 Krishna Aiyar, Chittoor Srinivasa Aiyar 1881
Krishna Aiyar, C. R. 1879
Krishna Aiyar, Tondikulam Subrahmanya Pattar ... 1878
Krishna Aiyar, V. 1874
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu 1879
Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju 1879
Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur 1881
Krishna Rau, Channagiri 1881
Krishna Rau, Kundapur 1875
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug 1873
140 Krishna Rau, P. S. 1875
Krishna Rau, Salem 1880
Krishnamachariyar, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapet ... 1881
Krishnamachariyar, K. 1877
Krishnamachariyar, S. 1871
Krishnamachariyar, Srivilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar ... 1881
Krishnamachariyar, T. 1881
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T. 1870
Krishnamurti, Vepa 1879
Krishnan, K. S. 1875
150 Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare 1882
Krishnan, Muliyil 1879
Krishnaswami, A. 1862
Krishnaswami, A. 1876
Krishnaswami, T. S.... 1869
Krishnaswami, V. 1882
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N. 1882
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. 1876
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A. 1879
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D. 1867
160 Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. 1881
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. 1866
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) 1877
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M. 1881
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. 1877
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti 1867
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V. 1867
Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat... 1882
Krishnayya, B. 1869

Krishnayya, Nandiyal 1877
170 Kunjunni Menon, K. 1874
Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S. 1881
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal 1872
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Mylapore 1880
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Kumbakonam R. 1882
Kuriyan, K. Jacob 1879
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala 1882
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern 1872
Lazarus, John 1874
Leonard, Charles Michael 1869
180 Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V. 1875
Madhava Rau, Malur 1871
Madhava Visvanatha, Patankar 1869
Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal M. 1879
Madhavarayudu, Vanga 1881
Madhu Aiyar, Ramnad M. 1882
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. 1874
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar 1881
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A. 1874
Mahalingam Aiyar, P. 1882
190 Malhari Rau, S. 1878
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam 1878
Mangalam, A. J. 1862
Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S. 1881
Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam... 1875
Marsden, E. 1870
Martyn, Joseph Samuel 1881
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan 1882
Mathew, Mathew 1874
Matthan, G. M. 1876
200 Matthew, Philipose 1881
Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly 1881
Moss, James 1867
Murugesan, C. 1863
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T. 1878
Muttunayakam Pillai, A. Michael 1882
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P. 1871
Nagaswami, S. 1877

Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur 1871
Nammayya Chettiyar, Canchi Niyayam 1875
210 Nanjundappa, Anumpalle 1881
Nanjundayya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru 1880
Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram Venkatesa Aiyangar ... 1881
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada, R. 1872
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S. 1875
Narasimhachariyar, C. M. 1875
Narasimham, Kadambari 1880
Narasinga Rau, G. 1874
Narayana Aiyar, Kolangod R. 1881
Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi 1879
220 Narayanarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti 1879
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore G. 1882
Narayana Marar, Kottilil 1879
Narayana Rau, Kalle 1881
Narayanachariyar, Patangi 1879
Narayanaswami, A. 1869
Narayanaswami, A. 1874
Narayanaswami, Dasari 1876
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S. 1877
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Madura S. 1882
230 Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. 1877
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku 1872
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mudichur Venkataratna... ... 1882
Natesa Aiyar, P. R. 1882
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M. 1876
Nevins Pillai, Samuel 1865
Nilakanta Aiyar, Tanukrishna Aiyar 1879
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. 1875
Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat 1879
Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V. 1870
240 Panchapakesa Aiyar, Tiruvayar 1877
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vaithamanithi Mudumbi ... 1872
Parthasarathi, S. 1859
Pedroza, F. H. 1870
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A. 1870
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C. 1878
Pushpanatha Pillai, Arogya 1882

	Radhakrishnan, S.	1881
	Raghava Aiyangar, S.	1876
	Raghavachariyar, Tiruvallur	1880
250	Raghavendra Rau, Doddi	1879
	Raghavendra Rau, Kanchi	1881
	Raghunatha Aiyangar, R.	1876
	Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir	1875
	Raghunatha Rau, R....	1864
	Rajagopala Aiyangar, T.	1880
	Rajagopalachariyar, V.	1868
	Rajagopalan, K.	1882
	Rajangam Aiyar, S.	1876
	Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Punamalli	1880
260	Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	1874
	Raju Sastriyar, C.	1870
	Rama Aiyar, S.	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti	1880
	Ramachanadra Aiyar, Panchanatha	1881
	Ramachandra Aiyar, S.	1876
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur Rama	1882
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.	1874
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	1872
	Ramachandra Rau, C. V.	1878
270	Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N.	1882
	Ramachandra Rau, V.	1872
	Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri	1872
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munirpallum R.	1871
	Ramakrishnayya, Devarayasamudram	1882
	Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram	1882
	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett	1874
280	Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa	1876
	Raman Menon, V. K.	1880
	Raman, Panangatan	1878
	Raman Pillai, Cannankaravittil Velayudhan	1881
	Ramanujachariyar, K.	1879
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	1879

	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S.	1882
	Ramanujan, K.	1872
	Ramarau Nayudu, Coka Vaikunta	1879
	Rama Rau, Kallya S.	1872
290	Rama Rau, Kilpadi	1880
	Rama Rau, M.	1870
	Rama Rau, P.	1870
	Rama Rau, Panamalai S.	1879
	Rama Rau, Tombut	1876
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli	1861
	Ramaseshayya, C.	1870
	Ramasubha Aiyar, Vangal Venkatasubha Aiyar ...	1881
	Ramaswami Aiyar, A.	1881
	Ramaswami Aiyar, G. S.	1881
300	Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	1865
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C.	1876
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	1875
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	1881
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem.	1871
	Ramaswami Nayudu, B.	1859
	Ramaswami Pillai, A. S.	1882
	Ramaswami Raju, P. V.	1871
	Ramaswami Sastriyar, K.	1867
310	Ramayya, Jayanti	1882
	Ramayya Punja, Attaver	1876
	Ramunni Menon, Chelnat	1876
	Rangachariyar, Desikachari Sivaganga.	1879
	Rangachariyar, Malur	1881
	Rangachariyar, S.	1874
	Rangachariyar, Sivaram	1863
	Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur	1872
	Rangachariyar, Tiruvallur Thattei	1875
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam	1877
320	Ranganatha Rau, K.	1874
	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam	1876
	Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau...	1882
	Rangaswami, A	1869
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar	1879

	Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmali	1879
	Rangaswami Aiyar, Subharayar Tiruvarur	1880
	Rangaswami Mudaliyar, Arcot	1882
	Rangayya Chettiyar, S.	1869
330	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M.	1871
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P.	1870
	Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram	1875
	Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu	1877
	Ratnavelachariyar, Mount	1881
	Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril	1882
	Rice, Thomas Cornelius	1880
	Richmond, Thomas	1880
	Rosario, John Leonard	1869
	Sadasivan, T.	1879
340	Sama Rau, Mysore	1880
	Sambasiva Aiyar, N.	1881
	Sambasivan, V. S.	1881
	Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R.	1876
	Sankara Nayar, Chetur	1877
	Sankara Pillai, Sankaran	1880
	Sankara Rau, Tandalam	1879
	Sankaran Nayar, U....	1875
	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Appadurai ...	1881
	Sankaranarayanan, Palur	1879
350	Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil	1882
	Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett	1871
	Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam	1879
	Sargunar, Samuel	1879
	Sarvottama Rau, A.	1867
	Sarvottama Rau, Canchi	1876
	Satagopa Aiyangar, R.	1875
	Satya Nesan, Porudiyudaiyan	1882
	Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V.	1869
	Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.	1877
360	Scott, Thomas Ridsdale	1872
	Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu	1869
	Sesha Aiyar, T.	1881
	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	1872
	Seshachala Rau, Turlapati	1882

	Seshadri Aiyar, K.	1866
	Seshadriachariyar, V. T.	1873
	Seshagiri Aiyar, M.	1871
	Seshayya, Kurecheti	1876
	Setukavalar, Robert Newton...	1873
370	Seturama Rau, T. M.	1876
	Shutie, Alfred Cyrus	1875
	Sitaramarau, Emmaneni	1882
	Sitaraman, P.	1881
	Sivagnanam, Manikka	1882
	Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871
	Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti	1872
	Siva Rau, A.	1877
	Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, M.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji	1879
380	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan	1877
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T.	1882
	Srinivasa Aiyar, C.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, G.	1881
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1875
	Srinivasa Aiyar, V.	1870
	Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	1872
	Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai	1878
	Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam	1865
390	Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam	1876
	Srinivasakam, John Thomas	1879
	Srinivasan, Kalapatapu	1880
	Srinivasan, R. C.	1881
	Srinivasan, T. R.	1876
	Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S.	1867
	Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi	1872
	Srinivasa Rau, Erode S.	1881
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur	1878
	Srirangachariyar, Malaivayyavur Elayavalli	1879
400	Subha Aiyar, V.	1869
	Subbayya, V.	1874
	Subhaji Venkata Rau, A.	1871
	Subharamayya, Chivucula	1874

Subha Rau, Annambal... 1872
Subha Rau, Nyapathi 1876
Subha Rau, Valisvara Aiyar 1879
Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R. 1870
Subharayan, C. 1877
Subharayan, Carikalavakkam... 1866
410 Subharayan, N. 1874
Subharayan, Panamarattupatti Anna Aiyar 1880
Subharayan, V. 1869
Subharayulu, Pundi... 1875
Subharayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi... 1877
Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram 1875
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Annadurai Aiyar... 1882
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ayilam Palpanabhan 1881
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar 1877
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. 1870
420 Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. 1876
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha Aiyar 1881
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi 1880
Subrahmanya Pillai, Marutanayakam 1879
Subrahmanya Sastri, Tiruvanaikkaval, S. 1882
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Polagam Ramaswami Aiyar ... 1881
Subrahmanya Vajapai, A. G. 1872
Subrahmanyan, Candadai 1882
Sudarsanachariyar, Kunnathur Mukkundi 1879
Sundaram, C. V. 1869
430 Sundaram, S. 1877
Sundaram, T. 1867
Sundaram Pillai, P. 1876
Sundararaja Aiyar, Sattanjeri 1882
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi 1874
Sundara Rau, C. 1865
Sundara Rau, T. 1874
Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam Cidambi 1876
Sundaresan, T. Ganapati Aiyar 1876
Susai, M. B. 1880
440 Swaminatha Aiyar, G. 1868
Swaminatha Aiyar, R. 1879
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A. 1877

	Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	1879
	Swaminatha, Bavaji Punt	1871
	Swaminatha Jatavallabar, Visvanatha	1879
	Swaminatha Sastriyar, S	1876
	Swaminathan, Kumbakonam Srinivasa	1881
	Swaminathan, S. A...	1882
	Taylor, J. Theophilus	1873
450	Thanu Pillai, P.	1877
	Tillainayagam, M.	1862
	Tirumalachariyar, M.	1862
	Tirumalai Pillai, Muttukumaraswamiya Pillai	1880
	Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Ananthampillai.	1872
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.	1862
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, S.	1880
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S	1882
	Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, Mullavasal Ranganatha...	1881
	Vaidyanathan, N.	1872
460	Vaidyanathan, R.	1875
	Vaikuntam Aiyar, S E	1879
	Vallivananda Mudaliyar, A	1875
	Vamana Rau, T. S.	1881
	Varadachariyar, G. C.	1874
	Varadachariyar, R	1869
	Varadachariyar, Venbakkam ...	1875
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala	1873
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam	1882
	Varada Rau, Tummalapalli ...	1881
470	Vargese, G T.	1877
	Vedantachariyar, Carur	1881
	Vedantachariyar, P	1874
	Venkatachala Aiyar, P. N.	1882
	Venkatachala Aiyar, T. J	1881
	Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Salem	1868
	Venkatakrishna Rau, R.	1859
	Venkatappayya, Puranam	1877
	Venkatarama Aiyar, D N.	1877
	Venkatarama Aiyar, M	1880
480	Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	1879
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Sonti	1876

Venkatarama Aiyar, Tiruchandurai V.... 1882
Venkatarama Sastriyar, S. 1876
Venkataramadas, Siram 1882
Venkataramana Pant, A. L. 1868
Venkataramanuja Rau, Coppichetti 1879
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, Morichetti 1879
Venkataramayya, William Laughton 1880
Venkataramayya, R. 1870
490 Venkataratnam, Malladi 1879
Venkata Rau, Satyamangalam Subha Rau 1880
Venkatasiva Avadhani, Vavilala 1881
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Swedaranyam 1882
Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala 1880
Venkataswami Aiyar, Kolar Kandalam 1882
Venkataswami Pillai, Bandipalayam 1880
Venkatesan, R. 1870
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar 1881
Venkobachar, Ratni. 1879
500 Venkobachar, S. 1877
Venkoba Rau, R. 1877
Viera, Alfred John 1880
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti 1875
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Kunnattur 1879
Vinayakasundaram Pillai, Sidambaram Pillai 1880
Viraraghavachariyar, M. 1877
Viraraghava Chettiyar, Manjakuppam... 1880
Visvanatha Aiyar, S. 1876
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V. 1877
510 Visvanatha Pillai, D. C. 1858
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi 1877
Visvesvarayya, Mokshagundam 1881
Williams, L. C. 1874
Winckler, Edwin 1873
Winfred, Charles Theophilus... 1874
Winfred, Daniel Joshua 1877

Third Class.

Adimula Mudaliyar, V. 1871
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M. 1870

Agniswami Pillai, M... 1882
Aiyakkannu Nayakar, T. 1873
Alasingarachariyar, Melakottai Comara 1879
Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J. 1868
Anantam, Dhannavada 1881
Anantanarayana, A. S. 1871
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. 1882
10 Anantanarayanan, S. A. 1876
Anderson, John Robert 1873
Annamalai Chettiyar, Bandipalayam 1879
Annaswami Aiyangar, Mannargudi 1880
Annaswami Aiyar, A. 1878
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar 1879
Appadurai Aiyar, M. 1873
Appa Rau, Nilamraj 1878
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram 1874
Aravamudu Aiyangar, Kumbakonam 1881
20 Arbuthnot, James 1872
Arumanayagam, Gnanakkan 1873
Arunachala Aiyar, P. N. 1879
Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D. 1879
Asirvadam, Visvasam 1879
Bacon, J. D. 1870
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Ekkadu 1881
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Samudra 1881
Bashyacharyar, Vankipuram 1879
Bower, Robert Stephen 1879
30 Bower, W. L. 1870
Burton, William 1879
Carvalho, Frederic Louis 1877
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga 1871
Chandrasekharam, C. 1877
Chellapa Pillai, T. 1860
Chellayya Pillai, Chinnatambi 1881
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram 1877
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Canchi Rangam 1879
Chester, Benjamin Henry 1879
40 Chidambara Vadyar, K. 1882
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V. 1879

Chockalingam Pillai, M. 1872
Christian, Visvasam Samuel 1879
Cornelius, Thomas 1882
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput 1873
Daniel, Isaac 1871
Daniel Pillai, A. S. 1874
David, Isaac 1877
David, John Asirvadam 1882
50 Desikachariyar, Akkur 1882
D'Sylva, Samuel Peter 1882
Devappa Punja, Attavar 1880
Dias, Sebastian 1879
Duraiswami, A. 1880
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmali 1879
Duraiswami Aiyar, R. 1878
Eippa, Ninan... 1882
Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri 1879
Ekambaramayya, Giddu 1881
60 Elayalvarayya, Ramanujakutam 1881
Etirajulu Mudaliyar, Totapalayam 1882
Etirajulu Nayudu, R. 1877
George, Pilo 1882
Gnanaolivu, Jacob 1876
Gnanapprakasam, John 1879
Gnanapprakasam Pillai, Nagalinga 1879
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon 1878
Gopala Aiyangar, A. 1882
Gopala Aiyar, N. 1881
70 Gopala Aiyar, N. G. 1870
Gopala Aiyar, R. 1882
Gopalachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli 1868
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore 1872
Gopala Menon, Pallizil 1877
Gopala Rau, Codugunti 1877
Gopalarau, Pakala 1877
Gopalaswami Chettiyar, Grandhi 1880
Govinda Menon, Karumattil Pokkavil 1882
Govindacharulu, Todur Madapusi 1879
80 Govindaraja Aiyangar, R. 1869

	Gundu Rau, J.	1871
	Gurumurti, P.	1872
	Gurusing, Arcot	1879
	Guruswami, Mylapore	1876
	Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada	1879
	Hanumanta Rau, Papanapalli...	1881
	Hensman, Edward S.	1876
	Hooper, Frederick William	1879
	Huffton, Joseph Spencer	1875
90	Ignatius, Eleazer	1882
	Ince, Thomas Sylvester	1875
	Isaac, John	1878
	Isvara Pillai, R.	1878
	Ittinikanda Panikkar, Ulnat	1881
	Jagannatha Rau, Adaki	1879
	Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala	1879
	Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi	1879
	Jesudasen Pillai, I.	1870
	Joseph, K. C.	1872
100	Kailasam, Pettai M.	1878
	Kalyanaraman, S.	1879
	Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Vriddhachalam	1880
	Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi	1879
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, Ambalavanar	1878
	Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, Mysore	1882
	Kochunni Menon, Vadakke Kurupattu...	1882
	Kodandarama Aiyar, T. S.	1882
	Kolandavelu, John	1879
	Koshi, Koshi	1877
110	Kotilingam, Immaneni	1872
	Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam Alayavalli	1879
	Krishna Aiyar, R.	1870
	Krishna Aiyar, Tarakad Vedam Pattar	1878
	Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi...	1880
	Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri...	1878
	Krishnamacharulu, Akulamannati	1882
	Krishna Menon, Karimpatta	1882
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett	1871
	Krishnan, S.	1879

120 Krishna Pillai, T. V. 1876
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M. 1877
Krishna Rau, B. 1864
Krishna Rau, Dronamraju 1880
Krishna Rau, Gibicata 1875
Krishna Rau, N. 1872
Krishna Rau Pant, Adaki 1882
Krishna Rau, T. 1877
Krishna Rau, T. V. 1873
Krishna Rau, Vuntakal 1882
130 Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C. 1869
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Arasanipalai... 1879
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavale S. 1882
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha 1878
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Srinivasa 1880
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore 1879
Krishnaswami, C. 1875
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V. 1870
Krishnaswami, S. 1878
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam... 1872
140 Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur 1881
Krishnaswami, Tyagarajapuram Aiyaswami 1881
Krishnaswami, Vittala Aiyar... 1882
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta 1872
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Gandhavadi 1881
LaBouchardiere, M. F. 1878
Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R. 1879
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmuri... 1872
Lazarus, Daniel 1876
Lewis, Henry Maskell 1873
150 Lyons, Robert William 1878
Madanagopala Mudaliyar, Cannapuram 1882
Maddox, G.... 1873
Madhava Aiyar, H. 1873
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C. 1875
Madhava Rau, T. 1872
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore 1874
Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala 1879
Mangapati Nayudu, P. 1869

	Masilamani, Akur Christian	1881
160	Masilamani, David	1881
	Minakshisundarasiva, A.	1882
	Moses, Samuel	1881
	Muhammad, Arsam	1880
	Muhammad Soliman, Hashami	1879
	Mundappa, Mangalore	1877
	Muttuswami Aiyar, V.	1878
	Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai Mani	1878
	Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur	1881
	Nagamayya, V.	1870
170	Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R.	1882
	Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami	1879
	Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S.	1864
	Namberumal Chettiyar, Tattikonda	1879
	Narasimha Aiyangar, Malur Lakshmi	1879
	Narasimhachariyar, Ramanujapuram Anantam Pillai ...	1882
	Narasimhaswami, Bachu	1880
	Narasinga Rau, Nott	1880
	Narayana Aiyangar, Nathamuni	1882
	Narayana Aiyar, Giddu	1879
180	Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar	1881
	Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu	1876
	Narayana Menon, Nallanat	1881
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869
	Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala	1879
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, Villivalambal	1882
	Narayanaswami, Venkatarama Aiyar	1881
	Natesa, Anantaraman	1882
	Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkal Anai	1879
190	Nelliyappa Pillai, Tinnevelly Navanitakrishna Pillai ...	1881
	Newbigging, Robert Pope	1876
	Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vilapakkam	1876
	Noircourt, Edgard de.	1874
	Pacheco, Thomas	1879
	Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K.	1879
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V.	1877

	Palpanabha Pillai, K.	1864
	Panchapagesan, T.	1882
200	Panchapakes Aiyar, T. S. K.	1880
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri	1877
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williyanellore Ramappa ...	1878
	Pattabhirama Rau, Nemamli	1882
	Perayya, Jayanti	1879
	Perumal Pillai, Ananda P.	1872
	Poonen, T. C.	1869
	Pope, Trevelyan Arnold	1877
	Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen	1878
	Purnayya, P. N.	1872
210	Radhakrishna Aiyar, S.	1882
	Raghavayya, Giddu	1873
	Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood	1880
	Raghavachariyar, Eakkadu	1882
	Raghavachariyar, T.	1872
	Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam	1871
	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	1877
	Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	1872
	Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R.	1872
	Raghunatha Rau, Ramanathapur	1878
220	Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot	1882
	Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam	1876
	Rajagopalachariyar, S.	1881
	Rajaram Rau, S.	1877
	Rajaram Rau, T.	1866
	Rajaratnam, Mailapur	1882
	Rama Aiyangar, T.	1879
	Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai	1882
	Ramachandra Aiyar, R.	1879
	Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G.	1880
230	Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly	1879
	Ramachandra Rau, V.	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.	1878
	Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu	1876
	Rama Kurup, N.	1876
	Ramalinga Aiyar, S.	1875

	Ramalinga Sastriyar, Vaidyanatha	1881
	Ramamurti, Nabhi	1879
	Ramanatha Aiyar, K.	1874
240	Ramanathan, Trivarur R.	1875
	Rama Rau, Hundi	1878
	Rama Rau, Tumparti	1871
	Ramanujachariyar, Sriperumbudur Gomatam	1882
	Ramasubha Aiyar, H.	1876
	Ramasubha Aiyar, Madura S.	1873
	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.	1880
	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	1870
	Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S.	1882
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar	1879
250	Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K.	1875
	Ramaswami Aiyar, N.	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	1881
	Ramaswami Aiyar, Venkatasubha	1882
	Ramaswami, B.	1872
	Ramaswami Chettiyar, Bathayi	1881
	Ramaswami, Nishtala	1880
	Ramaswami, Kombur	1879
	Ramaswami, P.	1870
	Ramaswami, Palamaneri E.	1875
260	Ramaswami, Sundara Sastriyar	1881
	Ramayya, Wuppulur	1879
	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti	1879
	Rangachariyar, Comandur	1880
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	1875
	Rangachariyar, S.	1865
	Rangachariyar, Sripermatur	1877
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	1873
	Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar	1882
	Ranganatham Nayudu, Calpakkam	1882
270	Rangappa, Hattikudur	1880
	Ranga Rau, N.	1872
	Ranga Rau, Subhaiayar	1878
	Rangaswami Aiyar, S.	1882
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	1872
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1864

	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Conjiveram	1881
	Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador	1879
	Sambasiva Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	1881
	Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	1876
280	Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri	1879
	Sankara Aiyar, S.	1877
	Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur	1882
	Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil	1878
	Sankarakumaru Pillai, Subrahmanya Pillai	1882
	Sankaran, V.	1880
	Sankuni Wariyar, N.	1873
	Santiago, J.	1882
	Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram	1878
	Satagopachariyar, V.	1879
290	Saundaranyagam Pillai, Gabriel P.	1863
	Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti	1877
	Seshachariyar, S. A....	1864
	Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	1875
	Seshagiri Aiyar, Tiruchandurai Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	1881
	Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati	1882
	Seshagiri Rau, Pandit	1878
	Singaravelu, Manjakuppam	1875
	Singaravelu Pillai, A. Ponnuswami Pillai	1882
	Sitaram, A.	1869
300	Sitarama Aiyar, S. V.	1882
	Sivagnana Mudaliyar, Ratna	1882
	Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevelly N.	1882
	Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A.	1881
	Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A.	1880
	Somasundaram, C.	1870
	Somayajulu, Nishtala	1880
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1869
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	1881
310	Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	1880
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	1879
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	1882
	Srinivasachariyar, Malaiyankulam	1882
	Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam	1872

	Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur	1880
	Srinivasa Raghavan, P.	1879
	Srinivasa Rau, A.	1871
	Srinivasa Rau, G.	1881
	Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi	1879
320	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	1876
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai	1876
	Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela...	1880
	Sriraghava Rau, Lingam	1880
	Sriramulu, Ádavi	1876
	Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly	1878
	Subbayya, D.	1873
	Subha Aiyar, P.	1869
	Subha Rau, Aravapalli	1880
	Subha Rau, N.	1872
330	Subha Rau, Tirumakudlu	1882
	Subha Rau, Tiruvalam	1875
	Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore	1871
	Subharama Aiyar, V.	1875
	Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V.	1878
	Subharaya Aiyar, P.	1881
	Subharayan, S. R.	1869
	Subharayudu, Tangirala	1877
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.	1882
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, I.	1872
340	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1875
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1878
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur	1878
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M.	1874
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	1864
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pollachi K.	1882
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R.	1869
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1876
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar	1879
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa Aiyar	1879
350	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	1868
	Subrahmanyan, P. N.	1882
	Subrahmanyam, Varanasi	1881
	Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau	1880

	Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	1872
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V.	1877
	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.	1870
	Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Subrahmanya Parasurama Aiyar ...	1878
360	Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam	1879
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.	1874
	Surayya, N.	1865
	Suryanarayana Rau, Akella	1881
	Swami Aiyangar, C. S.	1875
	Swami Aiyar, N.	1879
	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877
	Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	1881
	Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R.	1879
370	Swaminatha Aiyar, R.	1881
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur M.	1880
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.	1876
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K.	1876
	Swaminatha Mudaliyar, Chinnu	1882
	Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman	1880
	Tate, George	1876
380	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	1860
	Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	1879
	Thathachariyar, Kayar Chakravarti	1882
	Thomas, Karukayil Chandapilla	1882
	Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam	1880
	Thompson, Robert Alexander	1876
	Tirumalachariyar, Mandayam Krishnaraya	1881
	Tirumalachariyar, S.	1876
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, Madapusi Srinivasa	1880
	Tiruvirarayan, K. C...	1877
390	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.	1874
	Tyagarayan, P.	1876
	Unni Erati, M.	1872

Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram 1872
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R. 1877
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja 1881
Varada Ramanujam, M. R. 1882
Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana 1879
Varugisa, Chalakkuzhiyil Matthai 1881
Vasudeva Rau, S. 1872
400 Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore 1882
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala 1878
Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar ... 1880
Venkatachalam, Bollapragada 1881
Venkatachariyar, Bhavani 1881
Venkatajaggarau, Chendika 1879
Venkatarama Aiyar, Devarayadrug 1881
Venkataramayya, Giddu 1875
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla 1872
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tinnevelly 1882
410 Venkataraman, A. R. 1875
Venkataraman, R. 1873
Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi 1878
Venkata Rau, G. 1873
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari 1876
Venkata Rau, Vellore 1881
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli 1880
Venkatasubha Aiyar, C. 1879
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode 1881
Venkatasubhayya, Vennalakanti 1879
420 Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur 1873
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1873
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur 1879
Venkatesvara Aiyar, R. 1882
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar 1881
Venkobachar, Padmanabhi 1879
Venkoba Rau, Curukundi 1879
Venkoba Rau, Doddi 1877
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau 1879
Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu 1878
430 Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet 1873
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur 1874

Viraswami Aiyar, A. S. 1875
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur 1873
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore 1875
Yajulu, Bhagavatula 1880
Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel 1881

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar, B.L.... 1878
Narahari Rau, T., B.L. 1871
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A., B.L. ... 1881
Phirozsha, Bamanji, M.A., B.L. 1874
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A., B.L.... 1881
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L.... 1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1869
Muttuswami Aiyar, Tiruvalur 1869
Subrahmanyan Pillai, V. 1861

Second Class.

Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B.A. ... 1879
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. 1868
Babu Rau, U. 1869
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A. 1879
Fischer, R. 1862
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A. 1876
Grant, W. 1868
Gurumurti Aiyar, P. 1869
Kalyanasundra Aiyar, K., B.A. 1875
10 Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A. 1877
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R. 1868
Lacey, Joseph 1868
Maskell, J. 1862

Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A. 1879
Murugesam Pillai, M. 1860
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A. 1869
Nammayya Chettiyar, Canchi Niyayam, B.A. 1879
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A. ... 1878
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A. 1879
20 Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A. 1879
Parthasarathi, S., B.A. 1862
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A. 1877
Phirozsha, Bamanji, M.A. 1873
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. 1868
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A... 1879
Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.... 1866
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. 1865
Rangachariyar, Tiruvallur Tattai, B.A.... 1879
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A. 1879
30 Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A. 1879
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A. 1879
Subha Rau, Annambal, B.A. 1876
Subha Rau, Nyapati, B.A. 1879
Subha Rau, Tallapragada, B.A. 1879
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. 1868
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A.... 1869
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium 1872
Sundaram, Tirukkarukapur S., B.A. 1879
Tekkanmar Vittil Anantan Nayar, B.A. 1882
40 Tirumalachariyar, M.A., B.A. 1868
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. 1867
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. 1869

Third Class.

Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A. 1879
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam 1869
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A. 1874
Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, S. 1867
Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. 1880
Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A. 1876
Arivanandam Pillai, John 1867
Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjeveram 1870

	Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	... 1868
10	Balaji Rau, R.	... 1869
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	... 1863
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A.	... 1871
	Desikachariyar, Cattaugalathur, B.A.	.. 1876
	Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar	... 1870
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A. ...	... 1875
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A.	... 1873
	Evers, Josiah	... 1870
	Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B.A.	... 1881
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.	... 1877
20	Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A.	... 1876
	Govinda Pillai, A., B.A.	... 1873
	Gurumurti, P., B.A.	... 1874
	Haridas, Nanabhai	... 1863
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A.	... 1870
	Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carungali, B.A... ...	... 1880
	Kachapesvara Aiyar, A.	... 1870
	Kamesan, J.	... 1869
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A.	... 1877
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett...	... 1876
30	Krishna Rau, Tanjore Venkoba, B.A.	... 1882
	Krishnamurti, P. N.	... 1870
	Krishnan, E. K.	... 1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Valuttur Srinivasa, B.A.	... 1882
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. ...	... 1875
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V., B.A. ...	... 1872
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathiradi G., B.A. ...	... 1876
	Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A.	... 1874
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A. ...	... 1874
	Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A. ...	... 1879
40	Madhava Rau, T., B.A.	... 1875
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B.A.	... 1881
	Malaivaiyavur Elayavilli Srirangachariyar, B.A.	... 1882
	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.	... 1867
	Narahari Rau, T.	... 1869
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A.	... 1876
	Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	... 1870
	Paramakudi Nagu Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar, B.A.	... 1882

	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A.	1879
	Ragavendra Rau, Doddi, B A.	1882
50	Raghunathayya, Sujir, B A.	1877
	Rajagopalachariyar, V, B A.	1873
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, M. K., B A.	1882
	Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867
	Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B A.	1874
	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.	1870
	Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly, B A	1882
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R, B.A.	1874
	Ramalinga Aiyar, C S, B A	1879
60	Ramanujachariyar, T. S	1868
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M, B A.	1874
	Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B A	1875
	Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B A	1878
	Rangachariyar, D. S, B A	1882
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B A	1878
	Ranganswami Aiyangar, A, B A.	1874
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta, B A	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A.	1870
	Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B A.	1881
70	Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puthenvittil, B.A	1881
	Sarvottama Rau, N, B.A.	1874
	Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A	1878
	Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B A	1867
	Seshacharulu, S, B A.	1875
	Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly, B A	1882
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.	1880
	Subha Aiyar, V, B A.	1875
	Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V.	1881
	Subharayan, C, B A.	1868
80	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	1869
	Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A.	1878
	Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V, B A.	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A.	1881
	Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B A.	1880
	Swaminatha, Sastriyar, S., B A.	1882
	Taravattu Gopalan Nayar, B.A.	1882

Thompson, Reginald. 1864
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A. 1878
Tirumalacharulu, B. 1870
90 Tirunarayanachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B.A. ... 1878
Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A. 1879
Venkataramana Pant, A. L., M.A. 1875
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A. 1876
Venkatasubharayudu, S. 1870
Venkatesan, R., B.A. 1873
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R. 1869
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A. 1878
Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B.A. 1879

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E., M.B. & C.M. 1871
Rockwood, G. 1872

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. 1868
Gregory, W. 1868
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi, B.A. 1881
John, Mathew 1872
Nailer, H. A. F. 1873
Staunton, Henry Foster 1881

LICENTIATES OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Class.

Lafrenais, Charles Arthur 1880

Second Class.

Appayya, Koravanda Muthanna 1881
Contractor, Hormusji Navroji 1880
Dique, Richard Anthony 1880

	Gorman, John	1867
	Margenout, J. G.	1880
	Mhatre, Vethalrao Pandurang	1880
	Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand	1880
	Patankar, Vitthala Visvanatha	1881
	Talpade, Sundar Etmaram	1880
10	Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj	1878

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

	Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta, B.A.	1876

Second Class.

	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S.	1880
	Lafrenais, J. E.	1875
	Lynn, Edwin George	1871
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A.	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B.A.	1880
	Norris, Owen Vincent	1865
	Nowroji, Hormusji	1882
	Rama Rau, Arcot	1865
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A.	1874
10	Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier	1881
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A.	1880
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A.	1877

Third Class.

	Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A.	1878
	Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R.	1876
	Grant, Alfred	1865
	Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1865
	Krishnamachariyar, S.	1877
	Nilakanta Sastriyar, A.	1880
	Rajagopala Aiyangar, N.	1880
	Simpson, James Thomas	1869
	Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A.	1871
10	Subharayachariyar, Senji	1864
	Venkataramanayya, Sonti, B.A.	1878

Statement corrected up to 31st March 1882.

Degree.	Passed Examination for Degree.	Graduated.	Graduates Deceased.	Graduates at present on the Rolls.
Master of Arts	28	27	2	25
Bachelor of Arts	1,067	1,010	39	971
Master of Laws	6	6	...	6
Bachelor of Laws	167	163	20	143
Doctor of Medicine	3	3	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery	8	6	...	6
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery	14	11	...	11
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	26	24	...	24

Members of Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.

1858 A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq.....Director of Public Instruction.

1859 E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A.....Principal, Presidency College.

1860 J. D. Mayne, Esq., B.A .....Barrister-at-Law.

1861 The Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A.Secy. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1862 The Rev. R. Halley, M.A.. ...Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1863 J. B. Norton, Esq., B.A.....Barrister-at-law.

1864 E. Thompson, Esq., M.A... ..Principal, Presidency College.

1865 The Rev. John Richards, M A.Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

1866 Hon'ble Sir A. Bittleston, Knight .....Judge, High Court.

1867 Hon'ble W. Holloway.....Judge, High Court.

1868 Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.Member of Council.

1869 His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T. .....Governor of Fort St. George, and Chancellor of the University.

1870 Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D., L.R. C.S.E. .....Principal, Medical College, Madras.

1871 The Rev. W. Miller, M.A.....Principal, F. C. M. Institution. Madras.

1872 H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.....Ag. Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

1873 W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.....Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

1874 Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, M.A.....Advocate-General.

1875 G. Thom, Esq., M.A. .....Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1876 Hon'ble L. C. Innes.....Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1877 Col. R. M. Macdonald.....Director of Public Instruction.

1878 M. C. Furnell, Esq , M.D., F.R.C.S. .....Principal, Medical College.

1879 The Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., L.L.D. ..... Missionary Bishop.

1880 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos } Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.

1881 Hon'ble Sir Charles A. Turner, Knight. } Chief Justice. and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1882 Hon'ble T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C I.E..... ...Judge, High Court.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1881.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English..	General ...	Rev Geo. Patterson.
		R S Benson, B A.
		E P Metcalfe, M.A.
		J. Cooling, B.A
	Text	Geo Bickle, Esq.
		W H. Welsh, Esq
		R W Metcalfe, M A
		Geo. Duncan, Esq

Sanskrit ..... M Seshagiri Sastriyar, M A.

Latin ..... A Monro, M A, B C L

Persian and Urdu ..... Rev E Sell.

Tamil	S Seshayya, B.A
	J M Velu Pillai
	P Vijayaranga Mudaliyar
	P V Ramaswamiraju, B.A
Telugu	S Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A
	P Srinivasa Rau, B A
Kanarese	R Venkataramayya, B A
	M. Clapham, Esq
Malayalam.....	R. S. Sheppard, B.A.
	V Achyutha Panikkar

Uriya..... Babu Bhagavati Charan Chatterjea

Mathematics :—

Arithmetic ..... Capt W. H. Coaker, R. E.

Algebra ..... W Leeming, M A

Geometry	C. Waters, M.A. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.

General Knowledge :—

Indian History	E. B. Powell, B.A. G. U. Pope, D.D. D. Sinclair, M.A.
Physics	J. Cook, M.A. C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.
Chemistry	W. H. Wilson, PH. D. C. J. McNally, M.D.
Geography	C. W. Pearce, Esq. C. C. Flanagan, M.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. M. R. Weld, B.A. A. Alexander, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Persian and Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	R. Sivasankara Pondiah, B.A.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics	J. Marsh, Esq. T. Ramachandra Rau, B.A., B.L. P. Krishnaswami Chettiyar, M.A., B.L.

Physiology ..... Surg-Major E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.

History .... { G. M Rae, M.A.
G. Oppert, PH D.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class

Name	Where Educated.
Singaravelu Mudali, Pondicherry	Madras Christian College.
Sundara Aiyar, Pudukod Rama Pattar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam S ..	Madras Christian College.
Coleman, Albert . .	Central College, Bangalore.
Gopalachari, Mandayam Anantanpillai	Presidency College.
Ramanna, Hosa Agrahar .	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Krishna Aiyangar, Kanakanahalli	do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Alladi	Presidency College.
Gopala Aiyar, K .	Kumbakonam College
Subba Rau, Chik Ballapur .	Central College, Bangalore.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, V ..	Kumbakonam College.
Gopalan, R	do.
Balamukunda Aiyar, K .. .	do
Narayana Rau, Hattangadi	Mangalore College
Venkatachalam, Vedam	Rajahmundry College.
Umamen, Alummuttil Givurghese	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Bhavani Sankaran, T .. .	Rajahmundry College.
Sundaram Aiyar, T	Kumbakonam College
Subba Rau, Basavapatna	Maharaja's College, Mysore
Srinivasachari, Arambakkam Kandadai... ..	Pachayappah's College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Vadakkancheri B	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Muttuswami Sastri, T S .	Kumbakonam College.
Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai	...Presidency College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Seshagiri Rau, Duriseti...	Rajahmundry College.
Ramanathan, M	Kumbakonam College.
Srıramulu, Rangavajhula	Pachayappah's College.
Venkatachalayya, Yanamandram...	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, G	Kumbakonam College.
Kandaswami Mudali, Amanjakarni .	Madras Christian College.
Vasudeva Rau, Ranga	High School, Ernakulam.
Subrahmanyan, C. S	Kumbakonam College
Basavaradhya, Bichanahalli...	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Ganapati Rau, D.	Calicut College.
Mahadeva Sastri, Ellappulli Narayana Sastri	Kerala Vıdyasala, Calicut.
Ramanathan, K. B	Kumbakonam College.
Krıshnamachari, Kunnattur .	Pachayappah's College and Maharaja's College, Vıjayanagaram.
Venkoba Rau, Sirivalla	Bellary College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Lalgudi S	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly
Sankara Menon, Karimpatte ...	Calicut College and Kerala Vıdyasala, Calicut.
Joseph, Satya ..	S. P G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Viraswami Aiyangar, R. Krıshnaswamı Aiyangar	do. Trichinopoly.
Appadu, Atı	Maharaja's College, Vıjayanagaram.
Chengalva Varada Aiyar, Vıttal Devuni	Pachayappah's College.
Kallapiran Pıllai, S, V.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Srınıvasachari, K. T	do.
Annaswami Aiyar, R	Kumbakonam College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S . . .	do.
Aravamudu Aıyangar, R.	do.
Venkoba Rau, Kolar ..	Central College, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Karpur .. .	do. do.
Duraıswami, S ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramachandran, S. T.....	do.

Name.	Where Educated.
SECOND CLASS.	
Ramaswami Aiyar, Pattan	Cuddalore College.
Mir Ghouse	Madras Christian College.
Raja Sahib, Belgaum	Bellary College.
Parasurama Aiyar, Nurni Appu Aiyar ..	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Tirunillai Viraraghava Aiyar	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Rama Rau, Kassergod Patnashetti	Mangalore College.
Palaniyandi Mudali, S.....	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Kuryan, E. I.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Anandalvar, Mandayam Anantanpillai	Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Madras Christian College.
Krishnamachari, Mannargudi...	Pachayappah's College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S. ..	Kumbakonam College.
Venkoba Rau, L	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, Anantayya	Salem & Madras Christian Colls.
Venkatalingam, Koralla ..	Madras Christian College.
Ganapati Aiyar, Lalgudi Annadurai Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Appavu Pillai, Selvarayan . ..	Madras Christian College.
Arunachalayya, Tirumani Madapusi	do.
Srinivasachari, Tirumahishi Mahabhashyam	Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Peruvemba Sundara Aiyar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Kizhakkegramam, S	do.
Padmanabhan Kurukal, Cochumuni Kurukal	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Selvadurai Pillai, Nevins	Presidency and Doveton Protestant Colleges.
Daniel Pillai, James Ross.. ..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Natesan, Arunachala Aiyar.....	Presidency College.
Panduranga Mudali, Singari...	Cuddalore College.
Rama Aiyar, Kumbakonam S...	Kumbakonam and Presidency Colleges.
Suryanarayana, Sripati	Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
Murugesa Mudali, Chittur.....	Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Peruvemba Subrahmanya Aiyar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Clarke, William Devapriyam...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnamurti Rau, V.....	Kumbakonam College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Edaiyattumangalam R.....	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Venkatakrishnayya Nayudu, Pasupuleti..	Madras Christian College.
Adolphus, Richard Cassin.....	Doveton Protestant College.
Wood, Swamidas	S. P. G. Seminary and Private Study.
Nallaswami Pillai, T. Janavikulam Manikkam.	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Lakshmanaswami Mudali, Nattam	Madras Christian College.
Raghunandanan, S.	Kumbakonam College.
Sivakumara Sastri, T. V.	do.
Sundaram Aiyar, T. A.....	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Bhavaniswami Rau, T. T.....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore Madvarayachar.	Coimbatore College.
Krishna Aiyar, Lakshminarayanapuram A.....	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Visvanatha Sastri, Satyamangalam H.	Coimbatore College.
Dharmaraja Aiyar, Krishna Jatavallabhar.....	Kumbakonam & Madura Colleges.
Viraswami Aiyangar, S.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Annadurai Aiyar.	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

Name.	Where Educated.
Narayana Kurup, Tirumangalattu C.	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Venkataraman, M.	Kumbakonam College.
Balasubrahmanyam Chetti, Palur.	Pachayappah's College.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Annur	Coimbatore College.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Madur	Madras Christian College.
Rajagopalachari, Sevilimedu	do.
Narayana Aiyangar, Kallukunte	Central College, Bangalore.
Thomson, George Robert Alexander	do.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Kanamarlapudi.	Pachayappah's College.
Vasudeva Aiyar, Mayavaram Venkappa Aiyar.	Madras Christian College.
Duraiswami, N. S.	Kumbakonam College.
Gnanaprakasam, Devasahayam.	Madras Christian College.
Price, Clifford Hastings	Doveton Protestant College.
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur	Cuddalore College.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, S. Subha Aiyar.	Kumbakonam College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. G.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Bhashyakarulu Nayudu, Gunta.	Madras Christian College.
Chokkanna, Tumkur	Presidency College.
Rangachari, Vanamamalai	do.
Viraswami Aiyar, Devarakonda K.	Madras Christian College.
Sankaran Nambiyar, M. Kunnammal Kunni	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Ramaswami Sastri, Samu Sastri.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Viraraghava Aiyar, Chittur Subrahmanyan	High School, Ernakulam.
Muttu Aiyar, S	Kumbakonam College.
Sundaram, S	do.
Subha Rau, Maidavolu	Rajahmundry College.
Sesha Aiyar, Chandrasekharapuram L	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Lakshman Chudamani, Tembureni	Hyderabad College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa Aiyar	Kumbakonam & Madura Colleges.
Anantarama Aiyar, Melmangalam V	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Bhagavanulu, Ch	Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
Ramaswami Aiyar, V. A	Kumbakonam College.
Vaidyanathan, C.	do.
Subrahmanyan, C.	do.
Dakshinamurti Dikshitar, B. S.	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Kodandaramanujulu Nayudu, Gudapakkam	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Malur	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanakrishna Aiyar, Tarur Aiya Pattar	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Govinda Menon, Marayil	High School, Ernakulam.
Balasubrahmanya Aiyar, R.	Kumbakonam College and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, N.	S. P G. College, Trichinopoly.
Krishna Pillai, Kumaraswami	Presidency College.
Lakshmana Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar.	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Venkatarangacharulu, Nelatur	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Venkatesan, G.	Kumbakonam College.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Venkatachalam Aiyar.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Chelvakesavaraya Mudali, Tirumanam	Pachayappah's College.
Srinivasachari, Conjeeveram Madapusi.	Madras Christian College.
Varadaraja Pillai, Sholavaram.	Pachayappah's College.
Abraham, Gnanakkan	S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Andaperumal Pillai, P. D. A.	C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly.
Balakrishna Aiyar, A. G.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Lalgudi A.	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Viramanallur Rama Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sivalingam Pillai, Vellore R. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Subrahmanya Sastri, S.....	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Tiruvenkatachari, Wulliyanellur	Madras Christian College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Damaraipakkam.	do.
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, R.	Kumbakonam College.
Fernandez, Joseph Custodius ...	Mangalore College.
Visvanatha Rau, S.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Padmanabha Aiyar.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar.....	Madras Christian College.
Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti.	Central College, Bangalore.
Gnanasiromani Raj, I.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Sitayya Nayudu, Coka.....	Madras Christian College.
Nilakantam, Sadras	Rajahmundry College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.....	Madras Christian and Kumbakonam Colleges.
Gopala Aiyangar, R	Kumbakonam College.
Subhuswami, G	do. and Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. Srinivasa Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Watts, Vincent Leonard	do.
Srinivasam, Kaviliga	Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
Appu Aiyar, Tulisalamadattil Narayana Aiyar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Gopalaswami, A	Kumbakonam College.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, C. R ...	do.
Bhagyanathan, Devanayakam...	S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Syed Ahmed Kabir	Madura College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. S.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Gainsford, Frederick	Presidency College.
Srikantan, Kandayya	do. and Pachayappah's College.
Venkatappa Aiyar, Manappadam Ganapati	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and High School, Ernakulam.
Krishna Rau, Bhavani	Salem College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Tangavelu, Perumbakkam	Presidency College.
Gangadharan, K.....	Kumbakonam College.
Rama Rau, Chandawar	Mangalore College.
Appaswami Aiyar, S.....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Satakopalu Nayudu, Puppala Narasimhulu	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Tambiya Pillai, Mayilvahana Pillai.....	Madras Christian College.
Achyutha Menon, Kizhapattu C.	Calicut College.
Vittala Rau, Tellicherry	Mangalore College.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Govinda Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Kalyana Chetti, Gindan	Madras Christian College.
Narasinga Rau, Rubugundai ...	Presidency College.
Sundaravaradachari, P. Sirumailur	Madras Christian College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Syama Aiyangar, Kollegal	do.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Kodandarama Chetti, Palaiyam.	Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges.
Mallikarjuna Sastri, Canchi Jagarlapudi	Madras Christian College.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Tandalam.	do.
Manavikraman Raja, Kizhakke Covilagam	Presidency College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Natesa Aiyar, Chidambaram ...	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Devasahayam, John Santappan.	C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly.
Adaikkalam Pillai, G	St .Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Chidambaram Pillai, N. A.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Narasimhachari, Melpakkam...	Madras Christian and Presidency Colleges.
Velu Chetti, Saidapet	Madras Christian College.
Pranatartiharan, N.	Kumbakonam College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Pasalai Aiya Aiyar	Kumbakonam and Madura Colleges.
Sadasivudu, Koduri . .	Rajahmundry College.
Balakrishna Rau, A.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Muhammad Unsar	Madras Christian College.
Narasingarau Nayudu, Papineni.	do.
Tepperumal Aiyangar, Alappakkam	do.
Visvanatha Punt, V.	Kumbakonam and Madras Christian Colleges.
Kumaraswami Naik, Bagalur .	Central College, Bangalore.
Narasinga Rau, Hindupur . .	Bellary College.
Taiyyunni Menon, Adakkaputtur Perumpulavil	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Rama Aiyangar, P R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, B. R. . .	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Chokkalingam, Manappakkam...	Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, Tarakad Appaswami Aiyar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Paramasivan, N.	Kumbakonam College.
Narasayya, Turaga	Rajahmundry College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, S.	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. V	St. Peter's College, Tanjore
Tyagaraja Aiyar, N.	do.
Narasimhachari, Nattappattu ..	Cuddalore College.
Rayarappan Nayar, Kozhikottu.	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Sadasiva Rau, T. . .	Kumbakonam College.
Subha Rau, Coimbatore Krishna.	do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. V ...	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Narayanaswami Raju, Tindivanam Vallam	Madras Christian College.
Setu Rau, Perumbalai	Presidency & Cuddalore Colleges.
Udayam Aiyar, Perumkulam Rama Pattar.	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.

Name.	Where Educated.
Duraisawmi Mudali, A. G. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, V	do.
Arumukham Pillai, Perumal Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Isvara Aiyar, Mambakkam.	Madras Christian College.
Lakshmana Rau, Casikar	Kumbakonam & Madras Christian Colleges.
Narayana Aiyar, Ranganathapuram V..	Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges.
Narayana Menon, Kundur. . ..	Pachayappah's and Presidency Colleges.
Achyutha Sastri, S.	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar.	Private Study.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, N. . ..	Kumbakonam College.
Sivaramakrishna Sastri, C. S .	do.
Sesha Aiyangar, R.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Alvarayya, Carlapati .	Pachayappah's College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Adur .	Presidency and Pachayappah's Colleges
Srinivasachari, Mahanyam	Presidency College.
Tiruvenkatachari, Cadambur	Pachayappah's College.
Rajappa Aiyar, S . . .	Kumbakonam College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. N. .	do.
Subrahmanyan, S.	do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S . .	Kumbakonam College and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Muhammad Hussain Malumiyar, S.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, & Madras Christian College.
Krishnan Nayar, Etacherikunnattu Kunnattat	Calicut College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Subharama Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Madura M.	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. ...	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Pasupati Aiyar, Senappiratti Subrahmanya Aiyar . .	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

Name.	Where Educated.
Sundaresa Sastri, Pachayampet Ganapati Sastri	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Nagesvara Rau, Subha Rau	Presidency College.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Kozhalmannam R	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Mathai, Terattanatta Cheriyan	High School, Ernakulam.
Duraiswami Aiyar, P. V.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Chinnappa Aiyar, Mosur	Madras Christian College.
Rangachari, K	Kumbakonam College.
Narayanaswami, Gopichetti	Rajahmundry College.
Perayya, Elesvarapu	do.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Srinivasavaradachari	Madras Christian College.
Appaswami Aiyar, Coimbatore Ramalinga Aiyar	Coimbatore College.
Gopala Aiyar, V. S	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Srirangachari, Kunnapakkam V.	Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges.
Makkadan, Micah	Calicut College.
Atmaraman, C.	Kumbakonam College.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mangalam	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Raghavachari, P. V.	St Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Private Study.
Seshadriyachari, Cadambi	Salem College.
Shanmukham Mudali, Salem R.	do.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Puvalur Sundaram Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Venkatachalam Mangu	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Raghavachari, Gomatam	Madras Christian College.
Kandar Nayar, Panikot	Calicut College.
Nangesa Rau, Mysore	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Desikachari, Nandiyala	Madras Christian College.
Jacob Pillay, Nallatambi	do.
Panchanada Mudali, Subha	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Tiruvenkatachari, Tannirkulam.	Pachayappah's College.
Krishnayya, Honnavalli R.	Central College, Bangalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Raman Menon, Vallikkat.....	Calicut College.
Ramayya, Koppaka	Rajahmundry College.
Venkataswami, E.....	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Rama Aiyar, Kalpatti Kanakan Pattar.....	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Rajagopalan, R.....	Kumbakonam College.
Rajaram Aiyar, Aiyaswami Aiyar	Kumbakonam and Madura Colls.
Sundaram Aiyar, Ramaswami...	do. do.
Susai, S.....	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Sakkarai Pandiyam Pillai, S...	C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly.
Padmanabha Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Sankara Menon, Vadakke Kurupattu.	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Annaswami Aiyar Srinivasa Aiyar.	Kumbakonam College.
Rama Aiyar, S.....	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Vembu Sastri, S.....	Kumbakonam College.
Koil Pillai, Samuel.....	S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Tiruvenkatachari, Mysore	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Narasa Aiyar, Coimbatore Samachar	Coimbatore College.
Natesa Aiyar, M.....	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, S. (Swami Aiyar)	Kumbakonam College.
Sambamurti, A.....	do.
Venkatachalam, Sivudu.	Rajahmundry College.
Pichu Aiyar, Nanu Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Krishnayya, Panyam.	Presidency College.
Mir Budray Alum.....	Madras Christian College.
Raghavayya, Brahmadesam Cidambi	Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tiruvadamarudur R	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.

Name.	Where Educated.
Chaturbhuza Das, Balamukund.	Hyderabad College.
Rama Rau, Karkal.....	Mangalore College and Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Wurukare	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Thatham Aiyangar, Rajendram Sesha Aiyangar.....	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Garudachari, Bindiganavale.....	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Venkataratnam, R.....	Madras Christian College.
Mahadeva Sastri, S.....	Kumbakonam College.
Raman Menon, Elamanei.....	High School, Ernakulam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. M.....	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, S.....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S..... ..	do.
Anantakrishna {Aiyar, Palpanabhapuram, V.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A. R.	Kumbakonam College.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Coimbatore Nagappa Aiyar	Coimbatore College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C. V. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Ramalingam Pillai, M.....	C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly.
Devarajulu Chetti, Canchi Niyayam	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Maduranayakam Pillai, Tuticorin.....	Madras Christian College.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, P. C.....	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Purushottama Kammatti, Lakshmana Kammatti.....	do.
Ponnuswami Aiyar, A. V...	Kumbakonam College.
Subharama Aiyar, T. Krishna Aiyar.	Madura College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Mysore Tirumalachari.....	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Melur Viraraghava.	Madura College.
Singarachari, Anantampillai. ...	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Venkatanaranappa, Manchana balli.....	do.

Name.	Where Educated.
Anantachari, A.....	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, T. V.....	St. Peter's College, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Raman Pillai, Nanu Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Hall, Robert Lancaster.....	Doveton Protestant College.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Madapusi T	Cuddalore College.
Sivaraman, M.	Kumbakonam College.
Narasinga Rau, Ullal..	Mangalore College.
Vaidyarama Aiyar, O. V.....	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Velu Mudali, Sadras	Rajahmundry College
Arunachalam Pillai, Pichai... ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly, and S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram,
Rangachari, Kumbakonam Srinivasa Aiyangar.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, & S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Ganapati Aiyar, Payanore Rama.	Calicut College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A R	Kumbakonam College.
Subrahmanya Sastri, T. A	do and Private Study
Amritanatha Pillai, A	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Aiyar, V. N	Kumbakonam College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Thanu Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Purushothaman, Nellore	Madras Christian College.
Chidambara Mudali, S	Kumbakonam College and Private Study.
Venkataranga Sastri, T. K	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. P	Kumbakonam College.
Paranjyoti, Samuel	S. P. G. College Sullivan's Gardens, and private Study.
Nash, James Thomas Charles ..	Coimbatore College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, C. V	Kumbakonam and Madras Christian Colleges.
Govinda Rau, P. V	Kumbakonam College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Name.	Where Educated.
Perumal, Pondicherry	Madras Christian College.
Ramunni Wariyar, Puttan Wariyattu .	Calicut College.
Maria Saveri, T. V..... ..	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Vaidyanatha Sastri, Subrahmanya Sastri.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Devasikhamani Pillai, Velu Pillai	Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, Triplicane	do.
Tyagarajan, Sadras	do.
Srinivasa Pillai, S. T.....	Kumbakonam College.
Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, Palanganattam S. ...	S. P G. College, Trichinopoly.
Rajagopalachari, Cattankulattur	Madras Christian College.
Ramuni Menon, Kozhikottu... ..	Calicut College and Private Study.
Panchapagesa Sastri, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Gnanamuttu, David	S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly
Vanchisvara Aiyar, K.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private Study.
Ramanujulu Nayudu, Bandla Venkata	Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Amancharla	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasakam Pillai, M . .	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Pinnamkudi S	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Manikkam Aiyar, Arasaniman-galam . . .	Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V	Kumbakonum and Madras Christian Colleges.
Hanumanta Rau, Bellary .	Bellary College.
Sama Rau, Eru .	Madras Christian College.
Rangachari, Vanbakkam .	Presidency College.
Ramaswami, A.	Kumbakonum College.
Kondala Rau, Rayavarapu	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Ganapati Aiyar, Trichinopoly	Madras Christian College.
Damodaran Nayar, Mangattu ..	Calicut College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Narasimhaswami, Mysore.	Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Private Study.
Narasimhachari, Vanbakkam...	Presidency College and Private Study.
Ramamurti Avadhanulu, Nishtala.	Madras Christian College.
Suryanarayana Rau, Bangalore.	Central College, Bangalore.
Venkatasubha Rau, Popuri.....	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Varadachari, Malaiyankulam. ...	Madras Christian College.
Chidambara Aiyar, Govindarajapuram K.	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Brahmanandam, Surattu.....	Noble College, Masulipatam.
Aiyadurai Aiyar, K.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Jayarama Mudali, Meppur Agaram.	Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges.
Narayana Rau, Mysore.....	Central College, Bangalore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mangudi.....	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Rama Rau, V.....	Kumbakonam College.
Gabriel, Samuel.....	Private Study.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Swami Aiyar.	Madras Christian College.
Seshachari, Kadambi	Presidency and Pachayappah's Colleges.
Subrahmanya Sastri, Nurni Sankara Sastri	Coimbatore College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tarakad Subrahmanya Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Srinivasachari, Navalpakkam...	Cuddalore College.
Sitaramanujacharulu, Mamillapalli	Rajahmundry College.
Vikra Menon, Kodandattu	Calicut College.
Bhujanga Rau, A	Kumbakonam College.
Kuppuswami Pillai, A.....	do.
Vijayaramamurti, G	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Lubeck, Henry Lewis	Central College, Bangalore, and Private Study.

APPENDIX.

The following additions to the Bye-laws have received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council :—

AFTER BYE-LAW 4.—"Any member of the Senate intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate, shall give notice of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall thereupon cause the protest to be printed and circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a Committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Registrar shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council."

In the Form of Procedure to be observed in conferring University Degrees, para. I, after the word "March" read "and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct."

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1881.

MATRICULATION.

THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.; REV. GEO. PATTERSON;
R. S. BENSON, B.A., LL.B.; J. COOLING, B.A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase :—

Beneath the hedge, or near the stream,
A worm is known to stray,
That shows by night a lucid beam
Which disappears by day.

Disputes have been, and still prevail,
From whence his rays proceed;
Some give that honour to his tail,
And others to his head.

But this is sure—the hand of might
That kindles up the skies
Gives him a modicum of light
Proportioned to his size.

Perhaps indulgent nature meant
By such a lamp bestowed,
To bid the traveller as he went,
Be careful where he trod;

Nor crush a worm whose useful light
Might serve, however small,
To show a stumbling stone by night,
And save him from a fall.

II. (*a*) Write down the Comparatives of *gay*, *dry*, *red*, *bitter*, *proper*, *much* and *many*; and all the Comparatives and Superlatives formed from *forth*, *in* and *out*

A

(*b*) Write down two pairs of sentences illustrating the use of *elder* and *older*, *later* and *latter*.

PART II.

III. Analyse, using the form subjoined:—

"Sir Henry, who had recovered from the fever which he caught while forcing his way through the Punjab, was once more, to the great joy of all, placed in command; and the effect of his presence was soon seen in improved discipline, as well as in the increased efficiency with which every department carried on its work."

Form.

Number.	Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Adjuncts to Subject (Adjectival.)	Predicate.	Adjuncts to Predicate (Adverbial.)	Object.	Adjuncts to Object (Adjectival.)

N.B.—The Sentences and Clauses *must be written in full.*

IV. Parse fully the italicised words in the following passage:—

"Now this, *though it make the foolish laugh, cannot but make* the judicious grieve."

PART III.

V. Put the following passage into the indirect form:—

"I believe we march in three columns on Wednesday the 12th. The Bala Hissar is to be spared, but the troops are now destroying the Grand Bazaar. Futteh Jung is coming with us, but Shahpoor is, I believe, fool enough to remain. Mahomet Akbar will, I suspect, be here within a week of our departure; but this is merely my own opinion, for I have nothing to do with politics at Cabul, and am simple Commander of 500 Lahore troops, who (tell A) have behaved very well."

VI. (*a*) Explain the meaning of the following phrases:—*A dead language, The dead of night, A dead loss, A dead letter,*

He *bids fair to do it*, He *quite lost his head*, *You must take heart* and try again, *We are at one* on the subject.

(*b*) Correct:—

After he had eat a little he laid down.
The ship was loaded with cotton.
Always a new day brings with it new duties.
Being out of work starvation stared at his face.

PART IV.

VII. Write as an Exercise in Composition a letter from A to B, giving an account of a journey made by himself and C, partly by rail and partly by bullock-cart, and bringing in the following particulars:—Almost missed the train—left a box behind—carriages crowded—hot, dusty, uncomfortable journey—halted at D. where spent a night—bad accommodation—difficulty in getting bullocks—bad roads, &c.

N.B.—*Vary* your construction as much as possible, avoiding too many short sentences, and let your language be *simple*.

VIII. Write the following sentences, using for the italicised word in each the one given immediately after it:—

He confessed his fault and was *forgiven*—use overlooked.
He was a great *help* to me—use *service*.
I do not *trust* him—use *confidence*.
He *laughed* at me—use *ridiculed*.
My watch was *stolen*—use *robbed*.
Condense your argument as much as possible—use *concise*.

THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

GEO. BICKLE, ESQ.; R. W. METCALFE, M.A.; GEO. DUNCAN, ESQ.; W. H. WELSH, ESQ.

PART I.

I. (*a*) What class of poems does "The Isles of Greece" belong to? In which of Byron's works does it occur, and under what circumstances is it introduced? What is the predominant sentiment it gives expression to?

(*b*) Relate the deeds of valour performed by Horatius when "he kept the bridge so well in the brave days of old."

II. (*a*) What is meant by the following expressions?

(1) A trysting day, (2) A tale of men, (3) A fleet roan, (4) Campania's hinds, (5) The burning tear-drop, (6) This vale of vintage-bowers.

(*b*) Give the reasons of the following statements:

(1) "The widows of Ashur are loud in their wail."

(2) "The monarch saw, and shook,
And bade no more rejoice."

(3) ..... "Even I
Regained my freedom with a sigh."

(4) "So she droop'd and droop'd before him,
Fading slowly from his side."

III. (*a*) What does each of the italicised words stand for?

"A kind of change came in my fate,
My keepers grew compassionate;
I know not what had made them *so*,
They were inured to sights of woe,
But *so it* was."

(*b*) Give the force of *in* in the following extracts:

(1) Men *in* nations.

(2) *In* the dearth of fame.

(3) He dared depart *in* utter scorn.

(4) A light broke *in* upon my brain.

PART II.

IV. (*a*) Contrast the character of Alice as portrayed in "The May Queen" and in "New Year's Eve" and the "Conclusion." What is the change attributable to?

(*b*) "We were seven—who now are one."
Who were the seven, and what were their respective fates?

V. (*a*) Name the figures of speech involved in the following extracts, and give your reasons for so naming them:

(1) "Is this the man of thousand thrones?"

(2) ..... "From his reluctant hand
The thunder-bolt is wrung."

(3) "Then haste thee to thy sullen Isle."

(4) "And oft by yon blue gushing stream
Shall Sorrow lean her drooping head."

(*b*) What historical events are alluded to below?

(1) "The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell."

(2) "And monarchs bow'd the trembling limb
And thank'd him for a throne!"

VI. Express as simply as you can the meaning of the following passage:

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave,—alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
Of living valour, rolling on the foe
And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold and low."

PART III.

VII. (*a*) How did Cortes become acquainted with the Cholulan conspiracy against the Spaniards?

(*b*) "The extreme solicitude to avoid these calamities," (the evils of war,) "by the aid of peaceful congresses and impartial mediation, is, on the whole, the strongest evidence of our boasted advance in civilization."

Give a prominent instance.

VIII. (*a*) Who or what is meant by the following?

(1) The Swiss of Anahuac.

(2) The humble fishermen of Galilee.

(3) The most polished nations of our times.

(4) The rich and variegated livery of nature.

(5) The lights of heaven.
(6) The white gods.

(b) Explain the following expressions:
(1) An unseasonable hour.
(2) Aromatic censers.
(3) Half-way measures.
(4) Nations sitting in darkness.
(5) Arrowy sleet and snow.
(6) Her virtues were a dowry above a kingdom.

IX. What part of speech is each of the following italicised words, and what is its construction?
Not a *rood* of land *but* was under cultivation.
He cursed his eldest daughter so *as* was terrible to hear.
Then it has its head *bit* off for its pains.

PART IV.

X. (a) "When power bowed to flattery, honour was bound to plainness." What occurrences does this statement refer to?

(b) How did Lear's "fool" show his attachment to his master, after the latter had abdicated his throne?

XI. (a) Introduce the opposites of the words italicised without altering the meaning, and make no more changes in the other words than are absolutely necessary:
(1) A more *spiritualised* religion.
(2) In a *few* days the scene was changed.
(3) Honeyed words, which Montezuma was *wise* enough to know the worth of.
(4) A circumstance of too familiar occurrence to excite *suspicion*.
(5) The devilish dispositions of her sisters *soon* began to show themselves in their *true* colours.

(b) State the *effect* of the words italicised:
(1) Cholula lay *about* twenty leagues east, or *rather* south-east of Mexico.
(2) The flat roofs of the houses were loaded with huge stones and *other* missiles, *as if* preparatory to an assault.

(3) Though quarter, *it is said*, was offered, only one Cholulan availed himself of it.

(4) This dog *of* a king.

(5) Lear would not hear him *out*.

XII. Give the meaning of *speak to, speak for, speak with, speak against;* and write a sentence in which the use of each shall be clearly and fully illustrated.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. What is the meaning of the word पंचतंत्र? Mention the parts into which the book of that name is divided, explaining the title of each.

II. Give the meanings of the following:—

1 धर्मशास्त्रम्. 2 अर्थशास्त्रम्. 3 दाक्षिणात्य. 4 अमितशक्तिः. 5 कुसीदम्. 6 पिपासा. 7 निरतिशय. 8 अप्रकटीकृतशक्ति. 9 पांडवः. 10 आतपत्रम्. 11 सेवावृत्तिः. 12 स्थानम्. (as in स्थानेष्वेवनियोक्तव्याभृत्याश्चाभरणानिच). 13 उक्तवाक्य (as in उक्तवाक्येतुजनके). 14 लोकपालः. 15 राजपुत्री. 16 सत्कारः. 17 पाणिग्रहणम्. 18 कमलपत्राक्ष. 19 शुश्रूषमाण. 20 प्रशांतात्मा.

III. Explain the meaning of the following:—

(1) परेंगितज्ञान फलाहिबुद्धयः ॥

(2) कोपप्रसादवस्तूनियेविचिन्वंतिसेवकाः ।
अरोहंतिशनैःपश्चात् धुन्वंतमपिपार्थिवम् ॥

(3) उदीरितोर्थः पशुनापिगृह्यते ॥

(4) यस्ययस्यहियोभाव स्तस्यतस्यहितंनरः ।
अनुप्रविश्यमेधावी चिप्रमात्मवशंनयेत् ॥

(5) षट्कर्णोभिद्यतेमन्त्रः चतुष्कर्णोनभिद्यते ॥

(6) वाचाभिद्येतकातरः ॥

(7) यद्येवमभिहितंतर्हि शिवास्तेपन्थानस्संतु ॥

(8) किमङ्गवाग्घस्तवतानरेण ॥

IV. धनाढ्योपि कुलीनोपि क्रमायातोपि भूपतिः ॥
भोगिनःकंचुकाविष्टाः कुटिलाः क्रूरचेष्टिताः॥
सव्यदक्षिणयोर्यत्र विशेषोनोपलभ्यते ।
कस्तत्र क्षणमप्यार्यो विद्यमानगतिर्वसेत् ॥
उक्तवाक्येतुजनके विश्वामित्रो महामुनिः ।
उवाचवचनंधीमान् वसिष्ठसहितस्तदा ॥

What are the तत्पुरुष, कर्मधारय, बहुव्रीहि and द्वंद्व compounds?

Give from the above extract an instance of each and expand it.

V. अचिन्त्यान्यप्रमेयाणि कुलानि रघुनंदन ।
इक्ष्वाकूनां विदेहानां नैषांतुल्योस्तिकश्चन ॥

(a) Parse fully the words अचिंत्यानि, तुल्यः, अस्ति.

तवकुक्षौ महाभागे अचिरात्संभविष्यति ।
गरेणसहितः श्रीमान्मानुषः कमलेक्षणे ॥

(b) What part of speech is अचिरात्? What is the verb in the latter half of the above stanza? Is there any peculiarity in the tense of the verb?

VI. कथंवेत्तिभवान्यद्भयाविष्टोयंस्वामी ॥
घोरास्मपक्षिणो वाचाव्याहरन्ति समंततः ॥

Explain the meaning of the above lines, mentioning any peculiarity you see in the words व्याहरन्ति and वेत्ति.

VII. Give the imperative (लोट्), second person, singular number of अस (to be), या and ग्रह्; aorist (लुङ्), third person, singular number of गद् and ज्ञा and श्रु; and the past indeclinable particle of श्रु, कृ, गम् and दृश्.

VIII. Decline अहम् and conjugate अपात् (he drank).

IX. गवांशतसहस्रंहि ब्राह्मणेभ्यो नराधिपः ।
एकैकशोददौराजा ॥
यस्मिंस्तुदिवसे राजाचक्रे गोदानमुत्तमम् ॥
तथाब्रुवति वैदेहे जनके रघुनंदनः ।
राजादशरथोहृष्टः प्रत्युवाच महीपतिम् ॥
वसिष्ठोभगवानेत्य वैदेहमिदमब्रवीत् ॥

What part of the verb is each of the following ददौ, चक्रे, ब्रुवति, हृष्टः, प्रत्युवाच, एत्य and अब्रवीत्? and give their roots.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

In the town of Mahilaropya there was a king named Amaraśakti. He was the king of all kings, and was worshipped by them. He was acquainted with all the Śástras. But he had four sons, and they were very stupid. He was therefore grieved and thought tha they should be taught by a competent teacher. He called the pundits and said, "O! pundits, will you teach my sons?" There was a pundit among them named Vishnuśarman; and he was very learned. He told the king that he would teach the princes. The king said, "Let it be so," and sent his sons to the pundit. Vishnuśarman composed a work called Panchatantra, which the princes studied and became very clever.

II. Translate the following into English :—

(a) ततस्सीतांसमानीय सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ।
समक्षमग्नेस्संस्थाप्य राघवाभिमुखेतदा ॥ १ ॥
अब्रवीज्जनकोराजा कौशल्यानन्दवर्धनम् ।
इयंसीताममसुता सहधर्मचरीतव ॥ २ ॥
प्रतीच्छचैनांभद्रंते पाणिंगृह्णीष्वपाणिना ।
पतिव्रतामहाभागा छायेवानुगतासदा ॥ ३ ॥
इत्युक्त्वाप्राक्षिपद्राजा मंत्रपूतंजलन्तदा ।
साधुसाध्वितिदेवाना मृषीणांवदतांसदा ॥ ४ ॥
एवंदत्वासुतांसीतां मंत्रोदकपुरस्कृतां ।
अब्रवीज्जनकोराजा हर्षेणाभिपरिप्लुतः ॥ ५ ॥

लक्ष्मणागच्छभद्रन्ते ऊर्मिलामुद्यतांमया।
प्रतीच्छपाणिंगृह्णीष्व माभूत्कालविपर्ययः।६॥
तमेवमुक्त्वाजनको भरतंचाप्यभाषत ।
गृहाणपाणिंमाण्डव्याः पाणिनारघुनंदन॥७॥
शत्रुघ्नंचापिधर्मात्मा अब्रवीन्मिथिलेश्वरः ।
श्रुतकीर्तेर्महाबाहो पाणिंगृह्णीष्वपाणिना॥८॥
सर्वेभवन्तस्सौम्याश्च सर्वेसुचरितव्रताः ।
पत्नीभिस्संतुकाकुस्थामाभूत्कालविपर्ययः॥९॥

(b) इत्येवंसंप्रधार्य मथुरागामीनिभाण्डान्यादाय शुभायान्तिथौ गुरुजनाभ्यनुज्ञातः सुरथाधिरूढःप्रस्थितः । तस्यचमङ्गलवृषभौ सञ्जीवकनन्दननामानौ गृहोत्पन्नौ धूर्वोढारौस्थितौ। तयोरेकस्संजीवकाभिधानोयमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णस्सम्पंकपूरमासाद्य कलितचरणोयुगभंगंविधायनिषसाद । अथतन्तद्वस्थमवलोक्य वर्धमानः परंविषादमगमत् । तदर्थंच स्नेहार्द्रहृदयःचिराचंप्रयाणभङ्गमकरोत् । अथतंविषण्णमालोक्यसार्थिकैरभिहितम् भो श्रेष्ठिन् किमेवंवृषभस्यकृते सिंहव्याघ्रसमाकुलेस्मिन् वनेवङ्कपायेसमयोपि स्वसार्थस्त्वयासंदेहेनियोजितः । उक्तंच नस्वल्पस्यकृतेभूरि नाशयेन्मतिमान्नरः।

एतदेवहिपांडित्यं यत्स्वल्पाद्भूरिरक्षणम् ॥

(c) 1. विद्यातुराणां नसुखंननिद्रा ॥

2. आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यःपश्यतिसपश्यति ॥

3. सर्वस्यगात्रस्यशिरःप्रधानं सर्वेन्द्रियाणां नयनं प्रधानम् ॥

4. अनभ्यासे विषंशास्त्रम् ॥

5. श्लोकार्धेनप्रवक्ष्यामि यदुक्तंग्रन्थकोटिभिः ।
परोपकारःपुण्याय पापायपरपीडनम् ॥

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Explain why the subjunctive is used in the following passage :—

Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.

II. Translate,

Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci
Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eoïs.

Mention the persons and events referred to.

III. Explain with examples the construction of intransitive verbs in the passive voice.

IV. Parse every word in the following passage :—

Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projecere animas.

V. Translate the following passages, explaining the construction of the words printed in italics:—

(1) Itque reditque *viam* toties.

(2) Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili *squalore* Charon: *cui* plurima mento
Canities inculta jacet.

(3) *Nulli* certa domus.

(4) Quatuor hic primum nigrantes *terga* juvencos
Constituit, *frontique* invergit vina sacerdos.

(5) Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina *munus*
Instituit.

(6) Postquam illum *vita* victor spoliavit Achilles.

VI. (*a*) Give the futures, perfects and imperatives both active and passive of *domo, operio, vello, adipiscor, pendo.*

(*b*) Decline *macer, neuter, tribus, caro, abies.*

VII. Translate into Latin,

(1) So far as I know, I left nothing undone to appease him.

(2) I told him that if he would come, I should be willing to receive him.

(3) He begged them not to give him money.

(4) He left the house without saying a word more.

(5) I fear that the general has taken the city.

VIII. Translate the following extracts from your text-books, adding short explanatory notes, where necessary:—

(1) Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.

(2) Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

(3) Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error.

(4) O pater, anne aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque in tarda reverti
Corpora?

(5) Inceptus clamor frustrator hiantes.

(6) Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.

IX. Give the construction with examples of *opus*, *obnoxius*, *damno*, *refert*, *juxta*, *rogo*, *impero*, *persuadeo*.

X. Fill in the words left out in the following :—

Noctes atque —— patet —— ——— Ditis :
Sed revocare —— —— —— ad auras,
Hoc opus, — —— — . Pauci, —— ——— amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens —— — —— virtus,
Dis —— potuere.

XI. Write a short account of Cæsar's engagement with the Nervii, as described in the second book of the Commentaries.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN : TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English :—

(1) Inter quas Phœnissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna ; quam Troïus heros,
Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est :
" Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuncius ergo
Venerat, exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam :
Funeris heu tibi causa fui ? Per sidera juro,
Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me jussa deum, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis ; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me descessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis ? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est

(2) His demum exactis, perfecto munere divæ,
Devenere locos lætos, et amœna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit

Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris,
Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt:
Nec non Threïcius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis,
Iusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.
Stant terra defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti
Per campos pascuntur equi. Quæ gratia curruum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit ecce alios dextra lævaque per herbam
Vescentes, lætumque choro Pæana canentes,
Inter odoratum lauri nemus: unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.

(3) Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne quum ad arma concurri oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitas et successus hostium impediebat. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil jam Caesaris imperium expectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.

(4) Ubi vero moveri et appropinquare moenibus viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad

Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti : Non existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere [et ex propinquitate pugnare] possent, se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari; si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti invidere, a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent. Sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati quam ab his per cruciatum interfici inter quos dominari consuessent.

(5) Unprepared translation :—

Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Cum ex captivis quaereret, quam ob rem Ariovistus proelio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne: eas ita dicere "Non fas esse Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam proelio contendissent."

II. Translate into Latin Prose :

As soon as it was announced that the troops were approaching, Cæsar went out to meet them, and ascended his tribunal, which had been erected in a plain before the gates of the city. After praising the officers and men, who by their rank or merit deserved peculiar honour, Julian addressed himself in a studied oration to the surrounding multitude ; he celebrated their exploits with grateful applause, encouraged them to accept, with alacrity, the honour of serving under the eyes of a powerful monarch ; and admonished them that the commands of Augustus required an instant and cheerful obedience.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARABIC: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. Give the English meanings of—

بالمدافع — غير طائل — استراق السمع — اباء العلويه —

تامل الصادق — التفكر العميق - ولايصال — منكرين ولايتنا —

غير متناقرة — الطواحين — طول اعمار — اعمال الشاقة *

II Give the singular forms and the meanings of—

خصال — امصار — مياه — ممالك — الدواليب —

اشهاد — نسوة — ثمار — رياض - مآرب — ضيفان — قوالب *

III. What is the difference in meaning between—

تَعَلَّمَ and عَلِمَ وَ انبغا and ابتغاء وَ شِمَالٌ and شَمَالٌ وَ عَن

and مِنْ وَ لَمَّا and لَمْ وَ عِندِي مالٌ and لَدَيَّ مالٌ وَ مَاتَ

and أَخِي and مَاتَ لِي أَخٌ وَ حَتَّي and إِلَيَّ وَ عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ and

لَهُ دَيْنٌ *

IV. Write the present tenses of مَسَّ اتَي مَاتَ ; write

out fully يَقْتُلُ with لم and يَمُدُّ with النون الموكّدة ;

making the necessary changes. Write the اعراب in full.

V. Explain the following terms and give some examples :—

الحروف الشمسيّة — اخت الفتحه — الحروف الاصليّه —

حروف الحلق — حروف العطف - اسم الكيفيّة

VI. Write out in full the words and phrases for which the following abbreviated forms stand :—

ح — ثنا — الخ — رح — رضه — عم — تع — صح

ن — خ *

VII. What is the exact force of the prepositions in—

(a) شَرِبْتُ مِنَ الماء

(b) ماجاءَني مِنْ رجلٍ

(c) هُوَ أَفْضَلُ مِنِّي

(d) كتبتُ بالقلم

(e) قَتَلَ أَسَداً عَلَي صِغَرِ سِنِّهِ

(f) ضُمَّ هٰذا إِلَي هٰذا

VIII. Translate into Arabic—

(a) There is no one in the house.
(b) Zeid has eight male and eight female slaves.
(c) I encountered in him a lion.
(d) He joined the one thing to the other.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARABIC: TRANSLATION.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. Translate into Arabic—

A certain king asked his Vizier whether he thought that politeness would overcome the natural disposition of a creature, or the disposition the sense of politeness. The Vizier replied that the disposition was the more powerful. Then the king ordered wine to be brought. After this, twelve cats entered the room and in the paw

of each was a candle. They stood up in a circle. Then said the king to the Vizier, 'see, thou art mistaken.' The Vizier replied: 'wait until night.' The king rejoined, 'certainly, I will wait till night.' When night came, the Vizier hid a mouse under his cloak and went near the king. He then let the mouse free. Immediately the cats saw the mouse, they threw down the candles, and pursued the mouse. The house was in danger of being set on fire. Then said the Vizier: 'See! O king, how the natural disposition overcomes the acquired habit of politeness?' 'Thou hast spoken the truth, said the king.

II. Translate into English—

(1) وهذه الجنّة بُستانٌ بالمشرق علي راس جبلِ الياقوت الذي لايقدر احدٌ من البشر ان يصعَد الي هناك ـ وهي طيّبه التّربة معتدلُ الهواء صيفاً وشتاءً وليلاً ونهاراً ـ كثيرةُ الانهار مَخضَرّةُ الاشجار مُفنّنة الفواكه والثمار والرياض والرياحين والازهار كثيرةُ الحيوانات الغير الموذية والطيور الطيّبة الاصوات اللذيذة الالحان والنغمات ـ وكان علي راس آدم وحَوّاء شعرطويلٌ مُدلي كاحسنِ مايكون علي الجواري الابكار ويَبلُغ قدميهما ويَستر عورتيهما وكان دثاراً لهما وستراً وزينة وجمالاً ـ وكانا يمشيان علي حافات تلك الانهار بين الرياحين والاشجار ـ ويأكلان من الوان تلك الثمار ـ ويشربان من مياه تلك الانهار بلا تعب من الابدان ولا عناء من النّفوس ـ ولا شَقاء من كَدّ الحرث والزرع والسقي والحصد والدياسة والطحن

والعجن والخبز والغزل والنسج والغسل كما في هذه الايام اَوْلَادُها مبتلوس به من شقاوة اسباب المعاش في هذه الدنيا *

قال زعيمُ الانس نعم اَيُّها الملك انّ هذه البهائم (2) والانعام والسباع والوحوش والحيوانات اجمع عبيدُنا و نحن اربابُها وهى خولٌ لنا ونحن مواليها فمنها هارِب عاصٍ ومنها مطيعٌ كارهٌ منكر للعبوديه فقال الملك للانسي ما الدليلُ وما الحجة علي ما زعمت وادعيت قال الانسي نعم اَيُّها الملك لنا دلائلُ سمعيّةٌ شريعةٌ علي ما قلنا و حججٌ عقلية علي ما ادعينا فقال هات فقام خطيبٌ من الانس من اولاد العباس رضي اللّه عنه ورَقِيَ المنبر فقال *

قال في الجواب اخساء ايّها المنجم الجاهل ولتبكث (3) علي عقلك الثواكل الم تدرانك اكذب الناس والخناس الذي يوسوس في صدور الناس وانك آبْيَنُ كذباً من الفجر الاول واغلظ حسّاً من عين الاحول واَحْلَفُ في الوعد من عرقوب واشهرُ بالكذب من اولاد يعقوب واخسُّ طبعا من ضبعٍ وفيّةٍ وانقص قدرا من قيراط *

من صادق العلماء زها بدره - من رافق السفهاء (4) وهي قدره - التقوي افضلُ خِلّةٍ والمروةُ اجل خُلّة

العقل احسن المواهب و الجهل اقبح المصائب ـ حاسب نفسک تسلم ولا تَتَّهِم الاخطار تندم ـ الدنيا ظِلٌّ زائلٌ *

(5) من رضى عن نفسه كَثُرَ السّاخط عليه ـ اذا كنتَ كذوبًا فكن ذكورًا ـ راسُ الدنيا المعرفة ـ كن قنعاً تكن غنيّاً ـ كن متوكّلاً تكن قويّا ـ حب الدنيا يفسد العقل و بصم القلب عن سماع الحكمة *

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. What Persian words are used in your text book for the following expressions:—

To converse, to be introduced to another person, photographer, railway station, persons of taste, pretty, at the door, a good reception, palace, statue cast in metal, avenue, promenade, guard-house, four-storied house, tramway, narrow pass, barge, level country, Zoological gardens, parade-ground.

II. Give a short account in Persian of the proceedings of the Shah during any one of the days spent in Russia or Prussia. Write in the style adopted by the Shah, and do not exceed a page.

III. Give the تقطيع of

(a) * چنان در جان مَن سوزش اثر کرد *
* که بی رقّت ندیدم هیچ شی را *

(b) * اي شمع بزم خاطر پروانه نازک است

IV. What is the difference between رنگینِ عالمانه and

استدراج و تقعیدِ معنوی and تقعیدِ لفظي و رنگینِ ساعرانه and مَثَل و کرامت and مثالِ *

V. Construct the following sentences:—

جملهٔ حالیه — جملهٔ معطوفه — جملهٔ مقطوعه — جملهٔ شرطیه *

VI. Write (a) in the ابجد and (b) in the رقم character—6. 4. 17. 25.

VII. Write one جمع مکسر of each of the following forms:—

اَفعله : فُعّال : مفاعل : فعلان : فعول : تفاعیل *

VIII. Translate and explain—

(a) کبوتر با کبوتر باز با باز

(b) زیره بکرمان ببرد

IX. Translate—

(a) The General went to the parade-ground to review the army.

(b) Introduce me to your friend.

(c) Get the tea urn and make me a cup of tea.

(d) After changing my dress I will wait for you at the station.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. Translate into Persian—

(a) In the morning, after rising and dressing, the Sultan came. We went downstairs, mounted on horseback together, went to the upper gate of the palace garden, and there, taking our seats in an open carriage drove off. Our drive was to the garden of the Sultana-mother, there to take breakfast. It was a

good distance off, at the termination of the inhabited parts and parishes. Alighting there, we ascended the stairs of the pavilion, which is a pretty, though plain building, with richly furnished apartments. After a little preliminary waiting, we went to breakfast, then returned to the first room and had some conversation together.

(b) Every day several large steamers, making five or six trips each between the morning and the evening, convey passengers, and ply to and from Biyuk-Dera, and other quarters of the capital. Each time a ship takes passengers, she becomes crammed with people. If a boat should come near a steamer, it is in great danger.

(c) To-day, at an hour to sunset, we again approached the shore, so that the town and seaport of Trebizond became visible. It is a pretty town on the skirts of a mountain and in a valley. I saw the town and its houses through a telescope. A storm then came on. Violent lightning and thunder continued until morning.

II. Translate into English—

(1) بعد برخاسته کشتیم این عمارت مخصوص فرد ریکِ
کبیر است اطاقی که همانجا مرده است دیده شد صندلي
که روے آن فوت شده میز تحریر ساعت مجلسي‌سایر
اسباب فرد ریک همه انجا دیده شد چیزي محض احترام
روي صندلي انداخته بودند و عقربکِ ساعت بعد از فوت
د ر روي هر دقیقه بوده همان طور مانده است که دیگر
تا بحال کوک نکرده‌اند پر دهاي اشکال بسیار خوب داشت
که از همان زمان مانده است کفتند وقتي که ناپلیون اول این
شهر را فتح کرده ماهوت روي میز فرد ریک را پارا کرده

است همان طور پاره را نگاه داشته اند اطاقهاے خوب داشت از آثار قدیم زیاد بود بعد پائین آمدیم جلو عمارت مهتابی بلندي است *

(2) بعد رفتیم بکالسکه بخار نشسته راندیم براي شهر در بین راه مردم بازي غریبي د رآورده بودند چادر پوش قلندري درست کرده و دور چادر را کالسکه واسب مقوائي ساخته اطفال مردم سوار آن اسبها و کالسکها شده بودند و چادر متصل بسرعت چرخ میخورد — خلاصه بعد از شام رفتیم تماشا خانه جمعیّت زیادي بود بازي امشب باله بود خوب رقصیدند رقاصها لباسهاي غریب داشتند *

(3) روز ششم ربیع الثانی ـ بعد از نهار سفراى خارجه آمدند حضور ایلچی فرانسه نیامده بود چون مسیو طیر استغفا کرده اختیار نامه نداشته است بعد رفتیم باطاق دیگر سفرا را یکیک احوال پرسی کردم بعد پرنس بیزمارک آمد خیلي با او صحبت شد برخاسته تغییر لباس داده سوار کالسکه شده رفتیم بباغ وحش *

(4) * اگر بلطف بخواني مزید الطافست *
* وگر بقهر براني درون ماصافست *
* بیان وصف تو گفتن نه حد امکانست *
* چرا که وصف تو بیرون زحد اوصافست *
* چون سرو سرکشي اي یار سنگدل از ما *
* چه چشمهاست که بر روے ما زاطرافست *

* زچشم عشق توان دید روي شاهد ما *
* که نور چهرهٔ خوبان زقاف تا قافست *

V. * نیاز ما نمک پرورد ناز ست *
* شب ما سایهٔ زلف درازست *
* مگوئید آه پیش ما مگوئید *
* که معشوق کسی عاشق نوازست *

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. ان الفاظ کي معنی انگریزي میں لکھو *

نخل تاک — شعلهٔ جواله — بطِمي — چرخ مینائي — صبها — وصلي — قلقل مینا — گلگشت — سلاسل — لن ترانی — نرگس مخمور — مه‌کنعان *

II. * یوسف نهیں هی یارکتین جس په انگلیان *
* کاتین گلے نگاه جو سوي گلو کرین *
* الله رے لاغري هم اگر چاهین اي جنون *
* حلقے کو چشم مور کے طوق گلو کرین *

(a) ابیات مذکوره مین کیا صنعت هی *

(b) پهلي بیت کي ترکیب کرو *

III. اسماي ذیل کے مونث لکهو *

چُڑا — تیلي — کبوتر — لوهار — کوّا — چیل — مهتر — بوڑا

IV. الفاظ ذیل کو صحیح اعراب دیکر لکهو *

عندلیب — مترجم — خصوصاً — سرقت — بموجب
مدرسه — جمادي الاول — موافقت *

V. ہر ایک کی مثال لکھو *

جملۂ اسمیه — جملۂ فعلیه — اضافت توضیحي — متعدي
بالواسطه — تمیز — حرف تردید — حرف ایجاب — مستثني *

VI. ان کي تعریف کرو *

مشبه — مشبه به — مبتدا — خبر — فاعل — مفعول فیه
بدل — معني مجازي *

VII. مرقومة الذیل جملون مین لفظ تو کا معني کیا
ظاہر ہوتا ہی *

(1) مین تو نہین پڑھتا — (2) تم تو کہین نہ جاؤگے —
(3) تم جاو مین تو نہین جاتا *

VIII. (1) اس شعر کا نام کیا ہي جس کے ہر ایک
مصرعه کے آخر ایک رکن زیادہ کیا جاوے *

(2) وہ شعر جو متفق القوافي والوزن ہو اور پانچ
بیت سے کم نہ ہو او جس مین اکثر مدح معشوق
ہو — اُس کا نام کیا ہي *

IX. ان اوزان پر آے ہوے الفاظ جمع کي ایک ایک
مثال دو *

فُعلاء — فُعّال — فُعول — اَفعال — فِعال — اَفعلاء — فُعُل — اَفعله —

X. ان هندسون کو حروف ابجد مین اور رقمي
هندسے مین رقم کرو *

6. 4. 17. 25.

XI. یے مخففات و رموزات کن الفاظ کي جگہہ مستعمل ہوتے ہین *

ص — رح — الخ — ن — ش — ف — منہ — مصہ *

XII. * اِن ضرب الامثال کے لئے امثال انگریزي رقم کرو

(a) کتا اپنے گلي مین شیر ہي *

(b) سانپ کا کاٹا رسی سے ڈرے *

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

E. SELL, B.D.

(1) صاف اس کا ترجمہ اُردو عبارت مین کرو *

As he approached the shore, Columbus, who was disposed for all kinds of agreeable impressions, was delighted with the purity of the atmosphere, the transparency of the sea, and the extraordinary beauty of the vegetation. He beheld, also, fruit of an unknown kind upon the trees which overhung the shores. On landing, he threw himself on his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the rest, whose hearts indeed overflowed with the same feelings of gratitude. Columbus, then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling round him the two captains, and the rest who had landed, he took solemn possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. Having complied with the requisite forms and ceremonies, he called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him, as admiral and viceroy representing the persons of the sovereigns.

(2) بابت ذیل مین حتي الوسع بیان کرو *

The uses of Recreation.

(3) اِس کو انگریزي مین ترجمہ کرو *

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

S. SESHAYYA, B.A.; J. M. VELU PILLAI.

PART I.

I. ஏலாதிசெய்தவர் அருக சமயத்தாரெனின்,

(1) அக்கொள்கைக்கு அந்நூலினின்று என்ன வாதாரம் கூறலாம்?

(2) முதற் பாட்டிற் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிற அறு நால்வர், நால்வர், நான்மறை, இவைகளுக்குப் பொருள்கொள்ளவேண்டிய தெவ்வாறு?

II. (1) கீழ்வருகிற வெண்பாக்களில் ஏலாதியென்னும் பெயருக்கு அமைவாய்ச் சொல்லிய பொருள்கள் யாவை?

(a) செங்கோலான் கீழ்க்குடிகள் செல்வமுஞ் சீரிலா
வெங்கோலான் கீழ்க்குடிகள் வீந்துகலும் — வெங்கோல்
அமைச்சர்தொழிலு மறியலமென்றாற்ற
எனைத்து மறியாமையான்.

(b) சாவதெளிதரிது சான்றாண்மை நல்லது
மேவலெளிதரிது மெய்போர்த்தல் — ஆவதன்கண்
சேறலெளிது நிலையரிது தெள்ளியராய்
வேறலெளிதரிது வீடு.

(போர்த்தலுக்குப் "போற்றல்" என்றும், "வீடு" என்பதற்குச் "சொல்" என்றும் பாடமுண்டு.)

(2) இலா, எனைத்தும், தெள்ளியர், அரிது, இப்பதங்கட்குப் பகுதி விகுதிகளை யெடுத்துக்காட்டி யிலக்கணங் கூறுக.

III. (a) சஞ்சயனைத் தூதாகவனுப்பினவர் யார்? அவன் போனகாரியம் எவ்வாறு முடிந்தது?

(b) ஜேஷ்ட வம்சபரம்பரைக்கே இராச்சிய முரித்து என்னும் நியாயத்தை (law of primogeniture) ஒப்புக்கொண்டால், பாண்டவர்களுக்குக் குருக்ஷேத்திரத்திலுண்டான பாத்தியதை எப்படிப் பட்டது ?

(c) பாரத வெண்பாவில் நீர் படித்த பாகத்தினின்று பாண்டவர்களுடைய இயற்கையான நன்னடக்கையை விளக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களை யெடுத்துக் காட்டுக.

IV. (1) அடியில்வரும் செய்யுட்களுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக ;

(a) பொருப்படைந்து தங்கள் புலனைந்துஞ் செற்று
நெருப்படைந்து நீரடையவேண்டா – விருப்படைந்து
வைகுந்தன் சிந்தையிலே வைப்பார்க்கு மாதவனும்
வைகுந்தஞ் சிந்தையுள்ளேவந்து.

(b) உந்தைமார்சாவ வுனக்குப் பகையான
தந்தைமார்வாழத் தருமுறையால்-முந்த
வரங்கொடுத்தாய் நீயன்றே யென்றுரைத்தான் மாற்றார்
உரங்கெடுக்கு மாலோனுடன்று.

(2) செற்று - இதில் காலங்காட்டுவதெது ?

(3) வைகும் - இதில் காலத்தையும் பாலையும் காட்டுவதெது ?

விடைகளுக்காதாரமான சூத்திரங்களையும் எழுதுக.

(4) வைகுந்தன் – வைகுந்தம் – இவ்விரண்டிற்கும் சம்பந்தமென்ன ?

(5) வேண்டா, சாவ, முந்த, மாலோன், இப்பதங்களுக்கு இலக்கணங்கூறுக.

V. (a) அடியில்வரும் தொடர்மொழிகளுக்கு அர்த்தம் எழுதுக ;—

வார்க்குத்து - (அவ்விடத்தையேன் நீக்கவேண்டும் ?)— முச்சாரிகை - குடியோம்பல் - பாடகம் - காநீநன் - உபகிருதன் - சுலாவுரையான் - பாம்புயர்த்தோன் - நான்முகன் - குருதிப்புனல்.

(b) பாரத வெண்பாவிற் சொல்லியபடி அக்குரோ. ணியின் அளவென்ன ?
வடநூலில் சொல்லியிருக்கிற அளவையும் கூறுக.

PART II.

VI. (a) பஞ்ச தந்திரம் எப்பாஷையினின்று யாரால் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டது ?

(b) அஞ்ச தந்திரங்களின் பெயரையும் அவற்றின் அர்த்தத்தையுமெழுதுக.

(c) நீர் படித்தமட்டில் பஞ்சதந்திர நீதிகள் சரியானவையா ? விடைக்குக்காரணம் கூறுக.

VII. (a) துஷ்டபுத்தி - சுபுத்திகதை ; ஆஷாடபூதிகதை ; ருத்திராக்ஷப்பூனையின்கதை ; தேவதத்தனுடைய கதை ; இக்கதைகளால் நாமறியும் நீதி யென்ன ?

(b) அடியில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிற பழமொழிகளால் நாமறிவதென்ன ?

(1) கிணற்றுத் தவளைக்கு நாட்டுவளப்பமேன்.

(2) அரசரும், நெருப்பும், பாம்பும் சரி.

(3) உப்பிட்டவரை யுள்ளளவு நினை.

(4) தண்ணீர் வென்னீராலும் நெருப்பை யவிக்கும்.

VIII. (a) அடியில்வரும் பதங்களை யமைத்து வாக்கியங்களெழுதுக ;—

திருப்பணி - ராஜகாரியம் - லோகாபவாதம் - சமுசாரசாகரம் - மஞ்சனச்சாலை.

(b) கீழேவரும் தொடர்மொழிகளுக்கு அர்த்த மெழுதுக ;—

சாம தான பேத தண்டம் - மந்திராலோசனை - விபரீதவார்த்தை - அதிதிசத்காரம் - சாந்திராயணம் - கம்புக்கிரீவன் - ஜன்மாந்திரம் - மனோராச்சியம்.

IX. கீழே வருகிற வாக்கியங்களில் (a) இலுள்ள வடமொழிகளுக்குத் தென்மொழிகளும், (b) இலுள்ள தென்மொழிகளுக்கு வடமொழிகளும் அமைத்தெழுதுக ;—

(a) சமுசார பாசத்தினின்று மோக்ஷம் லபிக்கவில்லை யென்றுஅவன் துக்கித்தான்.

(b) (1) விருந்தோம்பல் இல்வாழ்க்கை வாழ்வோனுடைய கடமையாம்.

(2) செங்கோல் மன்னவர் குடிகளினின்று கடவரி வாங்காமல் அவரைக் காப்பார்.

X. (a) உடுக்கையிழந்தவன் கைபோலவாங்கே யிடுக்கண்களைவதா நட்பு.

(b) வினைவலியுந் தன்வலியு மாற்றான் வலியுந் துணைவலியுந் தூக்கிச்செயல்.

மேலெழுதிய செய்யுட்களுக்கு பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக.

XI. அடியில் எழுதப்படும் இங்கிலீஷ் பழமொழிகட்குத் தமிழில் பிரதியெழுதுக.

(a) Make hay while the sun shines.
(b) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
(c) There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.
(d) To every bird its nest is fair.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. VIJAYARANGA MUDALIYAR; P. V. RAMASWAMI RAJU, B.A.

PART I.

I. Translate into Tamil—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xxvii]

II. Subject of a short Essay in Tamil—
The uses of Recreation.

PART II.

III. Translate into English—

(a) பற்றுருடன்பகரும் பாரதப்போர் பண்பிலா
உற்றுருடனுரைக்க வேண்டினுல் - மற்றுரை
அன்றியேயாடாமற் றூதருடன் வன்மொழிகள்
வெள்ளியோ வீமா விளம்பு.

(b) இளமைகழியும் பிணிமூப்பியையும்
வளமைவலியிவை வாடும் - உளநாளால்
பாடேபுரியாது பால்போலுஞ் சொல்லினுய்
வீடேபுரிதல் விதி.

(c) ஐரோப்பா கண்டத்தின் மத்திய பாகத்திலுள்ள அனேக நாடுகளிலும், ஈஜிப்து சிரியாநாடுகளிலும், ஆசியா கண்டத்தின் தென்பாகத்திலும், வெட்டுக்கிளிகள் ஏற்பாடாக ஒவ்வோர் காலத்தில்போய்ச் சனங்களுக்கு அச்சத்தையும் திகிலையும் உண்டாக்கும். அவை கோடாகோடியாகச் சேர்ந்து பறந்துபோய், சிறிதுநேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் அதிக செழிப்பான நாடுகளைப் பாழான பாலைவனங்களாக்கிவிடும். சில சமயங்களில் புலங்களிலுள்ள இலைகளின் தொகையைப்பார்க்கிலும் இவை அதிகமாகவிருப்பதுமல்லாமல் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் சதுர மயில் விஸ்தீரணமான நிலத்தை மூடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும். அவை காற்றினுல் சமுத்திரத்தில்போய் விழுந்து கரையில் ஒதுக்கப்படும்போது, மூன்று நான்கடி உயரமும் ஐம்பதுமயில் நீளமுமுள்ள ஓர் அணை சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போட்டாற்போல் தோன்றும். அப்பிணக்குவையாலுண்டாகும் துர்நாற்றம் நூற்றைம்பதுமயில் தூரத்தில்வீசும். 1478ஆம் வெனீசுகாட்டில் முக்கியமாய் இவ்வெட்டுக்கிளிகள் செய்த நாசத்தைப்பற்றி நேரிட்ட கருப்பினுல் முப்பதினுயிரம் பேர் மடிந்ததாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

IV. Render into equivalent English—

(1) அவன் குலுங்க நகைத்தான்.

(2) அவனுக்குப் பேச நாக்கூசவில்லை.

(3) எனக்கு மறுமொழிசொல்ல நாவெழவில்லை.

(4) அது தெய்வத்தின் மகிமையேயல்லாமல் வேறல்ல

(5) அவன் முகமலர்ந்து மனங்கலந்த வின்சொற் சொன்னான்.

(6) என் இரும்புக் கம்பிகளை யெலிகடிந்துவிடும்போ தவன் பிள்ளையைப் பக்ஷி கொண்டுபோவதசம் பவமா ?

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

S. RANGAYYA CHETTI GARU, B.A.

I. కుశలవుల చరిత్రమును "జైమినిజ భారతంబున సంగ్రహించి" రచియించినట్టు గ్రంథకర్త చెప్పుచున్నాఁడుగదా భారతములో రామాయణ కథ చెప్పఁబడుటకు ప్రసక్తి ఏది? జైమినిజ మను విశేషణము ఏల నుపయోగింపఁబడె? మీరు చదివిన చరిత్రకును రామాయణము లోని కథకును భేదముకల యంశములు పలానివని విస్తరించక చెప్ప వలయు.

II. ఈక్రింది పద్యములలో మొదటిదానికి పద విభాగమును, తక్కిన రెంటికి దండాన్వయమును (Paraphrase) వ్రాయవలయు.

(i) సల్లలిత ప్రతాప ఘన సత్యవచోరచనా కలాప మీ
చల్లఁదనంబునంబ్రదికి సమ్మదమొందఁగనేఁటిదాఁకనే
మెల్లమనోరథంబులు నహీనతఁగల్గఁగసౌఖ్యవృత్తిమైఁ
దల్లీమఱుంగుబిడ్డల విధంబున నుంటిమి యేపు చూపుచున్

(ii) గిట్టుటకేడఁగట్టడలిఖించిన నచ్చటఁగానిరొండుచోఁ
బుట్టదుచావు జానువుల పుక్కలు దీసికకాశిఁజూపఁగా

ల్గట్టినశూద్రకుఁ భ్రమలుగప్పుచుఁదద్విధిమాయగుఱ్ఱమై
పట్టుకవచ్చి మఱ్ఱికడఁబ్రాణముఁదీసెఁగదయ్యభాస్కరా

(iii) దక్షతలేనియింటికిఁ బదార్థములొండొకచోటనుండివే
లక్షలు వచ్చుచుండినఁ బలాయనమైచనుఁగల్లగాదు ప్ర
త్యక్షము వాఁగులుఁ వఱదలన్నియువచ్చిననీరునిల్చునే
యక్షణమందుగండిదెగినట్టి తటాకములోనభాస్కరా.

(a) ఈ పైమూఁడుపద్యములలో సిద్ధార్థానుస్వారములుగల పదములను ఎత్తివ్రాయవలయు.

(b) చల్లఁదనంబు ౨౨౨౨ అర్ధానుస్వారము ఉండుటయేమి పెద్దతనము అనుచో లేనిదియేమి ?

(c) ఏడఁ.—సమాసపదమా వ్యస్తపదమా, ఏల ?

(d) తీసిక, పట్టుక.—ఇచట ఏమి ప్రత్యయము? ఈ పదములలో రెండవయక్షరముల (సి, ట్టు) యొక్క స్వరముల (ఇ, ఉ)ను మార్చి(ఉ, ఇ)గా వ్రాయనగునా? ఏల?

(e) అప్పకవి, మూఁడవ పద్యమును తన పుస్తకములో ఉదాహరించినపుడు 'లొండొక', 'వాగులుఁ వఱద', 'యక్షణమందు' అను పదములకుమాఱుగ 'వేఱొక', 'వాఁగులన్వఱద' 'యక్షయమైన' అని వ్రాసియున్నాఁడు.—ఈ రెండుపాఠములలో యుక్తములని తోఁచినవానిని కారణములతోడఁ జెప్పవలయు.

III. (a) చతుర్విధాహారంబులు. — ఏవేవి ? సాధారణముగ అవి యెన్నియని వాడుక, ఎట్లు ?

(b) శక్కరవింటివానిఁ.—మన్మథునికి విల్లు ఏదని ప్రసిద్ధము? వాని వాహనము, టెక్కెము, బాణములు, ఏవేవి ?

(c) మేషాద్యధీశ.—ఆదిపదముచే గ్రహింపఁబడునవి ఏవి ?

IV. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యముల (*a*, *b*)లో ఇమిడియుండు పూర్వకథల ను వ్రాయునది.

(*a*) తొల్లిశంబరాసుర సంగ్రామంబునఁ దనకు వరుండిచ్చిన వరద్వయంబు.

(*b*) సముద్రంబునుంబోలె . . . సైన్యంబును కుశలవనామక మందరమై నాకంబులు కలంపక.

(*c*) తామరసభవునిసతి, పులోమజ, అరుంధతి, లోపాముద్ర, అనుసూయ.— వీరెవరు ? ఏయేకార్యములచేత నుతి కెక్కిరి ?

V. (*a*) 'కానుక', 'కానిక'—అని రెండురూపములు కలవా ? కారణమేమి ? ఈ పదములకును, కానుపు, అనుదానికిని భేదాభేదములు ఎచ్చటెచట ?

(*b*) 'కూరిమి పేరిమి'.—ఈ సమాసమందలి శబ్దములు ఎట్టి పదంబులనంబడు ? వాని ప్రత్యయములరూపము ఒకటయ్యును దేనిచే వానికి వేఱ్వేఱు శబ్దనామములు గలిగె ?

(*c*) 'అలుఁగఁబోకనాపోకకనుమతింపుము'.— పోకలు రెంటికిని రూపనిష్పత్తియందుఁగల భేదమును విశదపఱుచునది.

(*d*) తెలుఁగు పదములలో పదాదియందును, పదమధ్యమమందును, పదాంతంబునందును, హల్లుమాత్రము లోపించుట కలదా ? పదమధ్యమమందు, అ, ఇ, ఉ, స్వరములు మాత్రము లోపించుటను కలదా ? కలదేని, ఉదాహరణములు వ్రాయవలయు.

VI. ఈ క్రింది *a*, *b*, లోని యలంకారములను విశదీకరించునది.

(a) 'నీతిమంతుండయ్యు ననీతిమంతుండును, లీలామానుషవిగ్రహుండయ్యు నలీలామానుష విగ్రహుండును, పుణ్యజనదమనుండయ్యు నపుణ్యజనదమనుండును.'

(b) 'దశరథుండు విగతశరధుని యనువున నీరసభావుండై.'

(c) 'తమ్ముల వలనికిఁ జూడ్కులు నిగిడించి అన్నలారా! రండు' — ఇచట విరోధమేమైననున్న, దానినెట్లు తొలఁగించి సమర్థించవచ్చును?

(d) ఈ క్రింది యుపమానములు వేనికయి తేఁబడెఁ?

(i) పదనుగమంచికూరనలపాకముఁజేసినసైనసందునిం పొదవినయుప్పులేక రుచిపుట్టఁగనేర్చు నటయ్య భాస్కరా.

(ii) జ్వలనుఁడుకానఁగాల్చుతఱి సఖ్యముఁజూపును వాయుదేవుఁడాబలియుఁడు నూత్నదీపమగు పట్టున నార్పఁడె పూని భాస్కరా.

(e) ఈ క్రిందివానికి ఏ యుపమానములు తేఁబడె?

(i) ఘనుఁడగునట్టివాఁడు నిజకార్యసముద్ధరణార్థమై మహిం బనివడియల్పమానవునిఁ బ్రార్థనచేయుట తప్పుగాదుగా.

(ii) లోకములోనదుర్జనుల లోఁతునెఱుంగక చేరరాదు సుశ్లోకుఁడుచేరినం గవయఁజూతురుచేతురు చెడ్డహాస్యములన్.

VII. (a) 'ప్రచేతసుతోన్,' 'ప్రచేతుతోన్.' అన్నట్లు 'ప్రాచేతసుతోన్,' ప్రాచేతుతోన్, అని చెప్పనగునా? ఏల?

(b) 'అనుటయు మేదినీరమణుఁడా మునివర్యుతలంపెఱింగినే'

—దీనిలో మొదటిపదమునకు అర్థమేమి? ఆ ధాతువునకు ఆ యర్థముగల రూపములెవ్వి? వానిలో నేని గణభంగములేక దానికి బదులుంచవచ్చును, దేనిఁగూడదు? అట్లు కూడనిదానినుంచిన, ఆపాదము ఎట్లు మాఱును?

(c) 'మీతండ్రివలనఁ దెలుపఁబడియె' — ఆగ్నేయాస్త్రంబున నుబాహు దక్షిణవారిరాశింబడవైచి, వాయవ్యాస్త్రంబునకు మారీచునాహుతిచేసి — ఈ వాక్యములలో స్పష్టముగఁ గనుపడు తప్పులను సవరించి మరల వ్రాయవలయు.

VIII. (a) 'రథంబుపై మఱందియుం దాను నెక్కెను'.—సాధారణముగ వాక్యములలో, కర్తకు క్రియకు నెట్టి సంబంధముండవలయు? ఇచట నెట్లున్నది, ఏల?

(b) 'చీమలు పెక్కు'.—సాధారణముగ విశేష్యములకు ఉండువానిలో ఏదేది విశేషణములకును ఉండవలయు? ఇచట నట్లున్నదా, ఏల?

(c) 'బెబ్బులి కొదమలు'.—ఏమేమి సమాసములు, అర్థమేమి? 'ఆకుగాకుగంబు', 'కూరిమి పేరిమి'—వీనికి విగ్రహ మెట్లు?

IX. ఈ క్రిందివానికి అన్నిటికి స్పష్టముగ అర్థము వ్రాయవలయు.

(a) వరూధిని, సేనాని, అరణ్యాని, విలాసిని.

(b) ఆవుపాలునుంబోలెఁ దెల్లనై తేటమీఱిన మేనును, పద్మరాగంబునుంబోని జానను వరుణశిరోధియు, భంగరు చేరుల వింజామరంబునుంబోలెఁ బసిమి మిగులు దీర్ఘవా

లంబును, ఇంద్రనీలంబు చందంబున శ్యామలంబులై యలరారు వీనులునుం గలవారువంబు.

(c) ప్రళయకాలానలంబునుంబోలెఁ బ్రజ్వరిల్లు కుశలవుల కోపానలంబు జ్వాలాభీలంబై మింటికెగఁ బ్రాఁకెడి నో యన సాంధ్యరాగంబపరదిగ్భాగంబు నలంకరించె.

(d) అమృతోపమగోమతియగు గోమతీనదిన్. (దీనిలో మొదటి గోమతి ఇకారముతోను రెండవది ఈకారము తోను ఏలనున్నది.)

X. రామరాజ్యము, గంగ, సూర్యోదయాస్తమయములు.—మీ పుస్తకములోనివైన వీనిగురించిన వర్ణనలయొక్క భావమును వ్రాయవలయు,

---

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. SRINIVASA RAU, B.A.

I. Translate into Telugu—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xxvii].

II. Subject of a short Essay in Telugu—
The uses of Recreation.

III. Translate into English—

(1) పూర్వకాలమున పాటలీపుత్రమను పట్టణపు రాజైన సుదర్శనుని కొడుకులు కొంచమయినను చదువక మూఢులై క్రమము ఆచారము అనునవి యెంతమాత్రమును లేక స్వేచ్ఛాప్రవృత్తులై యుండిరనియు, దానికి ఆ రాజు మిక్కిలి దుఃఖపడునపుడు సోమశర్మయనువాడు ఆ చిన్నవాండ్రకు పలువిధముల ఇంపైనమాటలుగాని హితోపదేశముచేసి నీతిని అభ్యాసపరిచెననియు పంచతంత్రమందు చదివియున్నాముగదా! అటువంటివే హితసంభాషణలు, ఇట్లు సోమ

శర్తచేసిన సంభాషణవంటి హిత సంభాషణలన్నియు ఐహిక ములయిన ఫలముల నుద్దేశించి చేసెడు సంభాషణలు, ఆముష్మిక ఫలములను ఇచ్చునట్టి ఆత్మజ్ఞానమునుగుఱించి చేయు సంభాషణలకు ఉదాహరణములు పెక్కులు కలవు.

(2) తల్లీ చనదనకపూనరానిపనిఁ బూని వచ్చిననన్నుఁబుచ్చి చావం దిట్టుము. ఇట్టి పాపకృత్యంబున కొడిగట్టిన చెట్టిదు మట్టు పెట్టకున్న లోకంబునకుఁ జెట్టయగు, అనుచు మకరం దాసక్తి నరవిందంబుపై వాలినతోలంబంబులీల నాలీలావతి యడుగుఁ దమ్ములంబడి యొడలుమఱచి మరలలేవ నేరండయ్యె, దానంజేసి యాసీమంతిని యెదవడి పెదవులు తడుపుకొనుచు తుదమొదలు కానరాని కొందలంబున డగ్గుత్తికవడి క్రిందు చూచుచు నెట్టకేలకు నెలుంగు తెచ్చుకొని, అన్నా! లక్ష్మణా! నీవిప్పుడేమి పని పూనివచ్చితివి? ఎవరికొగ్గదలఁచితివి, మీ యన్నకుంజెప్పక నన్నిప్పట్టునకుం దోడితేవుగదా! ఛిన్ననాఁటనుండి మీయన్న నేమఱక కొలిచి యాయన మన్ననవడయుచుండు నీకు నీ యెడల నిట్లడల నేమి యిడుమ తొడరెను? గురుల నిందించితివో, శరణాగతులనరయవయితివో, కన్నతల్లింగారవింపవయితివో మఱి యేమేనియ కార్యంబుచేసి తాలిమివాసి గాసిల్లెదవో తెలియఁబలుకుము.

(3) తాలిమితోడుతందగవుదప్పక నేర్పరియొప్పతప్పలుం
బాలనసేయుఁగాకట సుపాయవిహీనుఁ డదెట్లు నేరుచుకా
బాలును నీరు నేరుపఱుపంగమరాళమెఱుంగుఁగాక మా
ర్జాలమెఱుంగునే తదురుచారురసజ్ఞతఁబూని భాస్కరా.

(4) పలుమఱుసజ్జనుండు ప్రియభాషలెపల్కుగతోరవాక్యముల్
పలుకఁడొకానొకప్పుడవిపల్కినఁగీడును గాదునిక్కమే

చలువకువచ్చు మేఘుఁడొకజాడనుదా వడగండ్లురాల్చినన్
శిలలగునోటువేగిరమె శీతలనీరముగాక భాస్కరా.

(5) పతికిహపరసౌఖ్యములకుఁ
బతియెనిదానంబుచూవె పరికింపంగాఁ
బతినెడఁబాసిచరించెడు
పతికిన్ వృథగావె సకలసౌభాగ్యములున్

(6) (a) శృంగారవనాంతరాళ శశికాంతవుపేదులు నూదులు
(b) విపదంధకారపటలీతపనమయూఖములు పతిహిత క్రియలు.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

R. VENKATARAMAYYA, B.A.

I. కన్నడ రామాయణద గ్రంథ కర్తను యారు?
ఈ గ్రంథవు ఎష్టువర్షగళ కెళగె రచిసల్పట్టిరు?
నీవు ఓదిరువ భాగదొళగె వ్యాకరణ విరుద్ధవాద అంశగళు ఎరడు మూరు కోరిసి.

II. (1) ఫణాళిధరన శరీరశయనన కాల కర్మక్రియెగళెగె రూరననువమన ఆలయవు.
(2) నళిననాభన మహిమెగాళుదు నీమి.
(3) శ్రుతికోటి కన్యాశ్రీవర.
(4) శశిశేఖర జటాకటవటల సంఘటి కాళువిస్ఫుటియ .....కండను.
(5) తుంగ కేజోభారికపకంగ మండలవంకి గోకులసంగమయం.

(6) పూగగోయ నాడుంచోలనపోల్.

(7) పరిధి పరిపృథరవియపోల్.

(8) విద్వజ్జన మనఃకుముదరాకా.

(9) సలేనసిద కలేగట నడిగిసిదపు బద్యోతమండలవ.*

(10) కొండుపోగా విబుధరిపువే । కండపంజాననననా
డవ । జాండజాటుల పరాక్రమనమాయా త్రివిక్రమన॥
కండబగేయుపుబేగకోగేనే । మండియను మణిదిళిదన
వనీ । మండలకేముద దింద విశ్వామిత్రమునిరాయు॥

(a) ఇపుగళ అర్థవన్ను విశదవాగి బరెయిరి.

(b) ఈ ప్రశ్నెయల్లి (5), (6), (7) సంఖ్యెయుళ్ళపుగళు యావపుగళిగె ఉపమానగళాగి హేళల్పట్టిపె?

(c) 'గోః' శబ్దక్కె నిమగె తిళిదష్టు అర్థగళు బరెయిరి.'

(d) 'జిన్మయ,' 'గోకులసంగమయ.' ఇపుగళల్లి మయ శబ్దక్కె ఏనేనర్థ?

(e) 'పంజానన' ఇదక్కె అవయవార్థవేను?

III (a) అబ్బరిసి కేరిమసగిగగనవ । గబ్బరిసి కళమళలమొగే
దొడ । సుబ్బరిసి పొడకరిసి కొడ్డు కళవనుకోర్ప
రిదు॥ చొబ్బుళియ బిళ్ళొరెగళట్టళి । దొబ్బుళియ
సురవణిసుతు రవణి । గొబ్బినలిమదవేరి పాల్గడ
లేసేదుదిదిరినలి. ॥

ఈ పద్యక్కె ప్రతి పదార్థవన్ను బరెయిరి.

(b) కెళగె బరెదిరువ పద్యగళిగె దండాన్వయవన్ను (paraphrase) బరెయిరి.

(i) సరసిగళపుష్యోదకదలఘ । మరుషణంగళ్ళ
దబ్బరుసుపో । కక్కరవరాగదలేం పనాంగది

నళియనిస్వనద ॥ వరజతుస్వరదమలనిగమో। క్కరద తద్వన సంజరద పరి। సరద పావన పవనమునియప్పిదను కౌశికన ॥

(ii) సగరరంపుమహాధ్వరాశ్వవ । జగవిరడరలి నోడికొణిశి। బగిదిళియనందిళి దవితళద్వార పోపురద ॥ లిగపురవియడియాటకిక్కద। గగనసీమెయ కోటియోయెను తగమ రాజమునీంద్ర హొగళు తహొక్కగాపురవ ॥

(c) కన్నడరామాయణదల్లి నీవు ఓదిరువ కౌశదల్లి సూర్యోదయవన్ను వర్ణిసిరువ పద్యవన్ను బరియిరి

IV. (a) (1) విష్ణువు రామావతారవన్ను ఎత్తువదక్కె కారణవేను ?

(2) గంగెయన్ను భూతోరకక్కె తందస్దు యారు? యాతక్కె?

(3) శిబి చక్రవర్తియ కథెయింద నావు కలియతక్క నీతి ఏను ?

(b) కెళగె బరెదిరువ వాక్యగళల్లి సూచిసిరువ పురాణకథెగళన్ను వివరిసి.

(1) ఆ త్రిశంకువిగె సురపురవ బేరక్రదలి విస్తరిసిద.

(2) బరెదిద్రువనలలాటదలి ముళిదొరసిదిరువుదు నీను.

(3) మగళిగండను శివను బొమ్మనుమగను.

V. (a) 'లిబుజ భవబృందారకవుజయ ఎందు హొగళితు సరళ సురకటక' ఇల్లి "బృందారక" శబ్దక్కె అర్థవేను?

(b) "మునిపుంగవ." పుంగవ శబ్దద అవయవార్థవేనను? ఇల్లి ఏను అర్థ? ఇదే అర్థదల్లి బరువ ఇతరశబ్దగళన్ను బరెయిరి.

(c) నద, నది. ఇవుగళిగె భేదవేనను?

(d) హంస, పరమహంస, జామీకర, జ్యోత్స్నారథ, కేంద్ర, ఆలి, మిసుని, పరభృత, సిరిగళు, విష్టర, ఇమధి, కోళు గుళ, సోగే,.

ఇవుగళిగె అర్థ బరెయిరి. ఇవుగళల్లిరువ శేశ్యపదగళన్ను సూచిసి.

(e) క్రవ్యాద, ధూర్జటి, దశరథ, శంకర. శూర్పణఖ, ఆళుగ. ఇవుగళిగె వ్యుత్పత్తియన్ను బరెయిరి.

(f) గుణత్రయ, చతురోపాయ, సప్తాంగ, నవరస, షడ్రాజకార్య, సప్తవ్యసన, ఇవుగళన్ను వివరిసి.

(g) 'రాజరాజ.' ఇదు యార హేసరు.

(h) 'కృకార్థ.' ఇదక్కె అవయవార్థవేనను.

(i) 'ఆదిభీష్మ.' ఇల్లి 'భీష్మ శబ్దక్కె అర్థవేనను.

VI. (a) (1) ఆకేయ కోమల కరదిం కంకణమ్మి టేకుదు.

(2) విషాదరజని కోలగిరు.

ఇవుగళల్లిరువ అర్థాలంకారగళు యావవు? లక్షణసహ స్వయమూడి బరెయిరి.

(b) ఉపమాలంకారక్కె లక్ష్య లక్షణగళన్ను కొడి

VII. (a) వక్రగళు యావవు? వక్రతమగళు యావవు?

(b) (i) (1) 'కుసుమోత్కర పరాగద శేఖరనాంగది నళియ నిస్వనద'.

(2) కన్నృప (3) సర్వేశ (4) మహదైశ్వర్య

ఇవుగళల్లి బందిరువ సంధిగళు యావవు? సంధిబిడిసి బరెయిరి.

(ii) 'లయ క్షీరవన కౌద్దుళియో + ఎనలు'-- ఇదన్ను సంధిమాడి బరెయిరి.

(c) సప్తమ్యర్థదల్లి యావ విభక్తిగళు బరుత్తవె.

సప్తమీ విభక్తియు యావ యావ అర్థగళల్లి ఉపయోగిసల్పడుత్తదె?

(d) సరి సప్తమి యెందరేను? ఈ అర్థవన్ను సూచిసువదక్కె బరువ ప్రత్యయగళు ఎరడు కొడి.

(e) (1) కర్మధారయ సమాసద లక్షణవేను? అదు ఎష్టు విధవు?

(2) ఒంభత్తు, ఉత్తు. ఈ సంఖ్యానామగళిగె సమాసదల్లి యావ యావ ఆదేశగళు బరుత్తవె?

(3) 'కుది.' ఇదక్కె వరదల్లి అదేశద బందరె పూర్వపద యావరూప కొందుత్తదె?

(4) 'నిడుగంగళు.' ఇదన్ను వ్యస్తవాగి బరెయిరి?

(5) (i) సుమిత్రాతరుణి (ii) జతురంబుధి (iii) జరణాజయ (iv) రాజీవతోరజన (v) కృతార్థ. ఈ సమాసగళన్ను వివరిసి.

(f) (1) ధాతు వెందరేను 'బరు' ధాతువిన ఉత్తమ పురుష తోరక భవిష్యద్వర్తమాన కుళిగన్నడ రూపగళన్ను కొడి.

(2) 'ఎచ్చం, ఇదు యావ ధాతువినింద బరుత్తదె? ఈ రూపబందద్దక్కె వ్యాకరణసూత్రవేను?

(3) 'నేనే'. ఈధాతువిన కౌవరూపవేను.

(4) ధాతుగళిగే 'గుం' 'కుం' ఎంబ ప్రత్యయగళన్ను ఉక్తిసువదరింద అవుగళిగే యావ యావ అర్థగళు బరుత్తవే?

(g) సంయుక్త క్రియాపదగళు యావవు.

(h) కృదంతగళిగూ తద్ధితాంతగళిగూ భేదవేను?

ఈయ, క, కల్ప. మయ, ఈప్రత్యయగళు యావ యావ అర్థగళల్లి బరుత్తవే?

(i) ఒందు వాక్యదల్లి అనేక ఆఖ్యాతగళు ఇద్దు, అవు భిన్న వచనవుళ్ళవుగళాగిద్దల్లి, ఆఖ్యాతవు యావ వచనదల్లిరబేకు?

VIII. (a) యతి, గణ, మాత్ర, గురు, లఘు, ప్లుత. ఇవుగళిగే అర్థవేను?

(b) II నేప్రశ్నెయల్లి (10) నేసంఖ్యెయుళ్ళ పద్యదల్లి బందిరువ ప్రాసక్కే హేసరేను? III నేప్రశ్నెయ పద్యగళల్లి బందిరువ ప్రాసగళు యావవు?

(c) విషమపాద వృత్తగళు యావవు? కన్నడ రామాయణవు యావ వృత్తదల్లి బరెయల్పట్టిదే? ఆవృత్తద లక్షణవేను III నేప్రశ్నెయ మొదలనేపద్యద పూ? వాక్యార్థక్కే ప్రస్తార బరెయిరి.

IX. ఆషాఢభూతియ కథెయన్ను ఒందు వక్రక్కే అంతలూ హేళ్ళదంతే బరెయిరి.

X. కెళగే బరెదిరువ వాక్యగళల్లిరువ తప్పుగళన్ను తిద్ది.

(1) మూర్ఖరాద యీచోమారరు నినగే శిక్షగళేనరి

(2) యిదేను బహాళ హాస్యర్యవాగిదే.

(3) అవను నాను కండాగ నాను మనిగే హోయిరేద్ద.

(4) నింకెవ యా పుస్తుక అయిరేనో పుడుగా,

(5) యా సలక్కె పరిక్షెగలాటియల్లి ముగుధోయితు.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Translate into Kanarese—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xxvii].

II. Subject of a short Essay in Kanarese—
The uses of Recreation.

III. Translate into English—

(1) నీలు కేలుపర్కరివివేరద । గావుకొనదుల్లేనుజగదమ । హావిళువలావిష్ణు విశ్వవ్యాప్తనారంగే ॥ ఈవిశేషవ్య వహరగేలో । కావళియసుజనరసుసలేసం । కావనో జీరదింద సలహులికొయ్తులేయిందు ॥

(2) అంగజాహిరనాలయదపో । ల్మంగళాన్వితమయహిరగ్గ్యర । శంగనంతర్గృహద పొలులక్ష్మీవిలాసమయ ॥ కుంగలే జోశరిత వరమప । కంగముండలదంతేగోకుల । సంగమయవినలేసేదుదగ్గదరాష్ట్రకోసలద ॥

(3) కరుకువడెస్పపకేలురామన । కరుకుకరుకుదడిమ్మనీక్షణ । కరుకుకొవవరుంటుయజ్ఞవనిశేయోళరసుగట ॥ కోళదు నుడివరనల్లవేందా । నోళగనరియదిబంధినీనిద । కరుక లేకకేబిరుదబిసుటరికోటియేనేంద ॥

(4) రాజబలంకుంబిదుదిన । గిజలజినిరాజహంసయుకేమధుప రవ ॥ వ్యాజదినక్కపశేందా । రాజికకుముదినివిషాదదిం కోరగిదళ్ ॥

(5) ముళిదగ స్త్యనుమెట్టిదడిఖూ । తళికేచుగ్గి దవింధ్యనగద । గ్గళికేయింతుటుకురినేగహిందరినేగేదమందరద ॥ బలుకేని తుదశముఖనలుగినిద । మఱుకరాద్రియగుంఖినితుఘన । వుళిఱులఘుధనువాద మేరువినున్నతికేయినితు ॥

(6) ఐసలేనిమగాదఘుసగియి । దేనరాఘత్తంజబేడము । ఖాసురనబాణానదబీయకేరఘణావుంటిమగే । ఏసుకందుగదర్కొయోగర । వైసనినళివడిసుమేలుం । టీసుసాధనవనితువనుతీగసేందశాతుంకీ ॥

(7) ఎలికరుస్థజకేఖుతోకవ । హిళిదళివళేందదలిహిందగా । బలియతంగ్యాబళికదూరాయ్తువళికేసేయిందద ॥ బలవిశ్రీ ధిగకేళియాకదు । గలియగేలిదనుశక్రనవళను । కొతేగేకొర్కరిసిదనేకాలగ్రీవమృత్యువిన ॥

(8) ' కురిదత్తను మోక్ష సాధనేగే ఏకోదేవన జ్ఞానవేందు కిళిదు ఆదేవను సకలలోకవన్ను ఉంటుమాడి కాపాడి శిక్షేరక్షేయన్ను మాడువంథావనే ఎందు నిజమనదల్లి నిష్కర్షినీ అతనన్ను నిశ్చలవాద శక్తియింద నంబిదినవఱి త్రికాలదల్లియూ ఈ దేహదల్లి కురణావిరువతనక నిన్న జీత్తబందంతే నన్న ప్రారబ్ధానుసారవాగి కాపాడేందు ప్రార్థనేయన్ను మాడుత్తా దేవరు కొట్టిద్దరల్లి సంకోపపట్టు సంసారసహిత ఉండు ఉట్టు బేడువదీనరిగే విత్తశాత్యవన్ను మాడది కొట్టుకొండు ఇరబేకేందు తిళుకొండను ;

(9) ఇవను ఇళిదు, ఒళిగేబందు అక్కన కరేసుకేవియల్లి అక్కాకళ్ళరు శావనన్ను కొందు హారబేకేందు యత్నా మా

ದುವದು - ಶಾವನು ನನ್ನ ವಿತ್ತೊಪಾರವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಬಿಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು - ಕರಿಸು ಅನ್ನಲು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಟುಹಿಸಿದನು ಕಳ್ಳರು ಬಹುಘಟ್ಟಿಗರು. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಳಿ ಒಂದು ಉಳಿದರೆಸಾಕು. ಶಾವನ ಜೀವ ಒಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಇದ್ದ ಬದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾಬೇಗಕಾ ಅಂದನು. ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟನೆಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಒಡವೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೊವ್ವಸುತ್ತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟು ಹೋದನು.'

(a) ಸಂಕಟಬಂದರೆ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ (b) ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯಬಾಹುಸತ್ತಲ್ಲದೆಕಿಳಿಯದು (c) ಅಕ್ಕಿಸವೆಯಬಾರದು ಅಕ್ಕನಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಡವಾಗ ಬಾರದು

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. അൎത്ഥവാദം എന്നാൽ എന്ത? കേരളമാഹാത്മ്യത്തിന്നു പുരാണത്വമില്ലെന്നു പറവാൻ സംഗതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാം? കേരളമാഹാത്മ്യം കൃത്രിമമുള്ളതാണെന്നു എങ്ങിനെ വാദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു?

II. ആചാരഭംഗം വലിയദോഷമാകുന്നു എന്നു അറിയിപ്പാൻ എന്തെല്ലാം ന്യായങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു? ആചാരാനുസരണം എപ്പോയോഴും ഗുണമൊ?

III. പരശുരാമൻ, ശങ്കരാചാര്യർ, ഇവരെപററി അറിയുന്നേടത്തോളം വിവരിക്കുക. കേരളത്തിലെക്കും കേരളരീതികൾക്കും ഇവർ ഏതെല്ലാം വിധത്തിൽ, കൎത്താക്കന്മാരായി എന്നും കേരളസൃഷ്ടിക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം കാരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായി എന്നും പറക.

IV. (a) സൎവ്വോദ്ദിഷ്ടം - കൎമ്മവൈകല്യം - അനുലോമം - പ്രതിലോമം - ചൌൎയ്യം - ഗാൎഹസ്ഥ്യം - സ്നാതകം - പത്തുകയ്യാൽദത്ത - ഇതുകൾ വിവരിക്കുക.

(b) "തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാത്ത ബ്രഹ്മസ്വപ്രദേശം ഒക്കേയും ഏകോദകമായി വാങ്ങിച്ച ഗ്രാമണികളുടെ ജന്മംതന്നെ എന്നാണു പറയുന്നത്" - ഇത വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി എഴുതുക.

(c) നമ്പൂരി എന്ന വാക്കിൻെറ അൎത്ഥം കേരളമാഹാത്മ്യത്തിൽ വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ശരിയൊ? വേറെവിധം കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

V. കലിയുടെ ശക്തി വൎദ്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞുതീരുകയും രക്ഷാപുരുഷന്മാർ സത്യംവിട്ടു ധനം സമ്പാദിക്കയും അതുനിമിത്തം ശിക്ഷാരക്ഷകൾക്കു ക്രമക്കേടും വന്നുതുടങ്ങി. ൦൫ വാചകത്തിലുള്ള തെററു പറകയും ശരിയാക്കി എഴുതുകയും ചെയ്ക.

VI. "ചേരമാൻ പെരുമാൾ മക്കത്തുപോയി എന്ന ചിലർ പറയുന്നത പലപ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കും വിരുദ്ധമാകുന്നു" എന്ന പറവാൻ സംഗതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാം? ചീനത്തെക്കു പോയി എന്നത യുക്തിക്ക ചേൎച്ചയുണ്ടൊ? ബൌദ്ധശാസ്ത്രം എന്താകുന്നു?

VII. (a) പഞ്ചതന്ത്രം ൨-൦൩-൦൪-൦ തന്ത്രങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപായങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുക. നയം എന്നാൽ എന്ത? ദുൎബ്ബലന്മാൎക്കു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മൂന്നു നയങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?

(b) സ്വായത്തസിദ്ധി എന്നാൽ എന്ത? മററു രണ്ടുസിദ്ധികളുടെ പേരും അൎത്ഥവും പറക. ഉത്തരനബുദ്ധിയുടെ അൎത്ഥവും പറക.

VIII. താഴെ എഴുതിയ ഏഴുവരികളുടെ അൎത്ഥം സ്വന്തവാചകത്തിൽ സ്പഷ്ടമായി എഴുതുക:—

ഗതസുകൃതനതി വികൃതദുരിതനിധിയാകയാൽ -
ഗുരുവിനയനയജലധിഗുണഗണമഹത്തരൻ
ഗോബ്രാഹ്മണപ്രിയൻഗോമായുസേവിതൻ -
സകലജനഹിതകരണനിപുണമതിനീതിമാൻ
സൎവ്വദാസൌമ്യൻമൃഗാധിരാജൻസഖെ -
യൽകുലംതന്നിലൊരുവിശ്രുതനുണ്ടെങ്കിലെ
തൽകുലജനിക്കുന്നോൎക്കുലക്ഷ്മുണ്ടായ്വരുന്നു.

IX. (a) "കടലുടയ നികടഭുവി മരുവുമൊരു ദുംബരെ." ഈ വരി വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

(b) പൊരുത്തം - സന്ധി - ലോപം - ആദേശം - പ്രത്യയം - തദ്ധിതനാമം - ഇവകൾ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപൂർവ്വം വിവരിക്കുക.

(c) വാചകം എന്നാൽ എന്ത ? ഉണ്ണ്ണ്ണ വായു - കടൽവെള്ളം - തീക്കനൽ - വരവര - തലനോവോ - കളിതന്നെ - ഇതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വാചകമാകുന്നുവൊ ?

X. താഴെപറയുന്നത ഒരു വാചകമാക്കുക—

കൊടുങ്കാററടിച്ചു - ഇടിമുഴങ്ങി - മഴകുറച്ചു നേരം പാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു - പിന്നെ അതികലശലായി പെയ്തു - മരങ്ങൾ പുഴങ്ങിവീണു - രണ്ടുപനകൾ ഇടി ത്തി വീണുകരിഞ്ഞു - ജീവനാശം ഉണ്ടായില്ല - ചിറപൊട്ടി കൃഷി ചേതം വന്നു.

XI താഴെ പറയുന്നതിലെ അക്ഷരപിഴകൾ തിരുത്തി മലയാളത്തിൽ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക—

ഭ്രാമണാണാം നിത്യകർമ്മശുബോദനിയമാഃ ശോടശക്രിയാശുബേദാഃ എജന്തവിഷേശേഷ്ടുബേദാഃ വിഭ്രശ്രീനാം ആബരണശകോശഃ ചത്രാഛാതനം ദേഹാവരനം.

XII. (a) ചൌയ്യം - ശൌയ്യം (b) തോഷം. ദോഷം. (c) ന്യൂനം - ന്യൂനം. (d) പതം - പദം. (e) വര - വരാ. ംരം ഓരോ ഈ രണ്ടു വാക്കുകൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം പറക.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. Translate into Malayalam—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xxvii].

II. Subject of a short Essay in Malayalam—

The uses of Recreation.

III. Translate into English—

(a) ധൎമ്മത്തെദ്വെഷിച്ചെങ്കിൽധൎമ്മവുംദ്വെഷിച്ചിട്ടു
ധൎമ്മത്തെരക്ഷിച്ചെങ്കിൽധൎമ്മവുംരക്ഷിച്ചീട്ടും.
ധൎമ്മത്തെവഴിപൊലെസെവിക്കുന്നവർകളെ
ധൎമ്മമെന്നുള്ളദൈവംപാലനംചെയ്യുംദ്ധൎമ്മം.

(b) കാലദെശാവസ്ഥകളറിഞ്ഞുപ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ
ചാലവെസമീഹിതംസാധിക്കുംസമസ്തവും
നല്ലതാമൊരുശരംമൊചിച്ചാലൊരുത്തനെ
കൊല്ലുമെന്നതുംവരുമില്ലെന്നുംവരുംതാനും.
ബുദ്ധിബാണത്തെവിട്ടാലായതുശത്രുകുലം
ശുദ്ധശൂന്യമാക്കീടുമെന്നതുബൊധിക്കെണം.
ബുദ്ധിക്കുവിഭ്രക്ഷണംനല്ലതുശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞാനം
സിദ്ധിക്കുംശൌൎയ്യാടൊപംധൈൎയ്യമുണ്ടെന്നുവ
ന്നാൽ
തന്നുടെകാൎയ്യംലഭിക്കെണമെന്നിച്ഛിക്കുന്നൊൎക്ക്
ഇന്നതെചെയ്യീടാവുകാൎയ്യമെന്നുണ്ടാകുമൊ ?

(c) വൈദികന്മാരുത്തമന്മാർതന്നെ - ഇവൎക്ക വെ
ദാദ്ധ്യയനാനന്തരം വെദങ്ങളിലും സ്മൃതികളി

ലും വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ശ്രൌതങ്ങൾ അ ശൌചപ്രായശ്ചിത്തം, ചടങ്ങു, ജാതിഭേദാചാ രം, ദേശഭേദാചാരം, കാലവിശേഷധൎമ്മങ്ങൾ ഇതുകളെ നിസ്സംശയമായി പഠിച്ച പാരമ്പ ര്യോപദേശംകൊണ്ടു വെടിപ്പവരുത്തി വി ശേഷകൎമ്മങ്ങൾ കൂടിയിരുന്നു നടത്തിക്കയും അല്ലാത്തെടത്ത അതാതവാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെക്കൊ ണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കയും അതാതിലുള്ള ധനഭാഗ ത്തെ ലഭിക്കയും വൃത്തിയാകുന്നു.

(d) കോപമെല്ലാവൎക്കും സ്വാഭാവികംതന്നെ - എ ന്നാൽ ബുദ്ധിമാന്മാരുടെ മനസ്സിൽ കോപം ആവിൎഭവിച്ചാൽ അതിനെ അവർ തങ്ങളുടെ വിവെകംകൊണ്ടു ഉടന്തന്നെ ശമിപ്പിക്കുന്ന തിനാൽ അത അവരുടെമനസ്സിൽ സ്ഥിരമാ യിരിക്കയില്ല. മൂഢന്മാർ വിവെകഹീനന്മാരാ ക്കൊണ്ടു തങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്സിലുത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന കൊ പത്തെ നിരോധിക്കുന്നതിന ശക്തന്മാരാകാ തെ അതിനെ സ്ഥായിയായി മനസ്സിൽ കരു തികൊണ്ടു ഓരൊ സാഹസങ്ങൾ പ്രവൃത്തി ച്ചു ഓരൊ ദുൎഘടങ്ങളിലകപ്പെടുന്നു.

(e) കടുകിന്മണിമാത്രമുള്ളൊരു പരദൊഷമുടനെ കാ ണുന്നു നീ നിന്നുടെ ദൊഷം പിന്നെ കണ്ടാ ലും ഗജമാത്രം കാണുന്നില്ലെന്നുമതു പണ്ഡിത ന്മാൎക്കു പോലുമുള്ളൊരുശീലമത്രെ.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Find by *Practice* the cost of :—
8 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. at Rupees 27-4-4 per cwt.
7 miles 5 fur. 165 yds. at Rupees 682-7-4 per mile.

II. A room measuring 42 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 9 in. inside, with walls 2 ft. 3 in. thick, is surrounded by a verandah 10 ft. 6 in. wide. Find the cost of paving this verandah with tiles measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in., and costing Rupees 3-2-0 per hundred.

III. A bankrupt has book debts equal in amount to his liabilities, but on Rupees 8,640 of such debts he can recover only $8\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee, and on Rupees 6,300, only $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee. After allowing Rupees 1,054-11-0 for the expenses of bankruptcy, he finds he can pay his creditors 12 annas in the rupee. Find the total amount of his debts.

IV. Extract the square root of $2329\frac{112}{361}$
Also of $\frac{3}{70}$ to four places of decimals.

V. Reduce $\cdot 0\dot{3}6\dot{}$; $\cdot 001875$; $\cdot \dot{3}90\dot{9}$; and $\cdot \dot{9}2\dot{5}$ to equivalent vulgar fractions in their lowest terms.

VI. A sum of money in 10 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest amounts to Rupees 727-0 6. In how many years would it amount to Rupees 840-2-0 at 4 per cent. ?

VII. Find the cost in rupees of one mile of railway, which consists of two rails each weighing 40 lbs. per yard on wooden sleepers weighing 70 lbs. each placed 2 ft. 8 in. apart. The rails cost in England £6-13-0 per ton and the sleepers 2*s*. $4\frac{1}{2}$*d*. each. The rate of freight is £1-5-0 per ton, and landing charges amount to Rupees 2-8-0 per ton. Rate of exchange 1*s*. 8*d*. per rupee.

VIII. For what sum should a cargo worth Rupees 26,315 be insured at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that the owner may recover in case of loss the value both of cargo and the sum paid for insurance ?

IX. Two trains measuring 330 feet, and 264 feet respectively, run on parallel lines of rail. When travelling in opposite directions they are observed to pass each other in 9 seconds, but when they

are running in the same direction at the same rates as before the faster train passes the other in $27\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Find the speeds of the two trains in miles per hour.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 3·30 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

W. LEEMING, M.A.

I. Shew that $x^3 + 6(y+z)x^2 + 12(y+z)^2 x + 8(y+z)^3 = 4(2y+3x+6z)y^2 + (x+6y+2z)(x+2z)^2$.

II. Find the square root of

$$a + 2\sqrt{2ab} + 2b + 4\sqrt{2ac} + 8\sqrt{bc} + 8c.$$

III. Simplify the fraction

$$\frac{8(a+b+c)^3 - (b+c)^3 - (c+a)^3 - (a+b)^3}{3(2a+b+c)(a+2b+c)(a+b+2c)}$$

IV. Solve the equations

(1) $$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-6)}{(x-3)^3} = 1.$$

(2) $$\begin{cases} \dfrac{3}{2x} + \dfrac{2}{3y} = 5 \\ \dfrac{2}{x} + \dfrac{3}{y} = 13. \end{cases}$$

(3) $$\begin{cases} x + y - 3z = -a \\ z + x - 3y = -b \\ y + z - 3x = -c. \end{cases}$$

V. A steamer sailed from a certain port with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class emigrants, numbering in all 100. The fares of the three classes were in the proportion 4 : 2 : 1, and the total amount received was £3,780. When she had completed two-thirds of her voyage, the steamer broke down, and a passing vessel was requested to take all her 3rd class, and half of her 2nd class passengers for the remainder of the voyage, for a proportionate part of their fares, which would have amounted to £420. This was refused for want of accommodation, but an offer was made to take, on like conditions, one quarter both of the 1st and 2nd class passengers. This was accepted, and £240 paid for the service. How many passengers were there in each class? and what were the respective fares?

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

GEOMETRY.

V. SRINIVASA AIYAR, B.A.; CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

PART I.

I. If from the ends of the side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

If lines be drawn from the angles of a rhombus to a point within it, they shall be together less than the perimeter of the rhombus.

II. Triangles on equal bases, and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

Parallel straight lines DF, EG are drawn through the middle points D, E, of the sides of a triangle ABC, to meet the base BC in F, G. Prove that the triangle ABC is double of DFGE.

III. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD is parallel to BC. Prove that the sum of the squares on AC, BD is equal to the sum of the squares on AB, CD, and twice the rectangle contained by AD, BC.

PART II.

IV. Draw the shortest straight line from a point to (1) a straight line, (2) a circle, when the point is either within or without the circle, and give proofs.

When are segments of circles (1) similar, (2) equal?

By what propositions do we know when a straight line which *meets* a circle also *touches* it?

V. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

The straight line bisecting the angle between two chords AB, AC of a circle, cuts the straight line from C, bisecting the arc AB,

in E. Prove that the points B, E, C are on the circumference of a circle whose centre lies on the circumference of the given circle.

VI. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. *Prove the case where one line passing through the centre cuts the other which does not pass through the centre, but not at right angles.*

PQ is any chord of the outer of two concentric circles, whose centre is C, cutting the inner circle at R. A circle passing through C, P, Q, cuts CR produced in S. Prove that S lies on the circumference of a circle whose centre is C.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

G. U. POPE, D.D.; D. SINCLAIR, M.A.; E. B. POWELL, B.A.

PART I.

I. Write a brief statement showing the various steps of advance made by the Aryans into India from time to time until the whole of Hindustan was occupied by them.

II. What was the nature of the religion of the Aryans when they entered India? What were the chief doctrines taught by Buddha? Show how the condition of the country in Buddha's time was such as to render his teaching the more acceptable to the people. What great king did much to extend the Buddhist Faith?

III. Who was the Founder of the Bahmini kingdom? Into what five kingdoms was it subsequently divided? What Hindu kingdom was a great rival to those in Southern India? When and under what circumstances was this Hindu kingdom established? In what great battle was it overthrown? Give the date.

IV. In whose reign was the Dakhan invaded by the Muhammadans for the first time? How much of Southern India was made subject or tributary to the Emperor of Dehli during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

PART II.

V. Who was the Founder of the Mughal Empire in India? What battle did he win before he obtained possession of Dehli? By what

people was he subsequently opposed? What battle was fought and with what result?

VI. Contrast Akbar's policy with reference to the Hindus with that of Aurangzeb, and show that while the policy of the former tended to consolidate the Empire that of the latter paved the way for its decline and fall.

VII. State, *in a very few words*, the connection the following persons have with Indian History:—Udai Singh, Todar Mall, Alphonso Albuquerque, Nana Farnavis, Seleucus, Count de Lally.

VIII. What led to the war between Mir Kasim and the Council at Calcutta? In what two battles was the former defeated? What revenge did he take? What was the final result of the war?

PART III.

IX. Explain The Permanent Revenue Settlement, The Subsidiary System, The Annexation Policy. With which Governor-General is each of these most prominently associated?

X. Who were the parties to the following Treaties and what were the terms of each Treaty? Surat, Benares, Deogaon, Yendabu. What events subsequently arose out of the *first two?*

XI. Mention *in a few words*, the causes that led to the *Second* Sikh War, and the *First* Burmese War. Name two battles fought in each of these wars.

XII. Who were the contending parties at the battles of Udgir, Makwanpur, Mahidpur, Kurdla? What results followed from those battles?

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

GEOGRAPHY.

C. C. FLANAGAN, M.A.; C. W. PEARCE, ESQ.

PART I.

I. Name (1) A town at the junction of the Tobol and the Irtish.
(2) The highest peak in the Altai range.
(3) The strait between the Orkney islands and the mainland.
(4) The most southerly point in Scotland.
(5) The principal seaport in the west of Ireland.

(6) The port of Dublin.
(7) Three towns in the "Potteries".
(8) The largest lake in "Britain".

II. Draw a map of South America, marking the position of :—
(1) British Guiana, (2) Patagonia, (3) Chili, (4) Peru, (5) The Falkland islands, (6) Trinidad.

III. Give a brief account of Mysore under the following heads :—
(1) Boundaries, (2) Area, (3) Rivers, (4) Productions, (5) Towns, (6) Government.

IV. Name and give one example of each of the following :—
(1) A shallow salt-water lake into which the sea flows.
(2) Land which divides one river basin from another.
(3) The mouth of a river which widens into an arm of the sea.
(4) A small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range.
(5) Another name for table land.
(6) A sea abounding in small islands.

PART II.

V. With regard to the following give the particulars required :—
(1) North America—the provinces in the "Dominion of Canada".
(2) West Indies—two Spanish and two French islands.
(3) Japan—the four chief islands.
(4) Africa—three capes on the Western Coast.
(5) Europe—the three largest lakes.
(6) Holland—the three largest towns.

VI. Where are the following seaport towns situated? Mention one important article of export from each :—
Canton, Odessa, Oporto, Melbourne, Belize, Charleston, Belfast, Newcastle.

VII. Mention (1) The provinces in India under Chief Commissioners.
(2) The Portuguese possessions in India.
(3) The Madras Collectorates bordering on the Bay of Bengal.

VIII. Forty degrees north of the Equator a parallel of latitude is drawn on the map of Europe, passing through the middle of Portugal and crossing over the Dardanelles into Asia. Mention the countries, islands and seas it passes through.

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

PHYSICS.

JOHN COOK, M.A.; C. NAGOJI RAU, B.A.

PART I.

I. What is a physical law? State any two such laws with regard to the properties of matter in each of its three states—solid, liquid, and gaseous.

II. Describe the experimental proof of the so-called principle of Archimedes; and explain how you would apply it to find the specific gravity of (i) a stone, (ii) milk.

III. Describe the construction, and explain the action of a common water-pump.

IV. If the raising of 1 lb. through 1 foot vertically be taken as the unit of energy, what is the number of units of (i) actual energy and (ii) possible or stored energy possessed by a rifle ball weighing 1 oz., which, shot vertically from a rifle, had ascended to a height of ¼ a mile, and has now just returned to within 400 yards of the ground?

PART II.

V. (a) What are the physical differences between (i) a noise and a musical note, (ii) a high note and a low note?

(b) What is a whispering gallery?

VI. Distinguish between *Temperature* and *Quantity of Heat*; and explain clearly how each is determined. What are the units of measure taken in the estimate of each?

VII. Give illustrations of the cooling effects produced by evaporation; and state the theoretical explanation of this cooling.

VIII. A tin containing x lbs. of ice is set in a tub containing y lbs. of water at a temperature of T° Centigrade: when the ice has

just melted in the tin, the temperature of the water in the tub is found to be now only t° C. Deduce from this experiment the amount of heat which becomes latent in the liquefaction of 1 lb. of ice.

CHEMISTRY.

W. H. WILSON, PH. D.; C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

PART III.

IX. Four glass cylinders are given you, containing respectively Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Carbonic Acid. How would you identify the different gases?

X. Describe clearly what takes place when

(i) steam is passed over red-hot iron;

(ii) dilute Sulphuric Acid is poured on iron-filings;

(iii) a steel knife is dipped into a solution of Copper Sulphate;

(iv) powdered Antimony is dropped into Chlorine.

XI. Describe the changes which occur when coal is heated in (i) an open vessel, and (ii) a closed vessel furnished with a delivery tube.

XII. When a stream of burning Alcohol is poured on a piece of wire gauze, the liquid which passes through does not burn. Give an explanation of this phenomenon, and mention a useful application of the principle it illustrates.

PART IV.

XIII. What is the composition of water by weight and by volume? By what experiments can the relative proportion of its constituents be demonstrated?

XIV. Explain why Hydrogen gives very little, and coal-gas a great deal of light, when burnt in the air. Describe an arrangement by which the luminosity of the coal-gas flame may be diminished.

XV. What is bleaching-powder, and how is it employed for bleaching?

XVI. In what forms does Phosphorus exist, and how do they differ from each other? Mention the purposes for which they are used.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, PARADISE LOST, BK. I., THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.

M. R. WELD, B.A.

I. (1) (*a*) Mention the sources whence Shakspere derived the plot of the Merchant of Venice.

(*b*) Are there any reasons to suppose it was written at an early period of his career and partly rewritten?

(2) (*a*) What are the dramatic unities?

(*b*) Are they observed in this play?

(3) (*a*) Describe the character of Shylock.

(*b*) What elements appear therein that are wanting in the Jews of the early drama, such as Marlowes, Barabas?

(4) Shakspere makes Cæsar note of Cassius, whom he deems "a most dangerous man," that he "hears no music." How is this same idea set forth in the Merchant of Venice?

(You may either quote or give the substance of the passage.)

(5) Compare critically Milton's description of Satan "prone on the flood" with the following of Nimrod in hell, noting points of similarity and difference.

. . . . . His visage seemed
" In length and bulk, as doth the pine,* that tops
" Saint Peter's Roman fane; the other bones
" In like proportion, so that from above
" The bank, which girdled him below, such height
" Arose his stature, that three Friezelanders

* Italian *Pina*, the pine apple or ball above the dome.

"Had striven in vain to reach but to his hair.
"Full thirty ample palms was he exposed
"Downwards from whence a man his garments loops."

(6) (*a*) How does Satan explain his failure to foresee the hopelessness of his revolt?

(*b*) What does he propose as his future plan of campaign?

(7) (*a*) What is the principal moral lesson inculcated in the Rime of the Ancient Mariner?

(*b*) Quote or relate in illustration of your answer the episode of the water-snakes playing by moonlight, and what ensued.

(8) Quote from the description of the storm the two stanzas beginning "and now the storm-blast came" to "southwards aye we fled."

II. (1) What is blank verse? Of what variations does it admit? Compare the dramatic verse of Shakspere with the epic verse of Milton.

(2) What is the measure of the greater part of the Rime of the Ancient Mariner? Describe some of the principal variations introduced.

(3) Arrange the following metrical in form and mark the scansion.

O that estates degrees and offices were not derived corruptly and that clear honor were purchased by the merit of the wearer how many then should cover that stand bare how many be commanded that command.

(4) Scan—(*a*) "Mixed with obdurate pride and endless hate."

(*b*) "Created hugest that swim the ocean's stream."

(*c*) "Or we shall pay for this. Marry, well remembered."

(*d*) "To keep obliged faith unforfeited."

(*e*) "To find the other forth, and by adventuring both."

III. (*a*) Explain the following by paraphrase:

(1) "See! see! (I cried) she tacks no more!
Hither to work us weal,—

Without a breeze, without a tide,
She steadies with upright keel!"

(2) "In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth, and by adventuring both
I oft found both."

(3) *Portia*, "You should in all sense be much bound to him
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you."

Antonio. "No more than I am well acquitted of."

Portia. "Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy."

(4) "The mind in its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.
What matter where, if I be still the same,
And what I should be, all but less than he
Whom thunder hath made greater?"

(b) Give the meaning of the words in italics (1) in the following passages and (2) in modern speech.

(1) "This *reasoning* is not in the fashion to choose me a husband."

"I *reasoned* with a Frenchman yesterday
Who told me . . . there miscarried
A vessel of our country."

(2) "T'is vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered."
. . . . . "Speak of frays
Like a fine bragging youth and tell *quaint* lies."

(3) "My lord Bassanio, upon more *advice*
Hath sent you here this ring."
. . . . . "Your lord
Will never more break faith *advisedly*."

(4) "There are some *shrewd* contents in yon same paper
That steal the color from Bassanio's cheek."

(5) . . . . . "Men whose visages
. . do a *wilful* stillness entertain."

(6) . . . . . "Have ye chosen this place
After the toil of battle to repose
Your wearied *virtue*."

(7) "I would have stayed till I had made you merry
If worthier friends had not *prevented* me."

(8) . . . . . "His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*.

(9) . . . . Let none *admire*
That riches grow in hell."

(10) . . . . "Such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you."
"With all brief and plain *conveniency*
Let me have judgment."

IV. Explain the grammatical peculiarities in the following passages:

(1) . . . . "*Other* of such vinegar aspect
That they'll not show their teeth by way of smile."

(2) "Are there *balance* here."

(3) "How much *more elder* art thou than thy looks?"

(4) "What man is there *so much* unreasonable."

(5) "There *are* a sort of men."

(6) (*a*) "The mind in *its* own place."

(*b*) "There stood a hill . . . . . .
. . in *his* womb was hid metallic ore."

(*c*) . . . . "The thunder
Perhaps hath spent *his* shafts."

(7) . . . . . "Deceived
The Mother of mankind *what time* his pride
Had cast him out from Heaven."

(8) . . . . . "The dire event
That hath lost *us* Heaven."

(9) "Expatiate and confer their state affairs."

(10) "The *star*-dogged moon."

V. Explain the allusions in the following passages:

(1) . . . . . "That small infantry
Warred on by cranes."

(2) "Whom Biserta sent from Afric shore

When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
By Fontarabia."

(3) "That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of Chaos."

(4) "A leper once he lost and gained a king."

(5) "A Daniel come to judgment, yea, a Daniel."

(6) "The Virgin tribute paid by howling Troy
To the sea monster."

(7) When I shun Scylla I fall into Charybdis."

(8) "Which makes her seat of Belmont Colchos' strand
And many Jasons come in quest of her."
"We are the Jasons we have won the fleece."

(9) "Fates and Destinies, the Sisters Three."

(10) "Cato's daughter, Brutus' Portia."

THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

COLLINS' CICERO AND MACAULAY'S CLIVE

A. ALEXANDER, M.A.

[*N. B.—The* Style *of the answers is of great importance.*]

I. (1) How does Cicero criticize the doctrine of the Stoics regarding the 'True Ends of Life'?

(2) What may be gathered as to his own opinion?

(3) (*a*) "Your divine soul is a fiction."

(*b*) "What should induce the deity to perform the functions of an aedile"?

(*c*) "If we reject the testimony of the senses, there is neither body nor truth nor argument left us."

These are quotations from criticisms of certain philosophical doctrines. State (*a*) the doctrine criticized in each case, and (β) the opposite doctrine of the critics.

II. "The letters and orations of Cicero are not ancient at all."—*Collins.*

(1) Explain and illustrate the sense in which this statement is true.

(2) In what respect is Cicero's view of the comparative dignity of professions a further illustration?

III. (1) Describe the training of a Roman advocate in Cicero's time.

(2) In what respect was it defective according to a modern standard?

(3) A passage quoted from the Defence of Milo is called 'a vindication of the rights of counsel.' What were the circumstances that called it forth?

(4) In political trials, a pleader in the Roman Forum during the decline of the Republic, and a speaker in the English Parliament of Clive's day, had great difficulty in getting their cases decided on their merits. Compare the difficulties in each case.

IV. (1) Explain the following allusions:—

(a) The two cousins received their earlier training under a clever Greek freedman.

(b) I hear your gladiators fight capitally.

(c) The "Publicani" might prove dangerous enemies to any too zealous reformer.

Adduce a parallel to the statement in (c) from the life of Clive.

(2) Paraphrase

(a) That fancy, half real perhaps, and half affected, for pastoral simplicity which has always marked a state of over-luxurious civilization.

(b) The heresy of Theophrastus, who strips virtue of all its beauty by denying that happiness depends upon it.

V. (1) What parallel in European history does Macaulay find to the state of the Mogul Empire at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century?

(2) Indicate the main particulars in regard to which the comparison holds good.

(3) Where does he find a parallel to the relation between the Delhi Emperor and the Company after Plassey?

VI. On three distinct occasions, Clive received money from Meer Jaffier.

(1) What were these occasions?

(2) How can each case be defended or justified?

(3) Compare the Indian administration of the Company before Clive's reforms with the administration of the Roman provinces in the time of Cicero, pointing out where the inherent evil of both systems lay.

VII. (1) Explain the allusions in the following quotations—

(*a*) The small faction * * of Prince Frederick.

(*b*) Lord Chatham, who * * loved to haunt the scene of his former glory.

(*c*) A contested election followed by a petition.

(*d*) There was scarcely any formal Opposition.

(*e*) To carry the county against the head of a house as old as Domesday-book.

(2) Write an explanatory paraphrase of the following:—

"That they raised the price of everything in their neighbourhood from fresh eggs to rotten boroughs, that their liveries outshone those of dukes, that their coaches were finer than that of the Lord Mayor, * * that some of them with all their magnificence, could not catch the tone of good society, but in spite of the stud and the crowd of menials, of the plate and the Dresden china, of the venison and the Burgundy, were still low men; these were things which excited * * aversion."

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

I. Mention a general point of distinction between English and your Optional Language, as regards—(1.) The sources of its vocabulary. (2.) Its inflections. (3.) The construction of sentences.

II. (*a*) Explain each of the following, referring to its origin:—

(1.) "The Czar of all the Russias is the Damocles among monarchs."

(2.) "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"

(3.) "All our huge cannons and other weapons of war are only Cain's hand made bigger."

(4.) "Taste not the forbidden fruit."

(*b*) Distinguish between the meanings of the following pairs of sentences :—

(1.) (*a*) It was a peculiar symmetrical hill.
(*b*) It was a peculiarly symmetrical hill.

(2.) (*a*) The whale devours its prey whole.
(*b*) The whale devours the whole of its prey.

(3.) (*a*) That fish is not eatable.
(*b*) That fish is not edible.

(*c*) Give the meanings of—and illustrate (by a short sentence for each) the use of the phrases :—(1) out of breath ; (2) out of hearing, (3) a watery grave ; (4) intrinsic value ; (5) bringing up the rear ; (6) a square man in a round hole.

III. (*a*) Paraphrase, so as to make the meaning or construction quite clear :

(1) Poor hobbling beetle, need'st not haste ;
Should traveller traveller thus alarm ?
Pursue thy journey through the waste,
Not foot of mine shall work thee harm.—*Carlyle*

(In modernizing the italicised idiom in the following, retain *odds* and omit *it*)—

(2) If a man watch too long *it is odds* that he will fall asleep.—*Bacon.*

(3) (Their tombs) implore the *passing tribute of a sigh.* —*Gray.*

(4) A fox being caught in a trap was glad to *compound for his neck* by leaving his tail behind him.—*Madras Third Reader.*

(*b*) Paraphrase,—and illustrate the meaning of—

(1) Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof

(2) The more haste the less speed.

(3) It is not honest to be honest from policy.

(4) Do as you would be done by.

IV. (*a*) Briefly* point out what is wrong in each of the following :—

(1) It is within quarter of a mile of the place.

(2) The Vice-President considers that the letter comes with very bad graces tantamounting to insubordination (2†).

(3) The Apothecary reports that stray dogs eat away the patients' food, if they are kept below their beds, and also cases of dog-bites, and recommends their destruction. (4†)

(4) That injury to his eye will render him single-eyed for life.

(5) His transfer has effected his pockets, and the people begin to loose confidence in him. (3†).

(6) There was no sufficient time.

(7) He brought the school to ruins.

(8) The petition still remains undisposed.

(9) While such being the case, we cannot interfere.

(10) It was entered by slip of pen.

(*b*) Point out what is faulty or ambiguous in :—

(1) He said he did not see the mud mentioned in the Reports

(2) He knows Telugu as well as Tamil.

(3) He knows Arithmetic at least as well as I.

(4) His proposals were considered too late.

V. (*a*) Write opposite each of the following a word which rhymes with it :—

(1) Swan. | (2) Aunt. | (3) Sew. | (4) Chalk.

(*b*) In *boy* *y* is a vowel, why then is the word not a dissyllable ?

(*c*) Compose a short sentence with the 'indefinite article' with a proper name, and (in the same sentence) a proper name in the plural.

(*d*) The relative *that*, in the objective, cannot follow the word on which it depends. Show this by an example.

(*e*) "A diligent scholar may *get knowledge*, *get prizes*, *get rewards*, *get celebrity*, and *get high honour*, though he

* Less than a line to each error. † The number of errors.

get no money." Write down the six italicised objects in a column, and before each a more appropriate verb than *get* (a different one for each).

(*f*) Give the meaning of the root of—*examine, college, senate, bachelor, municipal, school, calendar, language.*

VI.* Write—for the benefit of a foreigner who knows nothing of the customs of this country—a description of your principal meal on a feast-day, specifying the various ingredients, mode of preparation and serving up, the manner in which it is eaten, the observances before sitting down and when finished, and the etiquette observed if there are guests.

European and Eurasian candidates should give a description of one of their ceremonies or entertainments—a wedding or Christmas party, omitting unnecessary religious allusions.

FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S.

I. **Deglutition:—**

(*a*) How is the food prevented from passing into the air-passages above and below, during this act?

(*b*) By what mechanism is the food passed from the pharynx to the stomach?

II. **The Mucous Membrane:—**

(*a*) Compare its structure with any other to which it bears a resemblance.

(*b*) Enumerate some of the Serous Membranes of the body.

(*c*) What are the points of difference between Mucous and Serous Membranes?

III. (*a*) What are the factors which combine to produce the pulse?

(*b*) State the reasons for the absence of the pulse in the capillaries and veins.

(*c*) Enumerate the physical properties of the colored blood-corpuscles.

---

* An Essay of some length is expected.

(*d*) What is the origin of the colored and colorless corpuscles?

IV. (*a*) By what physical laws do the gases in the blood escape from, and gain admission into the colored corpuscles

(*b*) Describe the peculiarities of the pulmonary capillaries.

V. (*a*) It is desirable to accommodate ten persons in one room. State what cubical space is required for that purpose.

(*b*) What changes in respiration would be produced by arrest of movement of the diaphragm?

(*c*) How many ribs are there in the body: how many bones in the arms: how many vertebrae?

VI. Heat:—(*a*) How is it generated in the body?

(*b*) How is it given off?

(*c*) How is the normal temperature maintained?

VII. What proportionate quantities of *vital* and *accessory* foodstuffs are daily necessary to maintain an adult in health?

VIII. (*a*) What are *Cilia*? Where are they found? How do their movements differ from those of muscles? How are their movements controlled?

(*b*) Explain the term *reflex action*. Illustrate your meaning by examples.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Paraphrase the following, using as far as possible your own words:—

श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्यपालनीं
प्रजासुवृत्तिं यमयुंक्तवेदितुं ।
सवर्णिलिङ्गीविदितस्समाययौ
युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवनेवनेचरः ॥ १ ॥
कृतप्रणामस्य महींमहीभुजे

जितांसपक्षेन निवेदयिष्यतः ।
नविव्यथे तस्यमनोनहिप्रियं
प्रवक्तुमिच्छन्ति मृषाहितैषिणः ॥ २ ॥
द्विषांविघाताय विधातुमिच्छतः
रहस्यनुज्ञा मधिगम्यभूभृतः ।
ससौष्ठवेदार्यं विशेषशालिनीं
विनिश्चितार्था मितिवाचमाददे ॥ ३ ॥
क्रियासुयुक्तै र्नृपचारचक्षुषः
नवञ्चनीयाः प्रभवोनुजीविभिः ।
अतोहिसिद्धन्तु मसाधुसाधुवा
हितंमनोहारि चदुर्लभंवचः ॥ ४ ॥

II. Mention a poem which is very like the Kirátárjunîya, and its author. Explain the term Kirátárjunîya, and give two names similarly formed.

III. Explain the following, giving the context of 5, 6, 7 and 8:—

(1) वृणतेहिविमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धास्वयमेव-
संपदः ॥

(2) शिवमौपयिकंगरीयसीं फलनिष्पत्तिमदूषि-
तायतीं ॥

विगणय्यनयन्तिपौरुषं विजितक्रोधरयाजि-
गीषवः ॥

(3) विषमोपिविगाह्यतेनयः कृततीर्थःपयसामि-
वाशयः ॥

(4) वसूनिवांछन्सवशीनमन्युना स्वधर्मइत्येवनि-
वृत्तकारणः ॥

गुरूपदिष्टेनरिपोसुतेपिवा निहन्तिदण्डेनसधर्म-
विप्लवं ॥

(5) गुणाःप्रियत्वेधिकृतानसंस्तवे ॥

(6) आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसाधुमन्येप्रयोगविज्ञानं॥

(7) अद्यापिद्यां स्पृशतिवशिनस्त्वारणदंद्वगीतः ।
पुण्यश्लोकोमुनिरितिमुक्तः केवलंराजशब्दः ॥

(8) अवेहितनयांब्रह्मन्नग्निगर्भांशमीमिव ॥

IV. महत्वयोगायमहामहीभृतामाराधनीतांनृपदे-
वतानां ।

दातुंप्रदानोचितभूरिधाम्नी मुपागतस्सिद्धिमि-
वास्मिविद्यां ॥

आदीपितंवैद्युतजादवेदसा सितांबुजच्छेदति-
रोहितातपं ॥

अनाविलोन्मीलितवाणचक्षुषः सपुष्पहसावन-
राजियोषितः ॥

(a) Explain the samásas of the underlined words.

(b) Is there any peculiarity in भूरिधाम्नीम्? and what?

(c) Give the forms of the word in other genders.

V. किंवाभविष्यद्रणस्तमसांविभेत्ता तत्रेसहस्र-
किरणोधुरिनाकरिष्यत् ॥

(a) Parse तमसाम्, विभेत्ता, धुरि and अकरिष्यत्.

(b) Give two prepositions (उपसर्ग) governing a noun in the accusative case.

VI. Give two meanings of each of the following words.

जिष्णु, रजस्, लक्ष्मी, शुचि, कथाप्रसङ्ग;
and four meanings of each of the following words:—

कृष्ण, गुण, and पद.

What use does Bháravi make of the word लक्ष्मी in the composition of his work.

VII. युक्तियुक्तंवचोयाह्यं बालादपिशुकादपि ॥

Give the meaning of this and quote from the Kirátárjuníya any passage containing a similar idea.

VIII. Explain the meaning and derivation of the following words:—

1. औपयिक, 2. सामयिक, 3. रामणीयक, 4. कृतिन्, 5. उदेष्यत्, 6. आत्मनीन, 7. यौव-राज्य, 8. कीदृश्, and the meaning only of the following words:— 9. आयति, 10. प्रभुशक्ति, 11. नियति, 12. अनैश्वर्य, 13. व्यलीक, 14. विनिपात,

IX. उदारकीर्तेरुदयंदयावतः प्रशान्तबाधंदिशतो-
भिरक्षया ।
स्वयंप्रदुग्धेस्वगुणैरुपस्तुता वसूपमानस्यवसूनि-
मेदिनी ॥
प्रणतिप्रवणान्विहायनः सहजप्रेमनिबद्धचे-
तसः ।
प्रणमन्तिसदा सुयोधनं प्रथमेमानभृतांनृ-
पाणयः ॥

Give the roots of उदयम्, दिशतः, प्रदुग्धे, प्रणति. विहाय, निबद्ध, and भृताम्, and mention the vikaranas to which they belong. Give the aorist (लुङ्), 3rd person singular of the roots of दिशतः, प्रदुग्धे, प्रणति, विहाय, and भृतां, and the imperative (लोट्), second person singular of those of विहाय, निबद्ध and भृतां.

X. सतांहिसंदेहपदेषुवस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्र-
वृत्तयः

Explain the passage—

On what occasion does Dushyanta use this maxim? and mention all the other occasions on which he acts according to it.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

In days long gone by there lived a married couple who had only one son. When he grew up, they made him learn something which would be of use to him in after life. He was a kind, quiet boy, and feared God greatly. After his schooling was finished, his father gave him a ship freighted with various sorts of merchandise, so that he might go about the world, grow rich and become a help to his parents in their old age.

The son put to sea, and one day the ship he was in met with a Turkish vessel, in which he heard great weeping, so he demanded of the Turkish sailors, "Pray tell me why there is so much wailing on board your ship;" and they answered, "We are carrying slaves, which we captured in different countries, and those who are chained are weeping." Then he said, "Please, brothers, ask your captain if he would give me the slaves for ready cash." The captain gladly agreed to the proposal, and after much bargaining the young man gave to the captain his vessel full of merchandise and received in exchange the ship full of slaves.

II. Translate the following into English:—

(a) ततश्चरच्चन्द्रकराभिरामैरुत्सर्पिभिः प्रांशुभि-
वांशुजालैः ।
बिभ्राणमानीलरुचंपिशंगी जटास्तटित्वंतमि-
वांबुवाहम् ॥ १ ॥
प्रसादलक्ष्मींदधतस्समग्रां वपुःप्रकर्षेणजगाति-
गेन ।
प्रसन्नचेतस्सुखमासजन्तमसंस्तुतानामपिभाव-
मार्द्रम् ॥ २ ॥

अनुद्धताकारतयाविविक्तां तन्वन्तमन्तःकरणस्य-
वृत्तिं ।
माधुर्यविस्रंभविशेषभाजा कृतोपसंभाषमिवे-
क्षितेन ॥ ३ ॥
धर्मात्मजोधर्मनिबंधिनीनां प्रसूतिमेनःप्रणुदां-
श्रुतीनां ।
हेतुंतदभ्यागमनेपरीप्सु स्मुखोपविष्टंमुनिमाव-
भाषे ॥ ४ ॥
अनाप्तपुण्योपचयैर्दुरापा फलस्यनिर्धूतरजास्स-
विच्ची ।
तुल्याभवद्दर्शनसंपदेषा दृष्टेर्दिवोवीतवलाह-
काया: ॥ ५ ॥
अद्यक्रिया:कामदुघा:क्रतूनां सत्याशिषस्संप्रति-
भूमिदेवा: ।
आसंमृतेरस्मिजगत्सुजातः त्वय्यागतेयद्वहुमा-
नपात्रं ॥ ६ ॥
श्रियंविकर्षत्यपहंत्यघानि श्रेयःपरिस्रौतितनो-
तिकीर्तिं ।
संदर्शनंलोकगुरोरमोघं तवात्मयोनेरिवकिंन-
धत्ते ॥ ७ ॥

स्योत्तम्भयूखेपिहिमद्युतौमे मनिर्वृतस्निर्वृतिमे-
तिचक्षुः ।
समुज्झितज्ञातिवियोगदुःखंत्वत्सन्निधावुच्छ्व-
सतीवचेतः ॥ ८ ॥

(b) मातलिः. क्षणादूर्ध्वमायुष्मानात्माधिकारभूमो-
वर्तिष्यते ॥ राजा. (अधोविलोक्य) मातले-
वेगावतरणादाश्चर्यं दर्शनस्संलक्ष्यते मनुष्य-
लोकः ॥ शैलानामवरोहतीव शिखरादुन्मज्ज्य-
तां मेदिनीपर्णाग्यंतरलीनतां विजहतिस्कंधो-
दयात्पादपाः । संतानैस्तनुभावनष्टसलिला-
व्यक्तिं व्रजत्यापगाः केनाप्युत्क्षिपतेवमर्त्य भुवन
मत्पार्श्वमानीयते ॥ मातलिः. साधुदृष्टं (सब-
ह्मानंविलोक्य) अहो उदयरमणीयापृथिवी॥
राज । मातले, कतमोयंपूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः
कनकरसनिष्यंदीसांध्य इवमेघस्सानुमानाल-
क्ष्यते ॥ मातलिः. एषखलुहेमकूटोनामकिं
पुरुषपर्वतः परंतपस्विनांसिद्धिक्षेत्रं । पश्य,
स्वायंभुवाच्चमरीचेर्यःपवभूवप्रजापतिः । सुरा-
सुरगुरुस्सोऽस्मिन् सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति ॥

(c) यादृशैस्सेव्यतेमर्त्यः यादृशांश्चैवसेवते ।
कदाचिन्नात्रसन्देहः तादृग्भवतिपूरुषः ॥

संतप्तायसिसंस्थितस्य पयसोनामापिनज्ञायते।
मुक्ताकारतयातदेवनलिनीपत्रस्थितंराजते ॥
स्वातौसागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं तज्जायतेमौक्तिकं।
प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुण स्संवासतोजायते ॥

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

Write short sentences in Latin illustrating the use of

(*a*) Ethic Dative
(*b*) Cognate accusative
(*c*) Historic Infinitive

II. Translate the following extracts from your text-books explaining the syntax of the italicised words:—

(1) *Quem* legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper,
Quid Marte posses.

(2) Vosque veraces *cecinisse*, Parcæ,
Quod semel dictum est stabilisque rerum
Terminus servat, bona jam *peractis*
Jungite fata.

(3) Illæ intus trepidæ *rerum* per cerea castra
Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras.

(4) .....Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante *furorem*.

(5) Olim arbos, nunc artificis manussere decoro
Inclusit, patribusque dedit *gestare* Latinis.

(6) Quis non malarum, quas amor *curas* habet,
Hæc inter obliviscitur?

(7) Præterea regina, *tui* fidissima, dextra
Occidit ipsa sua.

(8) Maledictum est, si vere objicitur, vehementis *accusatoris*, sin falso, maledici conviciatoris.

III. Explain and illustrate by examples the difference in use of the gerund and gerundive.

IV. Translate, with short explanatory notes, where necessary.

(1) Inde ibi ego te ex jure manum consertum voco.

(2) Neque in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus
Novendiales dissipare pulveres.

(3) Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques
Othone contempto sedet!

(4) Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.

(5) Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vicem,
Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece
Adempta vati reddidere lumina.

(6) Haud minus Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes,
Vestigatque virum, et disjecta per agmina magna
Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,
Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum;
Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit.

V. Translate into Latin,

(1) For whose good is it?

(2) Do you know who I am?

(3) He was so far from winning the victory that he was only able to maintain his position by the help of Cæsar.

(4) He told me the same as you did.

(5) Twenty of the soldiers were prevented from coming by Labienus.

VI. Explain with examples the use of the Subjunctive (1) in dependent questions, (2) to express,

(*a*) A wish.

(*b*) A command.

(*c*) A result.

VII. Change into oratio obliqua,

Usque adeone mori miserum est? vos o mihi Manes.
Este boni: quoniam superis aversa voluntas.

VIII. Scan the following,

(1) Genua labant; gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.

(2) Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe fœdus.

(3) Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.

(4) Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas.

IX. State briefly Cicero's main arguments in defence of L. Murena.

X. Give some account of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus. What does Livy say of his character?

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English:—

(1) Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
Non saxa nudis sudiora navitis
Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo,
Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis,
Et Esquilini pontifex venefici
Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo?
Quid proderat ditasse Pelignas anus,
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
Sed tardiora fata te votis manent:
Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,
Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.

(2) Immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum
Quæ rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris; ver proterit æstas
Interitura, simul
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ:
Nos, ubi decidimus,
Quo pater Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora Dî superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo.
Quum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas;

Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum,
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

(3) Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
Dictamnum genetrix Cretæa carpit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, cuum tergo volucres hæsere sagittæ.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans; spargitque salubres
Ambrosiæ sucos, et odoriferam panaceam.
Fovit ea vulnus lympha longævus Iapis
Ignorans; subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor; omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.
Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novæ rediere in pristina vires.
"Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?" Iapis
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
"Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistra
Proveniunt, neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat;
Major agit deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."

(4) Quorum in isto vestro artificio, Sulpici, nihil est. primum dignitas in tam tenui scientia non potest esse: res enim sunt parvae, prope in singulis litteris atque interpunctionibus verborum occupatae. deinde, etiamsi quid apud maiores nostros fuit in isto studio admirationis, id enuntiatis vestris mysteriis totum est contemptum et abiectum. posset agi lege necne, pauci quondam sciebant; fastos enim vulgo non habebant; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, a quibus etiam dies tamquam a Chaldaeis petebatur. inventus est scriba quidam Cn Flavius, qui cornicam oculos confixerit et singulis diebus ediscendis fastos populo proposuerit et ab ipsis causis iure consultorum sapientiam compilarit. Itoque irati illi, quod sunt veriti, ne dierum ratione pervulgata et cognita sine sua opera

lege agi posset, verba quaedam composuerunt, ut omnibus in rebus ipsi interessent.

(5) Senatus deinde, concilio plebis dimisso, haberi est cœptus. Ibi gratiæ ingentes ab universo ordine, præcipue a consularibus senioribusque, Ti. Graccho actæ sunt, quod rem publicam privatis simultatibus potiorem habuisset; et Petillii vexati sunt probris, quod splendere aliena invidia voluissent, et spolia ex Africani triumpho peterent. Silentium deinde de Africano fuit. Vitam Literni egit sine desiderio urbis. Morientem rure eo ipso loco sepeliri se jussisse ferunt, monumentumque ibi ædificari, ne funus sibi in ingrata patria fieret. Vir memorabilis: bellicis tamen, quam pacis, artibus memorabilior prima pars vitæ, quam postrema, fuit; quia in juventa bella assidue gesta, cum senecta res quoque defloruere, nec præbita est materia ingenio. Quid ad primum consulatum secundus, etiamsi censuram adjicias? quid Asiatica legatio, et valetudine adversa inutilis, et filii casu deformata, et post reditum necessitate aut subeundi judicii, aut simul cum patria deserendi? Punici tamen belli perpetrati, quo nullum neque majus neque periculosius Romani gessere, unus præcipuam gloriam tulit.

(6) (Unprepared translation).

Hic cum ætate jam provectus esset, sine ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit. Quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus interfuerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, cum ibi concilium populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis, atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat: neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ. Nihil enim unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum, ex ore ejus exiit.

II. Translate into Latin Prose:—

Of those that fought against Hannibal at Cannæ, some escaped by flight and others were taken prisoners The latter were very numerous, but though Hannibal offered to release them for a very

small ransom, the Romans refused it by a public decree, and left them to be put to death, or sold out of Italy. Those that had saved themselves by flight were sent into Sicily, with an order not to set foot on Italian ground, during the war with Hannibal. These came to Marcellus in a body, and falling on their knees, begged to be admitted again into the army. Marcellus, moved with compassion, wrote to the Senate, desiring leave to recruit his army with these exiles: but after much deliberation, the Senate signified by a decree "That the Commonwealth had no need of the service of cowards."

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. Give the meanings of—

یاره ـ ستاره سوختگان ـ غالیه بیز ـ صاعقه ـ طلیعهٔ
طباشیر صبح ـ ربع مسکون قوت سبعي ـ حقه باز ـ حرارتِ
غریزي ـ دست پیمان ـ کابین ـ خطبه کردن ـ عجالة
الوقت ـ لطائف الحیل ـ استعداد فطري ـ اسفل السافلین ـ
اعلي علیین *

II. Write—

(1) The singular forms of

ریاض ـ مشائخ ـ حوالي ـ عجائز ـ بهائم ـ معالي ـ اثنا ـ
ملکات ـ امثال ـ امثله ـ انواه ـ اشعه *

(2) The plural forms of

تجربه ـ جِرم ـ جُرم ـ بلد ـ مظلمه ـ جَناح ـ
معدن ـ خاطر ـ مصر ـ رفیق ـ طبیعت ـ ناصیه ـ حیله ـ
لذت ـ لحم ـ امر و نهي *

III. Give two meanings to each of the following :—

برگ ـ خرده ـ مدام ـ طعن ـ بار ـ پیوسته ـ بر ـ مولی ـ روان ـ بوم ـ به ـ رشته ـ پی ـ کام ـ زینهار ـ باز *

IV. Define and illustrate—

تشبیه ـ استعاره ـ تجنیس ـ عیوبات قافیه *

V. (a) * چون لب و زلف و خال او دیدم *
* شکر و دام و دانه می گویم *

(b) * جوی بازدارد بلائی درشت *
* عصائی ندیدی که عوجی بکشت *

(c) * جهان سوز را کشته بهتر چراغ *
* یکی به در آتش که خلقی بداغ *

(d) * زراز سنگ خارا برون آورند *
* که بخشند و پوشند و آسان خورند *

(e) * از سینه تارسید بلب ضعف کرد و ماند *
* چون دود شمع کشتهٔ تصویر جان ما *

(1) Re-write the above in prose order.

(2) Name the صنعت in (a) and (b).

(3) Give the exact meaning of each underlined ی and که.

(4) Analyse (e).

VI. Explain the following ابیات :—

* برخاک ما نه شمع فرستاد و نه گلی *
* مردیم و سینه صاف نشد بدگمان ما *
* برلب من مزن انگشت که در حرف زدن *

* غنچه سان خون دل من بدهان مي آيد *

VII. Translate the following idiomatic sentences :—

(1) امير آخور كه چند روز بود ناخوش بود (2) سرتيب فوج شاهي چهار ساعت بغروب مانده وارد مدراس شد (3) اغلب جاها زراعت ديمي كاشته بودند (4) درسر كمر كجانه به نهار افتاديم (5) دريا بيگي سربطرى آب جوش را خواست بازكند (6) اين برج پنج مرتبه است (7) همه اهل كشتي با حالت منقلب افتاده بودند (8) دو كشتئي كوچك بخاري و شرائي كه حامل مال التجاره بودند ديده شد *

VIII. Give the English equivalents for

(a) * اول خويش بعده درويش

(b) * اول انديش وانگهي گفتار

(c) * تنور تا گرم است نان توان بست

(d) * كس نگويد كه دوغ من ترش است

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. Translate into Persian—

The Khalifa Al Mámún was the most distinguished of the House of 'Abbás for his prudence, his determination, his clemency and judgment, his sagacity and awe-inspiring aspect. None wiser than he ever ruled in Baghdad. He was eloquent and fluent of speech, and he used to say: "Mu'áwiyah ruled through his Amar, and 'Abdu'l Malik through his Hajjáj, but I by myself." They say that the

Banu 'Abbás were distinguished by a beginning, a middle and an end, for the beginning was As Saffáh, the middle Al Mámún and the end Al Mu'atadhid. Al Mámún applied himself to philosophy and the study of the ancient writers, and became profoundly versed in them. He assumed the supreme power after the assassination of his brother in the year 198 A.H. Three years after this, he excluded his brother Al Mútamin from the succession, and appointed as heir after him 'Ali ar-Ridha, son of Músa al Kádhim, the son of Ja'far the Upright. He died on the 18th of Rajab, 218 A.H.

II. Translate into English :—

(1) دمنه گفت آورده اند که مردي بے سرمایهٔ دانش
و بے پیرایهٔ تجربه دعوی طبیبي میکرد نه علمي وافر داشت
و نه بصیرتی کامل - در شناختن داروها بدان مثابه جاهل
بود که جوز هندي را از درمنهٔ ترکي باز نشناختي و در تشخیص
امراض بدان مرتبه بے مایه بود که میان رمد و نقرس امتیاز
نکردي و در شناختن تراکیب از طبایع و مقادیر ادویه غافل
بود و درنوشتن نسخها از کیفیت و کمیت غذا و شربت
فارغ *

بیت

* بد علاجي که هرکه چهرهٔ او * دید دیگر ندید روي حیات *

و دران شهر که این شخص دکان جهالت کشاده بود و
سلاي مردم کشي در داده طبیبی دیگر بود بکمال هنر مذکور
و بیمن معالجت و مبارکی قدم مشهور دمی چون دم عیسي
دلکشای و قدمي چون قدم خضر جان افزاي *

قطعه

* گر خواستی بیک دو نفس آفت دوار *
* زائل شدی زگنبد دوار بے ثبات *
* یمن قدم چنان که بباغ اردر آمدي *
* دادي زرنج رعشه سفیدار را نجات *

چنانچه عادت روزگار غدار است که پیوسته هنرمندان از سرخوان عنای او جز نوالهٔ محنت نیابند و بے هنران از موائد فوائد او زلهٔ شرف و حرمت مستوفي بردارند *

بیت

* هنر نمي خرد ایام زان شکسته دلم *
* کجا روم بتجارت بدین کساد متاع *

کار این علامهٔ عصر و نادرهٔ دهر در تراجع افتاد وکوکب نور باصرهٔ او بکسوف ضعف مبتلا شد *

* از رخ تو در دل گلنار نار نار * (2)
* وزموي تست نافهٔ تاتار تار تار *
* اي گل عذار بی گل روي تو تابکي *
* نالم چو عندلیب به گلزار زار زار *
* شب ریختم بیاد قدت سرو نازمن *
* صد جوي خون ز دیدهٔ خون بار بار بار *
* باشد زباغ حسن تو گلچین رقیب من *
* دارم بسینه اي گل بینما رخار خار *
* دی شب خیال زلف تو مي داشتم که بود *

* ہر موی بر تن من بیمار ما رمار *
* دور از دیار و یارم و بي یار و بیکسم *
* تا چند باشد آه با غیار یار یار *
* گرید چرا نه سرور دل خسته خون دل *
* أفتادش آه با بت مکار کار کار *
* امتحان صبر عاشق این قدرها خوب نیست * (3)
* اي بقربانت روم آخر دلست ایوب نیست *
* اي زلیخا شرم چشمي کان مقدس پیرہن *
* جز قماش پرده هاي دیدهٔ یعقوب نیست *
* کارگاه حسن را از فیض مژگانم صفاست *
* خانه تصویر را جز مو قلم جاروب نیست *
* مي نویسم خط بان بد خو و مي گوید زرشک *
* محضر خونهاست این اي نامه بر مکتوب نیست *
* چون دل مظهر کشیدي سوے خود داغش مکن *
* خاطر مجذوب را آزرده کردن خوب نیست *

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

E. SELL, B.D.

I. بستان حکمت کے مصنف کا نام کیا اور یہہ کتاب کس کتاب سے ترجمہ کئي گئي *

II. لفظ نے (جو علامت فاعل ہي) کن فعلون کے فاعل آخر لانا جائز نہین *

III. ان الفاظ مرکبہ مین ہرایک جزکا معني بتلاؤ *

پنچورا — لتخورا — بت کہاؤ — نک گھسني — لامحالہ *

IV. ان الفاظ کي معنی انگریزي مین رقم کرو *

صمصام — دختر رز — خردہ گیری — بیدار مغز — نسر طائر — عواقب — نزّال مواخات — رجماً بالغیب — اختلاج — بدرہ — عنا — کانون — بحل *

V. * سوزغم سے آب و خاک و باد ہین آتش مزاج *

* چار عنصر کا بنا چومکھ چراغ خام روح *

* عذار و گیسو مشکین و لعل لب دیکھو *

* حلب سفید ختن ہي سیہ بدخشان سرخ *

(۱) ان ابیات کے صنعت بیان کرو *

(۲) پہلے مصرعہ کي تقطیع کرو *

(۳) پہلے بیت کي ترکیب کرو *

VI. ہرایک لفظ کے دو معني رقم کرو *

مشرب — جام — کام — باز — بر — زار — روان — قانون *

VII. انکي تعریف مع مثال لکھو *

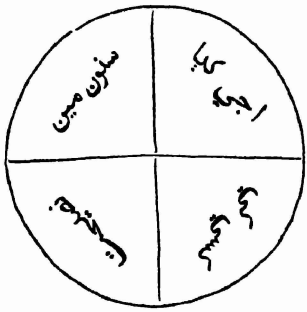
مرجز — مسجع — معما — استخدام — تاکید المدح بمایشبہ الذم — تعقید — حشو — ایہام *

VIII. ہرایک کے بعض اقسام مع مثال تحریر کرو *

تشبیہ — استعارہ — کنایہ — بدل — تجنیس — عیوبات قافیہ *

IX. ایسے تھوڑے اسما لکھو جنکو ارد و مین مذکر و مونث ہردو استعمال کرتے ہین *

X. (1) اس صنعت کا کیا نام ہی کہ ارکان شعر کو دائرے مین لکھین جس جگہ سے چاہین شروع کرین وزن اوّر معنی قائم رہین ـ مثال *



(2) اس صنعت کا نام بتلاؤ جس مین اشعار طول و عرض مین یکسان پڑھے جاوین ـ مثال *

کرون کیا	خفا ہي	آلہی	وہ دلبر
عبث ہي	وہ مجھ سے	عبث کیون	سمن بر
آلہي	عبث کیون	خفا ہي	غضب ہي
وہ دلبر	سمن بر	غضب ہي	ستمگر

(3) ان تین مصرعون سے بعض الفاظ لیکر مصرع چہارم
بنا دیجئے تا رباعي ہوجاے *

* تجھسا نہین پیارا کوئي اي رشک قمر *
* محبوب کوئي نہوگا تجھہ سے بہتر *
* اي دلبر نازنین تجھے کہتے ہین سب *

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION.

E. SELL, B.D.

---

(1) صاف اس کا ترجمہ اردو عبارت میں کرو *

In the circumstances both of his life and death Cicero has been compared with Demosthenes; the eloquence of each was the cause of his destruction, and upon his eloquence does the fame of Cicero most eminently rest. Not only indeed on his powers of debate, or his ability as an advocate, but on the genius which illuminates every outpouring of his spirit both in oratory and philosophy. As a statesman Cicero failed. Shame on the generation in which his lot was cast! The circumstances of the times and the passions of his contemporaries would not allow free scope to the *new man*, the client of the great, the founder of his own fortunes. The oligarchy of Rome, unable to save themselves, would not suffer themselves to be saved by the obscure municipal of Arpinum. In his consulship, brilliant as were his exploits, he was only the instrument of a selfish faction. Nevertheless he has left, as a public man, an example of patriotism which we would not willingly have forgotten; he has enriched succeeding generations with a portrait of virtue, to which their legislators and statesmen may bow with admiration. The respect in which his own countrymen have held him is a redeeming feature in the character of the Romans.

(2) بابت ذیل میں حتي الوسع بیان کرو *

The recent gold discoveries in India.

(3) اِس کو انگریزي میں ترجمہ کرو *

(1) سنگت پشت نے کہا کہتے ہین کہ ایک شخص نے بلي پالي تھي اس قدر گوشت کہ غلبۂ گرسنگي فرو ہو جاتا تھا راتب اُس کا مقرر کر دیا تھا سو دئے جاتا تھا مگر اس کو غلبۂ اشتہا و حرص سے قناعت نہ تھي تلاش سے ہاتھہ کوتاہ نہ کرتي تھي ایک دن کسي کبوتر خانے مین گذر ہوا کبوترون کي صداي دل آویز سے گربہ از خود رفتہ ہوگئي اور آپ کو اس برج یعنے کھو مین ڈال دیا - کبوترون کے نگہبان نے اسے گرفتار کرکے مار ڈالا اور پوست اس کا تن سے جدا کرکے اور بھس بھر کے کبوتر خانے کے دروازے پر لٹکا دیا - اِتفاقاً مالک گربہ اس طرف سے گذرا دیکھا کہ گربۂ حریص کا یہہ حال ہی - کہا کہ اي حریص بے خبر اگر اِس قدر گوشت پر قناعت کرتی تو پوست تیرا گوشت سے کیون جدا ہوتا اس مثل کا فائدہ یہہ ہي کہ اِس کے بعد جو اللّٰہ تعالي سد رمق عنایت فرمایا اور ایسا سوراخ کہ گرما اور سرما کو کفایت کرے اور خوف دشمن سے ایمن رکھے اب اس پر قناعت کر اور جو مال کہ ضائع ہوا ہي زنہار غم اسکا نہ کر*

بیت

غم دنیا مخور کہ بیہود است * ہیچ کس در جہان نیاسوداست

(2) * خط سے پنہان عارض رشک قمر ہونے لگا *
* رات اب بڑھنے لگي دن مختصر ہونے لگا *
* کہا ہي لپٹا ہي میرے دست تمنا کي طرح *
* نون تیرے ناف کا میم کمر ہونے لگا *
* بھر گیا جب خون مجھہ بسمل کا تڑپہ اس قدر *

* تیغ سے جوہر جدا مثل شرر ہونے لگا *
* قد قیامت کا الف ہی میم محشر ہي دہن *
* ایک جہان دو حرف سے زیروزبر ہونے لگا *
* بڑھتے بڑھتے ماہ نو جس طرح ہوجاتا ہي بدر *
* نیمچہ یون دست قاتل مین سپر ہونے لگا *
* بلبلون نے آنکھہ ڈالی ہي رگ گل جان کر *
* پٹکا بلبل چشم کا زیب کمر ہونے لگا *
* دو ہي باتونمین ہوے وہ بے دہن مین بے زبان *
* قصہ کوتہ رات جو ذکر کمر ہونے لگا *
* خندۂ دندان نما سے دو ہلال آئے نظر *
* رات مجھہ کو شبہۂ شق القمر ہونے لگا *
* تجھہ سے لڑکر ہم جو آئے باغ مین اي جنگ جو *
* شاخ پرخم تیغ ہر پتا تبر ہونے لگا *
* اب کوئي رستہ بھٹکتے ہین ہم اي خضر اجل *
* جادۂ راہ عدم موے کمر ہونے لگا *
* کرتے ہین ہر روز گلگشت ریاض کوي یار *
* جیتے جي فردوس مین اپنا گذر ہونے لگا *
* ہو گئے تیمور پاے حرص جب توڑا وزیر *
* ہاتھہ اٹھایا جاہ سے سر پر چنور ہونے لگا *

(3) وہ شخص مجبور ہوا کہ صاحب کہا کھانے کھانا تو سب امانت دھرا ہي - بے تکلف اوڑ نوش جان فرمائے - مین کہا کھانے مین شرم کہا ہي خدا تمہارا خانہ آباد رکھے - جو کچھہ کہ میرے پیٹ مین سمایا سو کھایا اوڑ ذایقے کي اس

کي کيا تعريف کرون که اب تک زبان چاٹتا ہون - لو اب مزيد کرو جب دستر خوان اٹھا زير انداز کاشاني مخمل کا مقيشي بچھا کر چلمچي آفتابۂ طلائي لا کر بيسن دان مين سے خوش بو بيسن ديکر گرم پاني سے ميرے ہاتھ دہلايا - پھر پاندان جزاؤ مين گلوريان سونے کے پکھروٹون مين بندھے ہوے اور چوگھرون مين کھلوريان اور چکني سپاريان اور لونگ الاچيان روپے کے ورقون مين مڑھے ہوے لا کر رکھا - جب مين پاني پينے کو مانگتا تب صراحي برف مين لگي ہوئي آب دار لے آتا *

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. கட்புலன்கதுவாதுயர்ந்துபின்னெவருங் காண்வர
வெள்ளிடைப்பறந்து
புட்செறிவாவி புகா தகல்விசும்பிற் பொன்னுரைத்
தாலெனப்போகி
நுட்பமாய்குநர்க்கு மதிசயமபயப்ப நொடிவரைப்
புகுந்ததவ்வன்னம்
வட்கிவெண்மதியஞ் சவிகெடவொளிரு மாடமார்
குண்டினபுரமே.
கலைவளர்திங்களென்னக் கடிகமழ் கமலம்வாட்டுந்
திலகவாண்முகத்தாயீங்கு வைகிய சினவேற்காளை
வலனுடை வயிரவாளான் கற்பகமலிந்ததோளான்
பலபகைவரைமுன்செற்ற பகட்டெழின் மார்பி
னானே.
வேண்டல்செய்வலென்றாய்விழைவானினைக்
காண்டலன்றியென் வேண்டுங்கதிர்மதி

ஈண்டுநோக்குநர் கண்களிப்பெய்துறச்
சேண்டயங்குவதன்றியென் செய்யுமால்.

(a) இம்மூன்று பாட்டுக்கும் பொழிப்புரை எழுதுக.

(b) காண்வர, வெள்ளிடை, புகாது, உரைத்தாலென, ஆய்குநர், வைகிய, வேண்டல், செய்வல், எய்துற. இபபதங்களின் பகுபதவுறுப்புகளைக்காட்டி இலக்கணங் கூறுக.

II. (a) "உலகமுண்டருள்மால் வயிறொத்ததே." இச்செய்யுளின் முதன் மூன்றடியையு மெழுதுக. நைடதத்தில் வேறெங்காவது இவ்வுபமானமே வந்திருக்கிறதா?

(b) "கறைமிடற்றண்ணலைப்பொருவும்"—எதுபொருவும்? எவ்வாறு பொருவும்?

(c) "அறைகடற் பனியினிறைவதாங்கொலோ"—அதுபோல் என்ன?

(d) "பூதரவில்லினுனுய்" என்றது ஆரை?

(e) "பொரவுரியாரிடையல்லால்—எளியாரிடை வலியார் வலியென்னுகுவது"—இப்பொருளைப் பயக்கும் நைடதப்பாட்டொன்றெழுதுக.

(f) இமையவர் தூதனை நோக்கி நீ யமதூதனே - அதற்கையமில்லையெனக் கூறியிருக்கும் பாட்டை எழுதுக.

(g) Handsome is that handsome does. Deeds, not words.

இவைகளிலடங்கிய கருத்தையே கொடுக்கும் வாக்கியங்களை நைடதத்திலிருந்தெழுதுக.

(h) மாலை – அணங்கு – இப்பதங்கள் என்ன சம்பந்தத்தில், என்னபொருளில், சிலேடையா யுபயோகிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?

III. (a) தமயந்தி நளனைக்கண்டு இன்னசமயத்திற் சொல்லவேண்டாம், இன்னசமயத்திற் சொல் என அன்னத்திற்குக் கூறியவற்றை யெழுதுக.

(b) இவன் தேவனன்று, மானிடனே என எவ்வா றறியலாம் ?

(c) "புகலமனமெண்ணுகினும் - மெய்ம்மையலதுரை யாநா"—ஏனுரையாது ? இதுசரியான நியா யமா ?

(d) தற்குறிப்பேற்றவணிக்கு உதாரணமாக நைடத த்திலிருந்து இரண்டு பாட்டெழுதுக.

(e) "என்னுளத்தென்று நீங்காதிருப்பவன்." இந்த பாட்டை யெழுதி, அர்த்தத்தை விளங்கவை.

IV. (a) யாரும் - பிறந்தும் பிறவாதாரில்.

(b) தன்கைக்கோல் - அம்மனைக்கோலாகிய ஞான்று.

(c) இன்னுசெயினு மினிய ஒழிகென்று
தன்னையேதானேவினல்லது.

(d) பொய்யோடிடைமிடைந்த சொல்

(e) உம்மைக் - கொடா அதவரென்பர் குண்டுநீர்வை யத்தடா அவடுப்பினவர்.

(f) மாறீவார்க்கீதல்
பொலிகடனென்னும் பெயர்த்து.

(i) இவற்றின் பொருளைத் திருத்தமா யெழுதுக.

(ii) பிறவாதாரில், இன்னு, ஒழிகென்று - பெயர்த்து.

இப்பதங்களினிலக்கணங் கூறுக.

V. வைகலும்வைகல் வரக்கண்டு மஃதுணரார்
வைகலும்வைகலை வைகுமென் - றின்புறுவர்
வைகலும்வைகற்றம் வாழ்நாண்மேல் வைகுதல்
வைகலை வைத்துணராதார்.

(a) பதவுரை எழுதுக.

(b) இவ்வெண்பாவினிலக்கணமென்ன ?

VI. அகடிதகடனுசக்தி - பரிசவேதி - கைதவன் - ஒப்பனை - வாசாகயிங்கரியம் - குணனம் - குலாலன் - சாட்டையில்லாப் பம்பரம் - செடிலாடுவது - இவற்றின் பொருளென்ன ?

VII. விஜேதரசமஞ்சரியில் பொய்யாமொழிப்புலவனாப் பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருப்பதைச் சுருக்கமா யெழுதுக.

VIII. மகாபண்டிதனைச் சிறுபிள்ளை வென்ற கதையில் வித்வஜனகோலாகலனை ஆளவந்தார் கேட்ட கேள்விகளும், அக் கேள்விகளுக்கு உத்தரங்களும் எழுதுக.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

H. BOWER, D.D.

I. Translate into Tamil—[See Urdu Translation paper p xcv].

II. Subject of a short Essay in Tamil—

The recent gold discoveries in India.

III. Translate into English—

(1) கரும்பாட்டிக்கட்டி சிறுகாலைக்கொண்டார்
தரும்பெழுந்து வேங்காற்றுயராண்டுழவார்
வருந்தியுடம்பின் பயன்கொண்டார் கூற்றம்
வருங்காற் பரிவதிலர்.

(2) விண்ணகத்தும்பெறற் கரியவிழுப்பொருணீபெற
வேண்டில் விரிநீர்சூழ்ந்த
மண்ணகத்து வருதியென மகபதிவான் முகநோ
க்கி மகிழ்ந்துகூறிப்
பண்ணமைந்த தீங்குதலைத் தமயந்தி சுயம்வர
த்திற் பாரில்வேந்தர்
நண்ணியமர் விளைப்பரது காண்குவலென்றுசிபல
நவின்றுபோனான்.

(3) விபட்சன்.—பூர்வத்தில் வித்வான்களுக்கிருந்த மிக்க செல்வமும் சிறப்பும் பிரபுக்களுடைய அபிமானமுதலியவைகளும் இப்பொழுது இல்லையே—

சுபட்சன்.—அந்த வெட்கக்கேட்டை வெளியிலே சொல்லவேண்டாம். அக்காலத்தில் சில வித்வான்கள்மாத்திரம் செல்வமுதலானவைகளைப்

பெற்றுச் சுகித்திருந்தார்கள். சில வித்வான்கள் எட்டாத பழத்தைப் பார்த்துக் கொட்டாவி கொள்வதுபோல் பெருஞ்செல்வமுடையவர்களைப்பார்த்துப் பெருமூச்செறிந்து, குழிப்பிள்ளையை நரிசுற்றுவதுபோல அவர்களை விடாதடுத்திருந்தும், அவர்கள் கொடிய லோபிகளாகையால், கண்ணாடி நிழலிற்கண்ட பணம் கடனுக்குதவாததுபோல அவர்கள் பொருள் இவர்கள் ஆபத்துக்கு உதவாமல் வருந்தினார்கள்.

(4) செத்தாரைச் சாவார் சுமக்கவேண்டியதாகையால், பிராமணர் செத்தால், அந்த ஜாதியார் இருக்கும்போது, சூத்திரனைக்கொண்டு அந்தப் பிணத்தை எடுக்கக்கூடாது. அப்படியெடுத்து தகனஞ்செய்தால் இறந்தவனுக்கு புண்ணிய லோகங் கிடையாது.

(5) சரீரம் ஜலத்தினாலும், மனம் சத்தியத்தினாலும், ஜீவாத்மா வேதாப்பியாசத்தினாலும், புத்தி யதார்த்தக் கியானத்தினாலும் சுத்தியடையும்.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

R. SIVASANKARA PANDIAH, B.A.

I. (a) మీరు జదివిన పద్యకావ్యముల రచించినవారెవ్వరు? వారి చరిత్రముల సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాయుఁడు. వారిగ్రంథాంతరములం దెల్పుఁడు. కొన్ని కవిసమయములను దెలుపుఁడు.

(b) ప్రిన్సుపువేల్సు హిందూస్థాన సందర్శనముయొక్క పాఠ మెట్టిది? ఈగ్రంథమందలి కాశీ హిమవద్వర్ణనముల శైలి యేకవి శైలింబోలియున్నది? పాఠముల స్వరూపంబును దెలియఁజేసి ముఖ్యభేదంబులను వ్రాయుఁడు.

II. వీనికి దండాన్వయములు వ్రాయుఁడు.—

(1) చరమాద్రిదావాగ్ని సంస్పష్టసుర సౌరభేయీకరీప్రైకపిండ
మనఁగ
బహుచకోరకదంశ పరిపీతచంద్రికా క్షౌద్రనీరసమధుచ్ఛ
త్రమనఁగ
బ్రత్యస్తభోచ్చల ద్రాత్రివర్షీయసీ పలితపాండురకేశ
మంధమనఁగ
గగన సౌధాలేప కరకాల శిల్పి నిర్ముక్త సుధావస్త్ర ముష్టి
యనఁగ
సుమహితజ్యోత్స్నికాలతాసుమగళుచ్ఛ
మనఁగనతిధూసరచ్ఛాయనబ్జవైరి
చెలువు వ్రాకాడి బింబావసిష్టుఁడగుచు
నల్లనల్లన వ్రాలెడునంబుజాక్ష.

(2) అంగనగనుంగొనుమనంగహరమౌళి తటరంగవటి జహ్ను
మునిపుంగవవిశాలో।
త్సంగశిశువుంగపిలునింగలపుజాపు సెకలంగలయువాసగ
రువంగడముమోక్షో।
త్తుంగమణి సౌధమునకుంగడపుఁదాపగగనాంగణ మహీ
తలభుజంగనిలయంబు।
ల్లంగగొనుసేర్పరి పతంగజయనుంగుఁ జెలియంగనఖలాచల
యుగంగసురగంగన॥

(3) సురభిచంపకతైల పరిషేచనోజ్జ్వలత్కరదీపికా పరంపర
లతోడ
వళినవాంబరపుష్పహారాంగ రాగశృంగారిత రాజలోకంబు
తోడ

మందరమంథానమథితాంబునిధి ఘుమంఘుమితనాసీరసంకు
లముతోడ
నిబిడాంబుధర గర్భనిర్భేద నారంభచటుల మాణిక్యధ్వజ
ములతోడ
హాటకానర్ఘమణిశిబికాధిరూఢుఁ
డైనబకదాల్భ్యతోడమాద్యత్కరాళ
సవనహాయములతోడ గాండివధరుండు
కాతుకముతోడ హరిసేనఁగదిసెనపుడు.

(4) వీరవరకైరవరవీ
సారసభరసౌధయూథ సారభనరసా
వారణరథ్యరణరవా
తారభవనతాన మానతానవభరతా.

(5) మఱునాఁడురేఁపకడసైం ద్రీసుందరీవదనారవిందసుందర
సిందూర బిందుసనాభి మండలుండును, దినకరకమలోత్పా
తిత క్రీడాకందుక ప్రతిభటగోళుండును, ఉదయశిఖరి
శిఖర పరిస్ఫురజ్జపాకుసుమ సబ్రహ్మచారి శోభావిభాసి
తుండును, విభావరీవిపిన విజృంభమాణ ఘనతిమతమస్తుహిన
ఘనాఘనఘటావిపాటన పాటవఖరనఖరభానుండునునైన
భానుండు దాను భగవంతుండయ్యుఁ బద్మినీవల్లభుండును
జగచ్చక్షువుం గర్భసాక్షియునగుటంబోలె వనజినీ నయనం
బులతో జగజ్జననయనంబుల వికసింపుచు నింపుమెయి
నెట్టననింగిముట్టె.

III. (a) వేనవేలు; కినుకన్జాబిల్లి; ఇల్లఁటపుటల్లుఁడు; ఇంద్రాయ
స్వాహాయన; ప్రామినుకులు; వెన్నెల; మున్నీరు; ప్రిన్సపు
వేల్సు; పెన్నిధి; రెన్నెల్లను. — ఇందలి వ్యాకరణ విశేష
ముల నెఱింగింపుఁడు.

(b) చాగము; కొట్టము; గద్దె; గడియారము; వయ్యాళి; విప్పచ్చు; నుద్ది; సొన్న.—వీని ప్రకృతిరూపములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(c) కెళవు; వైతాళికులు; ఉడిగము; దోహదము; సలుగులు; పుటభేదనము; పాలకకల్పులు; కాకోలము; బలీవర్దము; ఆడిక; కంనిధులు; హాళి—వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(d) అర్జునుఁడు; సత్యభామ; వేట; పులి. — వీనికిందోచినన్ని ప్రతిపదములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(e) చావకుము; ఉయ్యెల; పడిన; ఒకటి.—వీనికి రూపాంతరములు వ్రాయుఁడు. వానికి హేతు భూతములగు సూత్రములనెత్తి వ్రాయుఁడు.

(f) వారణాసి; సాప్తపదీనము; కలహభోజి; ప్రయాగ.—వీని వ్యుత్పత్త్యర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(g) గుణము; హరి; అభిమానము.—వీని నానార్థములందెల్పుఁడు

(h) సప్తవ్యసనములు.—ఎవ్వి?
ద్వాదశవిధ పుత్రులు.—ఎవ్వరు?

(i) తెనుఁగునందు నభావార్థమునవచ్చు నొక ప్రత్యయమును వ్రాసి యుదాహరణంబులు వివరింపుఁడు.

(j) ఆమ్రేడితము — తద్ధర్మము — జిత్తు—త్రికము—వీనికి నర్థముల వ్రాయుఁడు.

IV. (a) వృత్తియనగానేమి? అదెన్ని విధములు. రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి యైదవ భాగములోని సమాసములం దెల్పి విగ్రహములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(b) తోడ—వలన—ఈ వర్ణకంబులే యే యర్థంబులందెల్పు?

V. వీనియర్థంబులు చక్కఁగా వివరింపుఁడు:—

(1) తత్పురీసవిధవివిధపుష్ప సౌరభ ప్రమత్త చంచరీకమండలీ ముఖరి తారామమధ్యగతసరంబు.

(2) గ్రావనిబద్ధఘనౌఘంబయ్యును నగ్రావనిబద్ధఘనౌఘంబై గవయస్థానంబయ్యును నగవయస్థానంబైవైణ వారావాసి తంబయ్యున వైణివారావాసితంబై మెఱయు.

(3) ఇనాలోకంబులేకయు నాకస్తికంబుగ విస్తయజనకంబుగ స్తయజనకంబుగ ను కవిప్రకాశంబు కవిప్రకాశంబు విప్రకాశంబు ప్రకాశంబు కాశంబు శంబు నిటనె సంగుట.

(4) మఱి గుణగణగరిమ నవగ్రహాకృతియయ్యు ననవగ్రహాకృతియు, ఘనాంచితయయ్యుహంస సంసేవితయుఁ, జక్రముత్కరయయ్యుం జీవంజీవమనోరంజనియు, యుగపత్పముదితకుముద పుండరీకయునై, కువలయ మనోహారిణియయ్యుంగుముదాపాదినిగాక, కుపితకపిలకపిల దృగ్విదగ్ధావిదగ్ధనగర సుతశతశాతక్రతవ లోకారోహణ నిశ్రేణియై.....గేయంబగు.

VI. (a) రెండవప్రశ్నయందలి ద్వితీయ తృతీయ భాగములందు సూచింపఁబడిన యితిహాసములను సంగ్రహముగా లిఖింపుఁడు.

(b) "దేని నార్యులు స్థావరంబులలో భగవత్సాక్షాత్కారంబని పేర్కొందురో."

"యతియనంగ సాలగ్రామమనఁగ భోగితల్పునకును జరాచరతనువులనుచు."

ఈ యర్థములను దెల్పు లోకసాధారణ సంస్కృతశ్లోకములను వ్రాయుఁడు.

(c) "గర్వమెవ్వరికి మేలు."—ఈ నీతింగఱపు కథను సంగ్రహముగా సులభ శైలితో వ్రాయుఁడు.

VII. ఉపమ — ఉత్ప్రేక్ష — రూపకము - ఈ యలంకారముల భేదములందెల్పుఁడు. పారిజాతాపహారమునుండి ఉర్ధ్వాంతరన్యాసాలంకారమున కొక యుదాహరణ మిచ్చునది. రెండవ ప్రశ్నలోని ప్రథమభాగమునందలి యలంకార మేమి? లక్షణసమన్వయము చేయుఁడు.

VIII. రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి రెండవ పద్యమునకు పేరేమి? గణ విభజనము చేసి యతి స్థానంబుల నిరూపింపుఁడు. "గుణి తక్రమ" మనగా నేమి?

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. SIVASANKARA PANDIAH, B.A.

I. Translate into Telugu—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xcv].

II. Subject of a short Essay in Telugu—
The recent gold discoveries in India.

III. Translate into English—

(1) అలసతఁజూపు నెయ్యారంపు నడపులు వనమయూరముల గర్వముఁగుదింప
సఖులవేమఱుఁబిల్చు సరసంపుటెలుఁగులు మత్తకోకిలముల మనసుగలఁప
నిటలంబులనటించు కుటిలాలకంబులు షట్పదంబులవిలాసములుగెలువఁ
దరళలోచనములధాళధళ్యంబులు హరిణులసౌభాగ్యమవఘళింప

దందడించు మనోరథోద్ధతవిహార
సరణిఁజంపక మాలినీతరుణిఁగూడి
మానినులుగోసిరవ్వన మంజరులను
సరసిసరసిజములఁబెక్కు చందములను.

(2) సరసబినవి సరముహురా
హారణోర్థురహంసనంసదారవదీర్ఘ
కరణచణగంధవహములు
రీరమరనేదరేర్పఁజనుదెంచెరహిన్.

(3) విననయ్యెంగృకవాకుకూజితములు ద్వేలంబులై నూరనూ
తనపౌద్యత్కరకుంచికావి ఘటితధ్వాంతారరక్రక్రియా
స్వనములైక్కరవిణీప్రసూనపృథుకస్వాపక్రియాడోలిక
ల్దినకృన్నార్గనివారణత్వరితమందే హేమాగ్రసింహధ్వనుల్.

(4) పతగవిభుఁడు మింటిపయిభంజలికామురళీనుడాలవ
ల్గితములరానెదుర్పడిన ఖేచరవర్గములోసరించియ
ద్భుతముగమ్రొక్కలేనగవుతోఁ గనుగొంచుపదాన్యసైచికీ
శితఖురటంకచంద్రకిత సిద్ధసరిత్తటమార్గసీమలన్.

(5) ఎవ్వనిచేజనించు జగమెవ్వనిలోపలనుండులీనమై
ఎవ్వనియందుడిందు పరమేశ్వరుఁడెవ్వఁడు మూలకారణం
బెవ్వఁడునాదిమధ్యలయుఁ డెవ్వఁడుసర్వము దానయైనవాఁ
డెవ్వఁడు వానినాత్త భవునీశ్వరునేశరణంబువేఁడెద్దన్.

(6) (a) "ఇల్లే యిలుతీర్థము, వాకిలే వారణాసి, కడుపే కైలాసము"
న్నట్టున్నచోటనేయుండి, "గంతకుఁదగిన బొంత" యని
దేనినో యొకదానింగట్టికొని, "గుడ్డియెద్దు చేనఁబడ్డ
ట్టు" గృహసుఖములమరిగి, "గుడ్డివాఁడెఱుగునా కుంద
నముచాయ" యన్నట్టు దేశాటనమువలని ఫలములనేమియు

నెఱుఁగక మఱి తీర్థభజనము బహుఫలదమని యెఱిఁగియు నెఱుఁగక కూపకూర్మసధర్మలై యుండెడి యానాఁటి యీ నాటివారుం దుర్లభమహోత్సవ సందర్శనాళచేత నేని మానకసంజాత కౌతుకులై నిజజడిమనుజ్యేష్ఠంబోలెం బో నడఁచి హోళిసిరిమీఱ నెక్కడెక్కడివారు నొక్కమొగి నక్కడక్కడికిఁ బెక్కండ్రువచ్చునటుల ఘటిల్లె. ఇందు వల్ల నట్టి స్వదేశస్థుల కనేకులకుందీర్ఘసంసేవనమను మహార్థశేవధికాక తాళీయన్యాయంబుగ సంఘటిల్లె.

(b) సమానుల యనురాగమున్నేహమనంబడు. జాతి మతము వర్ణము వంశము వయస్సు విద్య విత్తము విభవము స్థానము స్థితి బలము స్వభావము గుణము ప్రవర్తనమునను నీమొదలైనవానిలో సజాతీయములు సమానములై సమకొనియుండుట సఖ్యమునకు ముఖ్యకారణము. విజాతీయము లించుమించుగాఁదుల్యములై యొనఁగూడుట మధ్యమకారణము. కార్య ప్రధానమైనకూడిక యధమకారణంబు. ఇట్లుండుటవలన, సాప్తపదీనము సహేతుకమని నిర్హేతుకమని రెండు దెఱంగుల నుండెడునని కొందఱనుట యాదరణీయముగాదు. సర్వము సహేతుకమే. మొదటికతమునఁ బుట్టినట్టి స్నేహము సహజముగాన నేనాటికినిబోనేరదు. మఱి వెలసినస్నేహయును. రెండవ కతమునఁ బొడమిన స్నేహము పెంపుఁగనకున్నను నున్నట్టి యుండవచ్చు. మూఁడవ కతంబున నుత్పన్నంబైన స్నేహంబు తత్కార్యంబుతోన కలిగి యొగిపెగడియుండె పెగడ కొంజెఁ దుదకుఁ దానితోనతీఱు.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. ఈ కేళగిన పద్యగళ అర్థవన్ను విశదవాగి బరియిరి:—

(a) కాళిందిసురనదిగె కృష్ణనమృతాబ్ధిగళ । కాళివాణిగెరళంకేందుమండలకేవర । కాళికాపాలిగెమదంతేవగజకేనంజ హిపతిగె తొడవాగిరె ॥ కాళిమదకూట మినగిల్లేంబమునిసతివి । కాళిసలమలకేళిత్రకాంతి పొరమట్టుతోళ । కాళియంతిరుగువళినల్కె రామనయశోవిస్తరవనేంపొగళ్వెను.

(b) కిత్తబల్లిత్తలెగె తిరగిముంగాణదిరె । పొత్తువేళగం బేరితోళర్సరాబిడదిళు । మోత్తరకేమారుతం బేమదోడార్పిళుసువబాళికాలవట్టదింద ॥ కృత్తిమదవిషదసోంకిగె గరుడనళవళియె । మత్తిరక్షెగె మంత్రిసువరారు తూపనిళ । సొత్తువనుకాపకేడిగొట్టరాబిడిసువర్పిళేందనామునిపను.

(c) గీటిన సొజ్జె ఇరువవుగళన్ను పదవిభజనె మాడిరి.

II. ఈ వాక్యగళ హిందుముందిన రథా సందర్భవన్ను బరియిరి:—

(a) ...ఉపకారరపకారమంమాడి । సురుస్సైన్యభారమంనినగేబిడిసువెనిళగ.

(b) తోరకమీకేదకే కురగావసోడ్డుడంకరన । తోరమంసుదుచె...

(c) రయ్యారిబడ్గమంతొట్టి కన్నరసియం । హొయ్యింపుళిళదడవిగె రభహిబాయింద ।

(d) సోదరరాజవదోళలసిదర్సహాయంగళిల్ల। సవ్యసాచియమిత్రనిల్లిల్ల...

III. మార్యనిగేపుత్రరుగళసమీప దుర్మార్గరాహ్యాగే ప్రాప్తవాయితు, మత్తువినందను ఈ విషయవన్ను కురితు సవాఽర్థసిద్ధిగే బరేదపత్రికేయ లిఖిప్రాయవేనను ?

(a) రామను అశ్వమేధయాగవన్ను ఉపక్రమిసువాగ యావ విఘ్న సంభవిసితు మత్తు తరువాయ అదు (అందరే యాగవు) హ్యాగే పూర్వసల్పట్టితు ? బరేయిరి.

IV. ఈ పద్యదశ్లేషార్థవన్ను పరిష్కారవాగి బరేయిరి :—

ఇరుళంతే పగలంతే మఱదంతేదివియంతే। వరపద్మోనిధియంతే క్ష్మీలాసగిరియంతే । నిరుతముంసోమార్క శిఖిసహస్రాక్ష హరిసుతశివావాసమాగి ॥

ధురదంతేకొళదంతే కడలంతేనళదంతే। శరపుండరీకవిద్రుమయక్ష మయదొళిడి। దిరుతిదుదామహాటవి జానకియ కణ్గే ఘోరతరమాగిముంది ॥

V. ఈసమాసగళన్ను వివరిసిరి :—

(a) బడనదు, నిజసామ్రాజ్య, ఏకేశ్వరం, ఓవరాయ, మనుజేంద్ర బోళ భూపాల.

(b) ఈ కెళిగిన వాక్యగళల్లి యావ యావదు తప్పు యావ యావదు ఒప్పు సూత్రసహితవాగిబరేయిరి :—

(1) బిక్కినింద మోసరకాయి (2) ఇంతుటుకుదురేగళు బందుదు (3) దనతుట్టియాదవు (4) నానునేన్నేతి బరువే ఆదరేళొందుకేలసదింద బరలిల్ల.

(5) నేన్నే బోగను (6) నీనూ నానూ ఇవరూ మాడిదరు.

(c) ఈసంధిగళన్ను వింగడిసిరి :—

(1) నట్టడవి (2) ఒత్తలి (3) అంగ్రే (4) ఈర్ష్యదు (5) తాదంక (6) కణ్బరి (7) అమ్మయ.

VI. ఈ పద్యదల్లి బరువ కారక శబ్దక్కె పర్యాయార్థవన్ను బరియిరి :—

కారకాసుర మస్తమాతంగ కుర్యక్ష కారకాసురవరదమస్తకసధృతకుస్తా । కారకాసురసురకారకాంబర ముఖ్యదనుజ పురవనదవాగ్ని ॥ కారకాసురరిపు పికాగకనుజాధాంగ । కారకాపకిరలాధరజటామకుటకట । కారకాపథకేశపంపావిరూపాక్ష కారిమగిసద్వగవను ॥

VII. ఈ వాక్యగళింద సూచిసల్పడువ పూర్వకథిగళన్ను బరియిరి :—

(a) గోవర్ధనంగె మొలెగొట్ట పూకనిమొలాత్మోవేళ్వం (b) కంగాప్పరంగానిత్తు (c) నీలక్కె సేలదియనూది (d) గురుద్రోహదింత్రిశంకుకెట్టను (e) వహిల్యనుంధూపదబలు నేమదిందక్కెలాసకేళోద.

VIII. లిసిపత్రవకవన్ను యావ బగెయాగి అజరిసకక్కుద్దు ?

(b) మోడశోపచారగళు యావవు ? దశగణంగళు యారు?

IX. ఈ కథిగళ సారాంశవన్ను బరెదు అవుగళిం మోధిసల్పడువ సన్మార్గవన్ను నిశ్చయిసిరి :—

(a) 'కన్నప్పెరియమోలెగెద్దవను' (b) ఒళ్ళోసేవకను (c) 'కేరియల్లికిరిదన్యాయ'

X. సామాన్యలక్షణగేను సాధ్యవసాయ లక్షణగేను భేదవేను ఉదాహరణే సహితవాగి బరియిరి.

(a) ఆత్మనేపదిప్రయోగక్కాగి.

(b) ఇవుగళన్ను వాక్యవిశజనేమాడిరి :—

(1) శూవరనమకుటమంపిడిశిక్షిరాజవం । శావళిరొళుం టినిన్నందదరసిన్నునిన । నీవాజిమీఁధమీఁనజ్పరిమేళ్పి కోశావిర్దునడేసువే వెందను.

(2) బళికోఁలగవనందు బీఁకొట్టుహరిస్పళిరు నిళియదోఁళ్ షడ్డసాదిగళ నాకోఁగిసిరి । మళకుమోలదోఁళ్ప వడిసిదనంనేగంకోఁరికినసూకనేఁగ్గి.

XI. ఈ పద్యద అర్థవన్ను బరియిరి :—

ఏనారొడంరటకేయాగిర్పుదీమాను । శానువంకావళం ముసురతేఁ నేనలేన్న ధీనవాదరసుకనకావుకూశేయమింబ రింపు రఘుపతికేఁళలు । నీఁనేపావనరూపనేంబుదంమునియవళు । కానేకోఁరిస్పళితోఁర్కద జనకేజగదోళ । జ్ఞానిగళునుడిదనిం చేయనుసురలమ్మినేందవ నేరగిదంపదదోళు ॥

(a) పూర్వార్ధపద్యక్కే గణమాత్రేగళన్ను బరియిరి.

(b) నీఁనే పావనరూప :—ఈ లక్షణేయన్నాగే వివరిసిరి ?

(c) కావ్య, కుమార, పాటల, కాష్ఠ, పాదురి, శిల్పగ, వైశాఖ, వాపి, పద్ధతి, ఇవుగళ తద్భవరూపగళన్ను బరియిరి ?

(d) ఈ శబ్దార్థగళన్ను బరియిరి :— పారుంబళి, రంటి, అగదిం శ్రీలబు, బేదరు, బోళ్పేసు, వదుళ, ఒర్కాఁళి, ధింకేడు, పుష్పర.

(e) ఇవుగళన్ను టిప్పణిసిరి :—

కుశ, లవ, బాదరాయణ, సవ్యసాచి, జటాయు, వృకోదర, కకుస్థ.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. VENKATARAMAYYA, B.A.

I. Translate into Kanarese—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xcv.]

II. Subject of a short Essay in Kanarese—
The recent gold discoveries in India.

III. Translate into English—

(1) నాగేంద్రనంబిడచిత్రలేవాగిసిత్తమర । నాగేంద్రనంబు ధ్రిదొరనిత్తుపురమదన । నాగేంద్రనంనిందు బిరగాగిసి త్తమలధర్మజనక్రీతిబళిక ॥ నాగేంద్రశయనాలయ వజడధియినినిసుక । నాగేంద్రవరదాయుధవప్రోళ్ళగ శి దుమథ । నాగేంద్రధరనజాకియనిలవుగిడిసి నేతిరాజి సుతుమూజగదొళు ॥

(2) కేనేవాలగడిదునవనీరమంకిగిదుబా । ఘ్నిదాగిసవి యదదతొళగేవుళివిడిదురస । వనేకిడినిదొడికతిద సురళిగవ్వుచికొరకేకావ్యమంకేల్దుమధిసి ॥ దనినిదప దాథమంకిళిదు సోడచివినూ । కనరవికేమిందు చుంది ట్టు జతిదొడికేల్ద । వనొళావదూగాయంజాగాదిదన టిదు మత్సరవనుళిదాలిసువదు ॥

(3) సురనదియ కిరికిరియ నదునదువె బిద్దిద్దు । బరలారది దొడం పుత్తిగంగెయొళల । దరవిందగంధదకిశార మం శిరలారదిదొడంధరణిసుకియ ॥ పరికావమంక విసదిరబారదిందుకర । పరదొళొయ్యోయ్యనైకందు బీసికుగుణ । స్పరుశవాకం జగదొళుపకారియాద వంకన్నసోవంసోల్పనే ॥

(4) పల్లవికనవ జూరకరుబేసిగెయుళుళకే । నిల్లదసవళి దుజోల్వంకే కోమలకాయ । బిల్లిడియొళుంనాంటి

దంబుగళరుధిర ప్రవాహదిందురేబళ్లు ॥ మిల్లనేవరూథ
దోళ్సారధివేరసిధరా । వల్లళంమ్మైమరేచువవడిసిదనని
మిష । జేల్లిదపూజమళేగళంమోళగదవు చేవదుందు
శిగళంబరదొళు ॥

(5) మూడదిసేయోళ్కింపుదోరేయి కారికేచరేయి । కూడి
కంగాళిముంబరియి రమలంబిరియి । పాడువళేదుంబిగ
ళ్సిలేయి జక్రంనేరేయి స్వేదిలేయసోంపుమురియి ॥
బీడుగొండిదజరక్తలేయపాళేయమిక్త । తోడిదు
దోసోడిదకిసేందువూవాజలద । కోడుగల్లంపత్తు
వపొలిదజనాప్రకేయోళవ్యక్తనాదిత్యను ॥

(6) ఇదుకేరేనింద సాగరమోసోడిదు మేఘవిహీనమాద
శా । రదవిమళామరాధ్వమోపరీక్షిప్రోడింకేచువణజ
శబ్దమి ॥ ల్లదవిళసన్నహీరుకుమోహీళేనినశళళశావ
మాంకడం । గిదకరణంగళింమిసుపయోగమిదోవ్వగు
మీవృషేంద్రన ॥

(7) బట్టివిడిదవరీర్వరుం మయూరధ్వజిన । పట్టగాకేనడిశం
దరన్నె గంధిసేకిసేయో । పిట్టగిసిశోకమం రంగేడిసు
వంధకారంగళం నిలలీయకి ॥ అట్టికురిక్కురిదురేబళల్లు
కాకురదిరం । గేట్టుకళేగుందిమిల్లనే నశోమాగజమం
చిట్టుపశ్చిమగిరియకిప్పలం సాదజనే నేరవిపడుగడలోళి
సేదను ॥

(8) గిళివరిమిరేయదనందన । మళిశిశువిడురిసదవూగోళంకళ
రవదిం । కిళేయంజేయడియుడదక । గ్రుళిలజరనాడ
దంగళం మంజుళమీ ॥

(9) (i) కేలవు కాలదమీలే గకాకుగళిరవాగి వృద్ధరాయన
కేవిగూనంద కావట్యవుళిళియలు.

(ii) ముఖ్యామాత్యనాద రాక్షసనికూ నందరికూ లింక రంగశుద్ధి ఇరువదాగి కాగువదిల్ల. ఆకరటస్థశా వదల్లే ఇద్దాను.

(iii) ఆకనచేశదల్లి నాస్తికవాదవెంబువదు మొలద కొంబిగె సాదృశ్యవాగిరువదు.

(iv) స్వామీ గట్ట బిట్టవంసేరి, పరరింజీవసుక్తా, కాడ జోగిగళంతే కిరుసువవరిగె ఇంథాచేశవెందు హ్యాగెహేళోగా

(v) లిరగ్యావెల్లవం దహిసువకాడుగిజ్జిన సేకెయింద బాడుత్తలిరువ చంపకవృక్షవన్ను తోరకసంకోప శామకవాద ఉదకధారెగళింద ఆ అగ్ని యంకేడి సినుబపడిసువమేఘుదంతే స్వజన నాశకరాద ఈ శత్రుగళ కిరస్కారసుఃఖగళింద సంతప్తనాదనన్న న్ను నిమ్మ కృపాపాంగామృతధారా సేచనే యింద సుఖనువంతే మాడబేకెంబు పాదంగళంపి డిదు, నమస్కరిసువ చంద్రగుప్తనం నోడి, దయా ద్రహృదయనాద చాణిక్యనింతేందను.

(10) మృడనకిరుజడియకెంగది । రడదిళివిరిబళిదునిజరశా విశవకునీ । పొడవిగరుపల్కెబందవొ । లుడుపకిచిం బంస్సరాగముదయిసికొగళ్.

IV. Turn the following into idiomatic English.

(1) లివను ఏనేనోహేళిద.

(2) కైగె బందకుత్తు బాయిగిల్ల.

(3) ఘాళిబందాగతే కూరికొళ్ళబేకు.

(4) బానిగె అరికు కాల్మిడబేకు.

(5) బెక్కిగె ఆట ఇలిగె ప్రాణసంకట.

(6) దూరక్కె బిట్టనుగ్గాగె.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിൻെറ അൎത്ഥം ശുദ്ധമലയാളത്തിൽ നല്ലവാചകമായി എഴുതുക:—

(a) ചിൎത്തുനിന്നുള്ളൊരു ശിതത്തെപൂണ്ടുനിന്നാൎത്തന്മാരായി ചമഞ്ഞെല്ലാരും
കൈത്തലംകൊണ്ടുതൻമാറത്തുനന്നായി
സ്വസ്തികബന്ധംതുടങ്ങിതെങ്ങും
വായ്പാൎന്നുനിന്നുള്ള കാൎപ്പാസംകൊണ്ടു
ള്ള കൂൎപ്പാസംമേനിയിൽ ചെൎത്തപ്പൊഴും
ആദിത്യസെവയും പാവകസെവയുമായിത്തുടങ്ങിപലൎക്കുമപ്പൊൾ
വാതായനങ്ങളുംവിതങ്ങളായിതെവാരി
വിഹാരവുമവ്വണ്ണമെ.

(b) കലിശമനൌക്ഷധരസമയചരിതൻ
കുലിശധരൊപമവീൎയ്യൻ
ശാൎങ്ഗപിനാകിപദാൎച്ചനശീലൻ
വാൎമ്മനസാതിവിദൂരൻ
നൂതനസൂക്ഷമംവപുരഖിലേക്ഷണകൌതുകമാതനുതെ
ആദരണീയമ ശേഷമഹോതവ ഭൂതകയാവസതെ
ചൂതശരാഭഗ്നൈരുചിതാദയിതാതു
വജാതുനമിളിതാസ്സുലളിതാ.

(c) ഇഭാരിണാഗ്രഹായഥാനഭൊയഥാസ്യധാ-
ശ്രുനാ
അഭാജിസാ സഭാതദാവിലാസിനാവ
ലാരിണാ
ഹ്രതാശനൻപ്രജാന്തകൻ ജലേശനെന്നു
മുവ്വരും
സുരേശ്വരെണഭാസുരെ പുരാജിരെവി
രെജിരെ.

II. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിൻെറ അൎത്ഥം വ്യക്തപ്പെടു
ത്തി എഴുതുക:—

ബോധമായതുംനീയെ ബോദ്ധ്യമായതും
നീയെ.

സ്വധൎമ്മംകൊണ്ടേ പരഗതി വന്നീടുന്ന
നം, വിധൎമ്മാധൎമ്മാദികൾ നരകഫലദ
ങ്ങൾ.

ഭ്രുതിയെഭ്രുവിങ്കലും ഫാലദെശത്തുംചെ
ൎത്തു.

ദാനവാരിയെതൻെറ യുളളിലുംകരത്തി
ലുമാനന്ദംവരുമാറുചേൎത്തു.

കരണങ്ങളിൽ വിഷയങ്ങളെലയിപ്പിച്ച
കരണങ്ങളെപുനരാത്മനീചെൎത്തു.

ഒഷധിപതിമുഖദിധിതിസ്ഥിതദ്യുതി.

നിൎമ്മമൻ നിരാമയൻ നിൎവ്വികല്പകൻ
നിത്യൻ.

III. അഷ്ടരാഗങ്ങൾ, അഷ്ടാംഗയോഗം, ഇവ
വിവരിക്കുക. അധൎമ്മം, വിധൎമ്മം. ത
മ്മിലുളള അൎത്ഥഭേദം പറക.

ശാന്തിപൎവ്വത്തിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം ശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു? മലയാളസംഹിതയിൽ അവ വിവരിക്കാതിരിപ്പാൻ കാരണങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം പറയുന്നു?

IV. കൃഷ്ണഗാഥയുടെ കവിതയെപററി നടന്ന പ്രസ്താവങ്ങളും അതിന്റെ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ രീതിയെപററി സ്വന്തമായുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും നളചരിതത്തെപററിയുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും പറക.

V. (a) ചുട്ടൊരുക്കം നാമത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പിലായാൽ സ്വസ്വരൂപത്തിലും, പിമ്പിലായാൽ ലിംഗാനുരൂപം ഉരുവിച്ചും വരികഞായം. ഇത ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപ്പെടുത്തി പറക.

(b) ഏകാരത്തിന്റെയും ഓകാരത്തിന്റെയും ഉച്ചാരണഭേദത്താൽ ധ്വനിക്കുന്ന വികാരങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?

(c) സമാസങ്ങൾഎത്രവിധം–തൽപുരുഷൻ–ദ്വന്ദ്വൻ ഇവ വിവരിക്കുക.

(d) അതിശയോക്തി, ദീപകം, സ്വഭാവോക്തി–ഈ അലങ്കാരങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുക.

(e) ഉപസൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചേരുമ്പൊൾ ധാതുക്കളുടെ അൎത്ഥത്തിന്ന ഭേദം വരുന്നതായ ചില ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുക.

VI. ഇരട്ടിവാക്യം–അസീമത–വാക്യങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതികൂലത – നിഷേധത്തോടു നിശ്ചയം

എന്നെല്ലാം പറയുന്നതു വിവരപ്പെടുത്തി പറക.

VII. ഉവ്വ, ഉണ്ട, തമ്മിലും, അതെ, തന്നെ തമ്മിലും ഉള്ള വ്യത്യാസംപറക. പണം മതി എന്നതിന്നു രണ്ടർത്ഥം പറക.

VIII. താഴെ എഴുതിയ വാചകത്തിലെ തെററുകൾ തീർത്ത എഴുതുക:—

വിവരങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ കണ്ടും വായിച്ചും അറിഞ്ഞവയാകുന്നു. ഇത രണ്ടും ചെയ്യാത്ത നീ വെറും കേൾവിയാൽ തൊന്നിയ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കാത്തതിനാൽ എന്നെ നീ കുററംപറവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത അതി മൂഢതതന്നെ.

IX. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിലെ തെററുകൾ തീർത്തു മലയാളത്തിൽഭാവാർത്ഥംപറക:—

തിഗ്മക്രൂരഘരിക്രദെ നൃപദധിപ്രസ്ഥാനഭേരീരവൈന്നിഷക്രാമനളൊ പിതിഷ്ഠിദമനാദൃതോപ ഹ്രുതസ്സ്വയം
ആഗശ്ചന്തമമുംരധേനമഹതാ ഭ്രുക്ഷാ പിക്ഷേശോജ്വലം
തേക്ഷാമേക്ഷ വൃശാജഗാതകുദുകീ തൽപ്രേക്ഷനേതാംപ്രതി.

X. ഭാരതം - കൃഷ്ണഗാഥ - നളചരിതം - ഇതുകൾ എഴുതിയവരെപററി അറിയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ചുരുക്കി പറക.

SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. Translate into Malayalam—[See Urdu Translation paper, p. xcv.]

II. Subject of a short Essay in Malayalam—
The recent gold discoveries in India.

III. Translate into English—

(a) ഇതിനളഗിരായാതെഹം സെവിദഭ്പുരിംഗതെ
തദുപവനഭദശ്രാന്തെനിക്ഷീദതികുത്രചിൽ
ശ്രുതനളഗുണഭൈമീകാമാതിശ്രുഹാനനിസ്സഹാ
വനമുപഗതാനിതാജാതാദരാഭിരഥാളിഭിഃ

(b) കാമ്മുകിൽമാലകൾ പൊയൊരുനെരത്തു തൂമ
കലന്ന ശരത്തുവന്നു കണ്ണൻെറ കാന്തിയെ
ക്കൈതുടന്നു നിങ്ങളെന്നുടെ കാന്തിയൊ വെ
ണ്ടായല്ലൊ രൊഹീണീ നന്ദനനിങ്ങിനെ
ചൊല്ലീട്ടു രൊക്ഷിതനാകൊല്ലായെന്നപൊലെ
നീലിമാപൂണ്ടുള്ള മെഘങ്ങളെല്ലാമെ ചാലവെ
ളുത്തു ചമഞ്ഞിതപ്പൊൾ ആതവം മെന്മെലെ
ചൂടുതുടങ്ങി തങ്ങാസുര മാനസമെന്നപൊലെ
വാരിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള മീനങ്ങളെല്ലാമെ വാരി
കുറഞ്ഞതറിഞ്ഞതില്ലെ മായയിൽനന്നുള്ള മ
ന്ദന്മാരെല്ലാരു മായുസ്സപൊകുന്നതെന്ന പൊ
ലെ കാലുഷ്യം പൂണ്ടുള്ളവാരികളെല്ലാമക്കാല
ത്തു ചാലത്തെളിഞ്ഞുനിന്നു.

(c) ചരണകരവക്ഷാ രഹിതനായുള്ളവൻ തരു
ണീ രഹിതനായ്ത്തു ഴഞ്ഞു വാരാന്നിധിതരണം
ചെയ്തീടെണമരനാഴിക കൊണ്ടെന്നരുളിച്ചെ

യ്യുന്നതെന്തെന്നുടെ തമ്പുരാനെ ? സമ്പോഷം കലന്നെററമജ്ഞതാനിയായുള്ളഞാൻ ധമ്മാധമ്മാദികളും വിജ്ഞതാനജ്ഞതാനാദിയുമെങ്ങിനെയറിയുന്ന മൂഢനാമടിയനൊടിങ്ങിനെയരുൾ ചെയ്യുതെന്തയ്യൊഭഗവാനെ ?

(d) നാം വാക്കിലാകട്ടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലാകട്ടെ ഭൃത്യന്മാരൊട അധിക സാധാരണതഭാവിക്കരുത. അവർ നമ്മുടെ ഭൃത്യന്മാരാണ, സഖികളല്ല എന്ന നാമെപ്പൊഴും ഓൎത്തുകൊള്ളുകയും അവരൊരിക്കലും അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെ അതിക്രമിച്ച നടക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിന്നുവെണ്ടി നാം അവരൊട നമ്മുടെസ്ഥിതിയെ ലംഘിച്ച ഒരിക്കലും നടക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അവൎക്ക നമ്മുടെ നിയൊഗങ്ങളെ നിരസിച്ചനടക്കാമെന്നു തൊന്നുന്നതിന്നു ഒരിക്കലും സംഗതി വരുത്തരുത. നമ്മുടെ നടത്തയുടെ സമ്പ്രദായമവൎക്ക കണ്ടുപഠിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം സ്ഥൈൎയ്യമുള്ളതായിരിക്കെണം.

(e) 1. ഊമരിൽ കൊഞ്ഞൻസൎവ്വജ്ഞൻ. 2. നാടൊടുമ്പൊൾ നടുവെ. 3. സത്സംഗംകൊണ്ടല്ലയൊ നല്ലതു വന്നുകൂടു. 4. ശൊകം എന്നതുവരുംനെരത്തു കൂട്ടത്തൊടെ. 5. അൎത്ഥമുണ്ടായാലതു കൊണ്ടനുഭവിക്കാഞ്ഞാൽഅൎത്ഥമുള്ളൊനുമിരപ്പാളിയുമൊരുപോലെ.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.

THE PUNIC WARS.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.; G. MILNE RAE, M.A.

PART I.

I. (*a*) Compare and contrast the development of Carthage with that of Rome.

(*b*) State the possessions of both at the commencement of the first Punic War.

(*c*) What were the conditions of peace which ended the first war?

II. (*a*) What new territorial acquisitions enabled Carthage to regain power, and who was the man to whom Carthage was indebted for it? State briefly what you know of him.

(*b*) By what route did Hannibal proceed to Italy? State the reasons why he chose it.

(*c*) What were the consequences of the battles at Ibera and at the Metaurus?

(*d*) Give a short sketch of the character and the exploits of Hannibal, and state the causes which enabled Rome to cope successfully with his invasion of Italy.

(*e*) What were the conditions of peace which concluded the second Punic War?

III. (*a*) What were the causes which brought on the third Punic War?

(*b*) State the effect which the destruction of Carthage had on the future of Rome.

(*c*) Name with dates the principal battles and sieges which occurred during the Punic Wars, and mention the Generals who commanded.

GENERAL SKETCH OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

PART II.

IV. (*a*) Show how Macedonia came to be acknowledged as a Greek State and to obtain supremacy over the other Greek States. (*b*) Describe the conquests of Alexander the Great and their effects

on the civilization of the world. (*c*) Give an account of the constitution and influence of the Achaian League.

V. (*a*) State fully the changes in the administration of the Empire which took place about A.D. 284, 476, 800. (*b*) Describe the relation of Zenobia's Kingdom to the Empire and its fate. (*c*) Give an account of the reign of Justinian.

VI. (*a*) Classify, according to their races, the peoples that made settlements or conquests in Spain. (*b*) Give the date and the extent of each conquest, and (*c*) Show what influence the conquerors in each case had on the civilization of the country.

VII. Describe the rise and progress of the Ottoman Turks as a Power in Europe.

VIII. (*a*) Give an account (with dates) of the Edict of Nantes and show the results of its revocation. (*b*) Describe the English Revolution and its effects on Scotland and Ireland respectively.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

P. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTIYAR, M.A., B.L.

I. Find, by Practice, the cost of repairing a Road of 87yds. 1ft. 10in. at £3-6*s*.-8*d*. per chain?

N.B.—A chain is equal to 22 yards.

II. (*a*) Add together $.2\dot{6} + \sqrt{\cdot 1225} + \sqrt[3]{\cdot 015625}$ and express the sum as a Vulgar Fraction of $\cdot 3\dot{6}$.

(*b*) Find the value of $\dfrac{\frac{2}{35} + \frac{1}{63}}{\frac{5}{11} + \frac{1}{4}} \div \dfrac{\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2}{9}}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{2}{5}}$ of 13 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.; and express the result as the decimal of a ton.

III. Find all the numbers of 5 digits divisible by 9 which have unity for their first and last digits and 2 for their middle digit. Enunciate and prove the principle upon which you proceed?

IV. A Company of Sepoys proceed in 5 equal rows and after sometime rearrange themselves into 7 equal rows. Find the least number above 1,000 which the Company may contain?

V. Two clocks begin striking the hour of noon together on a certain day, the interval between every two strokes being 1″ and 2″ respectively. They gain 1″ and 2″ respectively in every 24 hours. Shew after what length of time they will end striking the hour of noon together, both shewing the correct time at the fall of the last stroke?

VI. In the middle of a rectangular plot 88 yards long by 70 yards wide is dug a circular tank of a radius of 14 yards. If the tank be dug 10 yards deep, and the earth so taken out spread evenly over the plot, find by how much the level of the plot is raised?

N.B.—Given that the area of a circle is $3\frac{1}{7} \times (\text{radius})^2$.

VII. A cistern the cubic contents of which are 360 cubic feet has two pipes which can empty it in 3 and 4 hours respectively. It has also a third pipe with an orifice of 1 sq. ft. through which water flows into the cistern at the rate of 1 yard per minute. If all the three pipes be opened together when the cistern is full, in what time will it be emptied?

VIII. The only three creditors of an Insolvent, whose assets amounting to £200 can only pay 5*d.* in the £, agree among themselves to take dividends in the proportion of the number of £. *s.* and *d.* respectively contained in the amounts due to them. The dividends thus taken are in the proportion of 12 : 7 : 6. What are the amounts of their debts?

IX. The Receipts of a Railway Company whose Capital is Rs. 4,00,000 are Rs. 50,000 in a certain year. If it has borrowed 1,00,000 Rs. at 4 per cent. per annum, and the working expenses be 40 per cent. of the Receipts, and if 6,000 Rs. be retained as a Reserve Fund, find what dividends the shareholders will receive for the year?

X. Whose income is greater, A's or B's? and by how much?

(*a*) A invests 4,000 Rs. at 2 discount in a 9 per cent. loan which was issued at 98 per cent.

(*b*) B expends 2,800 Rs. in purchasing a Gold Mining Company's shares of 5 Rs. when they are at 2 premium and 1,200 Rs. in purchasing a Silver Mining Company's shares of 2 Rs. when at $\frac{1}{2}$ discount. He

sells out when the former fall to par and the latter rise to 3 premium, and invests the proceeds in the 5 per cents. at 120.

XI. The shorter of two roads between A and B is 15 miles, and goes over a hill the summit of which is 3 miles from B, and the longer is 36 miles on level ground. A thief runs away from A by the shorter road at the rate of 3 miles per hour up-hill and 4 miles per hour down-hill. Three-fourths of an hour afterwards, a Constable, whose speed up-hill is 4 miles per hour and down-hill 5 miles, starts in pursuit of the thief but takes the wrong road. The thief, an hour after he turns into the longer road at B, sees the Constable $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles ahead of him, and at once turns back and retraces his steps increasing his speed by $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour on the level ground, his speed up and down the hill being the same as before. If the speed of the Constable be to the original speed of the thief as 4 : 3 on the level ground, find where the Constable will overtake the thief ?

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

T. RAMACHANDRA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Solve the equation

$$(x+3)^2 - 2(x^2+3) = 2x(x+1)^2.$$

II. Investigate the conditions under which the roots of the equation $ax + bx + c = 0$, are real and equal, real and unequal, and imaginary.

III. (a) Form the equation of which the roots are

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \text{ \& } \frac{1}{2}\left(1+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

(b) Shew that the expression

$$\frac{(x^2-4)(x^2+3x+2)(x^2-x-2)+10}{x^2+5x+7}$$

is positive for all real values of x.

IV. Find the sum to n terms of the series in GP, whose first term is a, and the common ratio r.

(a) The first term of a Geometric Series continued to infinity is 1, and any term is equal to the sum of all the succeeding terms. Find the series.

V. Assuming the formula for permutations, find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time.

(a) 25 passengers arrive at a Railway Station and proceed to the neighbouring village. At the station, there are 2 coaches accommodating 4 each, and 3 carts accommodating 3 each. Find the number of ways in which they can proceed to the village, assuming

(1) that the conveyances are always fully occupied, and

(2) that the conveyances are all distinguishable from each other.

VI. Find the sum of the coefficients of the terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$, when n is a positive integer.

(a) If the coefficients in order are p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3, &c., Deduce,

$$p_0 + \frac{p_1}{2} + \frac{p_2}{3} + \frac{p_3}{4} + \&c. = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n + 1}$$

VII. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact is perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

(a) OP, OQ are two radii of a circle at right angles to each other. Produce OQ to R, and join PR, cutting the circle in S. Draw the tangent to the circle at S, meeting OR in T. Shew that TS = TR.

VIII. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

(a) Let ABD be such a triangle, and C the point at which the smaller circle in the figure cuts one of the equal sides, AB. Through C draw CK parallel to the base BD, cutting AD in K. Shew BC = CK = KD.

IX. If the sides of a triangle be cut proportionally, the straight line joining the points of section is parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.

(a) ABC is a triangle. Through A draw EAD parallel to BC, and make AD = AE, such that C and D are on the same side of AB. Join BD, CE, cutting AC, AB in F and G. Shew that FG is parallel to BC.

X. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

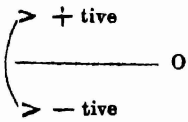
XI. Two circles OCD, PCD, whose centres are A and B, cut one another in C and D, and the centre A of the circle OCD is on the circumference of the other circle. Join BC, cutting the circle QCD in E. Shew that AE is a mean proportional between AB and CE.

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P. M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI.

J. MARSH, ESQ.

I. Instead of using the usual convention, let AO revolve, as indicated by the arrows, about O from the initial position AO; trace out the angles $(90^\circ + A)$ and $-(180^\circ - A)$, when A is in the 3rd quadrant.



II. Shew that the formula $n\pi + (-1)^n a$ includes all angle, which have the sine as a.

III. Prove that.—$\tan 3A = \&c. \dfrac{3\tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3\tan^2 A}$.

IV. If $\cos A = \cos B$ and $\sin A = -\sin B$, then $A + B$ is zero, or a multiple of four right angles, positive or negative.

V. Find the general formula for determining the sign of $\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2}$. What sign will the expression have when $A = 320^\circ$?

VI. Show how, when $\sin 10''$ is known, the value of the sines of the angles forming an arithmetical series, with $10''$ for the common difference, can be found.

VII. Given $\log_e (1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots\ldots$ shew how to find $\log_e (n + 1) - \log_e n$.

VIII. Find expressions for the sine, the cosine, and the tangent of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

IX. Find the limit of $n \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$ when n is indefinitely increased, and thence find the area of a circle in terms of the radius and a constant.

X. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

XI. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

XII. (1) If the equation $\frac{\sin^{2n+2} A}{\sin^{2n} B} + \frac{\cos^{2n+2} A}{\cos^{2n} B} = 1$ be true when $n = 1$, shew that it is true when n is any positive integer.

(2) If A, B and C be the angles of a triangle, prove that :—

$$\text{Cos}\left(\frac{3B}{2} + C - 2A\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3C}{2} + A - 2B\right)$$
$$+ \cos\left(\frac{3A}{2} + B - 2C\right) = 4 \cos \frac{5A - 2B - C}{4}$$
$$\cos \frac{5B - 2C - A}{4} \cos \frac{5C - 2A - B}{4}.$$

(3) Find the angles of the triangle whose sides are respectively ·0153, ·0098, and ·0149, having given log 2 = ·3010300, log 4·7 = ·6720979.

L tan 18° 55′ = 9·5349161, difference for 1′ = ·0004117.

L tan 34° 25′ = 9·8357804, „ „ 1′ = ·0002709.

(4) PQRS is a rectangular floor of a room, whose length PQ is a feet; the height at R subtends at P an angle A, and the height at Q subtends at P an angle B. Find the breadth of the room in terms of the length and trigonometrical ratios of the given angles.

(5) A triangle A′B′C′ has its angles respectively complementary to the half angles of the triangle ABC; and its side B′C′ is equal to BC; prove that :—

$$\frac{\text{area } A'B'C'}{\text{area } ABC} = \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}}$$

(6) If the opposite edges of a tetrahedron be equal two and two, prove that the faces are acute angled triangles.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JANUARY, 1882.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

CHARLES COOPER, M.A.

Hamlet. The Fairy Queen. Selections from the Golden Treasury.

I. Answer *only one* of the three following questions :—

(*a*) A critic says that there is no evidence for the prevailing notion that Hamlet's age is thirty, while several circumstances show that it is at the most eighteen. Discuss this point.

(*b*) How do you explain Hamlet's delay to avenge his father's murder, while he has "cause and strength and will and means to do't"?

(*c*) Hamlet says of Laertes :—

By the image of my cause I see
The portraiture of his.

Compare and contrast the two men thus classed together.

II. The following quotations are often used as the tersest way of expressing one's meaning. State what you would consider an appropriate connection in which to make use of each :—

(*a*) There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that. (*b*) There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy. (*c*) I know a hawk from a handsaw. (*d*) Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. (*e*) Very like a whale.

III. The following utterances of Hamlet mark successive stages of progress towards the final catastrophe. Assign to each its place and connection in the play :—

(*a*) I doubt some foul play; would the night were come! (*b*) O my prophetic soul! my uncle! (*c*) O good Horatio, I'll take the ghost's word for a thousand pound. (*d*) Is't not perfect conscience to quit him with this arm? (*e*) The point envenomed too!

IV. Give (*a*) Polonius' definition of madness; (*b*) His succinct account of the rise and progress of Hamlet's madness; (*c*) The twofold test of sanity proposed by Hamlet.

V. Why is Polonius Hamlet's special antipathy, and why Horatio his special attraction?

VI. Explain, not paraphrase, the following:—

(*a*) To tear a passion to tatters.

(*b*) Purpose is but the slave to memory.

(*c*) Goodness, growing to a plurisy, dies in his own too much.

(*d*) Thus do we of wisdom and of reach, with windlasses and with assays of bias, by indirections find directions out.

(*e*) So full of artless jealously is guilt, it spills itself in fearing to be spilt.

(*f*) Women's fear and love hold quantity, in neither aught, or in extremity.

(*g*) His definement suffers no perdition in you, though to divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. His infusion is of such dearth and rareness, as his semblable is his mirror, and who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more.

Whom and what is Hamlet ridiculing in the last quotation?

VII. A—Scan the following lines, pointing out any deviation from the metrical standard:—

(*a*) Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting.

(*b*) To speak of horrors, he comes before me.

(*c*) And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.

(*d*) Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow.

B—Arrange the following sentence in pentameter lines :—

No sooner shall the sun touch the mountains, but hence we will ship him, and we must both excuse and countenance this vile deed with all our skill and majesty. Gueldenstern, Ho!

VIII. A—Give (*a*) the gist of Hamlet's definition of the object of the Drama and (*b*) his contrast between good playing and bad.

B—Explain the allusions to the stage in the following :—

(*a*) Pray God your (ladyship's) voice be not cracked. (*b*) The groundlings. (*c*) A vice of kings. (*d*) It out-Herods Herod. (*e*) A villainous practice in the clowns.

IX. In the two soliloquies beginning : "O my offence is rank" and "Now might I do it pat," the king expresses and Hamlet assumes opposite views as to the efficacy of *mere* prayer for pardon. Contrast these.

X. (*a*) The *Fairy Queen*, on the face of it, is one kind of thing, but in its deeper signification it is another ; and this deeper signification is a twofold one.

Explain the above statement.

(*b*) In the Fairy Queen, Spenser is variously indebted to the classical poets, Chaucer, the Romancists, the Italian poets. Give illustrations of this from the text.

(*c*) State the allegorical signification of the adventure of Una at the hut of Corceca.

XI. (*a*) Why is Spenser so much more archaic than Shakespeare ?

(*b*) Give three examples of his archaism under each of the heads :—Diction, Inflection, Construction.

(*c*) Of what stanza is that of the *Fairy Queen* a modification, and how is it so ?

XII. (*a*) Quote the four brief figures by which Collins characterises Evening in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, respectively.

(*b*) Show the psychological truth of each of the following passages :—

(1) And are ye sure the news is true ?
And are ye sure he's weel ?

(2) I'm downright dizzy wi' the thought,
In troth I'm like to greet.
(3) His very foot has music in't
As he comes up the stair.

(c) No Dolphin came, no Nereid stirr'd.
No cruel Tom nor Susan heard.

Show the suitability of the figure contained in the above lines to the character of the piece in which they occur.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

Advancement of Learning. Hero-Worship. Office and Work of Universities.

I. Give your idea of the nature of the "solid work" referred to in the following passage, with the grounds of your opinion:—

"This propriety inherent and individual attribute in your Majesty deserveth to be expressed not only in the fame and admiration of the present time, ... but also in some solid work, fixed memorial, and immortal monument, bearing a character or signature both of the power of a king and the difference and perfection of such a king."

In which book of Bacon's are found the definite directions ("framed particulars") according to which this work was to be carried out; and in which book does he give his ideal of the duty of the State towards learning?

II. State in modern language the objections that have been made to learning by politicians, and briefly reply to that part of the objections relating to the alleged unfitness thereby caused for affairs of Government.

III. Write the following passages in modern style, and so as to make the meaning clear:—

(a) For we see that it is the manner of men to scandalize and deprave that which retaineth the state and virtue by taking advantage upon that which is corrupt and degenerate.

(*b*) Many may be well seen in the passages of Government and policy, which are to seek in little and punctual occasions.

(*c*) And for matter of policy and Government, that learning should rather hurt than enable thereunto is a thing very improbable.

(*d*) Who are many times easily surprised when matter falleth out besides their experience.

IV. Examine the soundness of the theory expressed by Bacon's comparison of time to a stream; examine also the reason he gives for it.

Quote from Bacon a far finer simile on the same subject—the transmission of knowledge.

V. What meaning does Carlyle attach to the line, "we are such stuff as dreams are made of," which he says few read with understanding?

Show that it lies at the basis of his theory of heroes and the work they have to do.

VI. Point out what Carlyle means by the disorganised state of the profession of Letters and the evil that results therefrom to the world.

VII. "Without hands," says Carlyle, "a man might have feet and could still walk, but, consider it, without morality intellect were impossible for him."

Give the explanations and limitations by which Carlyle seeks to make this proposition tenable.

VIII. In speaking of ancient Athens as a University, one must discard several modern ideas. Mention the principle of these.

Give roughly the period over which the students mentioned by Newman as flocking to Athens extend, and name one of the earliest and one of the latest of them.

Illustrate from Newman Milton's description of Athens—

Native to famous wits

Or hospitable.

IX. Explain the following passages, confining yourself to the italicised portions of those in which italics occur:—

(*a*) He with his copy rights and *copy wrongs*.

(*b*) He (Cleanthes) attached himself *of all philosophers* to Zeno the Stoic.

(*c*) Burns, a gifted song writer, *might have made a still better Mirabeau.*

(*d*) Society begins with the poet and ends in the policeman.

(*e*) The world has to obey him who thinks and sees in the world. The world can alter the manner of that; can either have it as blessed continuous sunshine or as unblessed black thunder and tornado.

X. Give briefly but accurately the incident referred to in each of the following passages:—

(*a*) The library (at Alexandria) was reserved for the Caliph Omar's famous judgment.

(*b*) And here, we will suppose, is Pericles himself converting a funeral oration over the slain into a philosophical panegyric of the living.

(*c*) This might have bellowed forth Ushers de Brézé and the like.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. The language spoken in England in the time of Alfred is called by some Anglo-Saxon and by others Old English. Give reasons for preferring the latter.

This language has changed more in the subsequent thousand years than the kindred languages on the Continent. Account for this.

What historical fact is evidenced by the names Wales and Cornwall?

II. Point out the changes in the consonants in the following words when compared with early English, and show that they are all probably due to a single tendency:—

it, what, only, enough, bridge, shame, might and main.

III. Give the elements of the following compounds, noting the change or changes which have brought each to its present form:—

as, such, steward, fortnight, nightingale, thursday.

IV. Grimm's law is more rigorously followed in the case of initial consonants than elsewhere. Give the reason for this.

Show that taking the oldest form of the English word the law is rigorously observed in the pairs of cognate words (Latin and English) in list (*a*) and only partially in list (*b*), and in the latter set give the probable reason of the divergence in each case.

(*a*) Ego, I; quid, what; decem, ten.

(*b*) Hostis, guest; caput, head; noctis, night.

V. Trace the existing personal endings of the singular number present tense indicative mood to their pronominal origin. Point out the root and the personal endings in *am, art, is.*

What historical fact is evidenced by the absence of a personal ending in the third person singular present tense of *may, can,* and *shall.*

VI. Explain the figures in the following passages:—

(*a*) If I lose mine honor
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so branchless.

(*b*) Then, world, thou hast a pair of chaps, no more;
And throw between them all the food thou hast,
They'll grind the one the other.

N.B.—This was spoken when of the three triumvirs only Antony and Octavius were left.

(*c*) Take me: I'll serve you better in a strait;
I grate on rusty hinges here.

(*d*) I learnt a little Algebra—a little
Of the Mathematics—brush'd with extreme flounce
The circle of the Sciences.

VII. Give the meaning of the following passage in clear and simple prose, dropping the figurative language that occurs in it; and suggest a suitable heading for the piece:—

Unchanged within to see all changed without
Is a blank lot and hard to bear, no doubt.
Yet, why at others' wanings should'st thou fret?
Then only might'st thou feel a just regret,
Hadst thou withheld thy love or hid thy light
In selfish forethought of neglect and slight.

O wiselier then, from feeble yearnings freed,
While, and on whom, thou may'st, shine on, nor heed
Whether the object by reflected light
Return thy radiance or absorb it quite:
And though thou notest from thy safe recess
Old friends burn dim, like lamps in noisome air,
Love them for what they are; nor love them less
Because to thee they are not what they were.

VIII. Point out any words in the following passages that are used in senses now obsolete, and, where you can, trace the connection between the present meaning and the older one:—

(*a*) Percy, Northumberland
Capitulate against us.

(*b*) Cæsar having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him rivality.

(*c*) A work richly compounded of divinity and morality with great aspersion of all other arts.

(*d*) To thy further fear
Nay to thy mere confusion, &c.

(*e*) Thus was the applause they meant
Turned to exploding hiss.

IX. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) Every new opinion at its starting is precisely in a minority of one.

(*b*) Will you hence
Before the tag return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and overbear
What they are used to bear.

(*c*) This is proper to the clown,
Tho' smock'd or furr'd or purpled, still the clown,
To harm the thing that trusts him.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

CHARLES COOPER, M.A.

[N.B.—*In doing the Composition Exercise, careful attention should be paid not only to Orthography, Grammar and Idiom, but*

also to STYLE. *And, as quality is of much more importance than quantity, the latter should not exceed twelve pages of ordinary writing.*]

A.—Write an Essay, choosing as your subject, only one of the following topics :—

(*a*) The importance of attending to the formation of habits as a means of moulding character.

(*b*) True manliness.

(*c*) The place of Examinations in a scheme of Education.

(*d*) The forms in which the Spirit of Chivalry might find embodiment in the present day.

B.—Write only one of the following :—

(*a*) A dialogue between two Students on the relative merits of their respective optional subjects.

(*b*) A retrospect of the year 1881.

(*c*) A description of your native village or town.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Paraphrase the following, using your own words as far as possible :—

जनपदवहिर्निष्ठा यूयंगृहस्थपरिग्रहा
द्वयमपिनिजैर्व्यग्राः कार्यैस्ततोनबभूवयः ।
सहृहभवतामद्यास्माभिर्मनोरथवांछितः
सुचरितपरीपाकात्प्राप्तश्चिरस्य समागमः ॥ १ ॥
कातेस्तुतिस्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तधाम्नः
किंदोयतामविकलक्षितिदायिने च ।
शान्तस्यकिंपरिजनेनमुनेतथापि
पुत्रैस्समन्दशरथोद्यवशंवदस्ते ॥ २ ॥

प्रोर्ध्वंधामयदामनन्ति सुधियः सोयंनिधि-
ज्योतिषाम्
देवोवस्सविताकुलस्य किमतो भूत्यैप्रशंसा-
पदम् ।
यज्वानः परमार्थराजऋषयस्ते यूयमित्वा-
कवः
येषांवेदद्वाप्रमेयमहिमा धर्मेवसिष्ठोगुरुः॥३॥
अप्राकृतानिच गुणैश्च निरन्तराणि
लोकोत्तराणिच फलैश्च महोदयानि ।
वीरस्य यस्य महतश्चरिताद्भुतानि
नास्माकमेवजगतामपिमङ्गलानि ॥ ४ ॥
अस्माभिरप्यनाशास्यो रामस्यमहिमान्वयः ।
यत्कृतास्तेनकृतिनोवयंचभुवनानिच ॥ ५ ॥

II. (*a*) State briefly what you know about Bhavubhûti.

(*b*) What is a drama in Sanskrit called? and into how many kinds is it divided?

To what kind does the Mahâvîracharita belong?

(*c*) What are the necessary elements of a Hindu Drama? and how does it differ from the English Drama?

N. B.—*Answer to the point.*

III. Explain the following and give the contexts of (*a*), (*g*) and (*h*):—

(*a*) प्रतापविक्रमौधर्मंपुरस्कृत्योद्गताविव ॥

(b) तुरीयोऽश्वमेधोऽग्निराम्नायः पञ्चमोऽथवा ।
अथवाजङ्गमन्तीर्थं धर्मोवामूर्तिमञ्चरः ॥

(c) अयमात्मनातृतीयः कुशिकनन्दनोभवंतमेवा-
भ्युद्यातः ॥

(d) शत्रुध्वंसात्परिणतिवशाद्गृह्यतन्त्रप्रधाने
नेरन्तर्यादथचपरमब्रह्मतत्वोपलंभात् ।
चाचंतेजोविजयिसहजं यद्धरंसोदिदन्तत्
प्रत्युद्धूयत्त्वरयतिपुनः कर्मणेकार्मुकंनः ॥

(e) नृपेणपाणिग्रहणे स्पृहेतिनलंमनःकामयतेममेति।
आश्लेषिनश्लेषकवेर्भवत्याश्लोकदयार्थंस्मुधि-
यामयाकिम् ॥

(f) क्रियेतचेत्साधुविभक्तिचिन्ता व्यक्तिस्तदासाप्रथ-
नाभिधेया ।
याखौजसांसाधयितुंविलासै स्तावत्समानामप-
दंवहुस्यात् ॥

(g) नृशंसताहिनामपुरुषदोषः कातत्रविकत्थना ॥

(h) अरण्यवासीब्राह्मणोनभिज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाचा-
रस्य ॥

IV. (a) Explain the meaning of the following words :—

1 आहोपुरुषिका ; 2 पूतक्रतायी ; 3 गेहेनर्दी ;
4 मुखजात ; 5 सुरापीत ; 6 सुभगंभावुक ;

7 ओजायमान; 8 गृहमेधी; 9 श्रद्धधान; 10 यजमान; 11 आतिथेय; 12 पिण्डेभूर.

(b) Give the derivation of the following words:— आहोपुरुषिका, पूतक्रतायी, आतिथेय and ओजायमान.

V (a) What are the tenses in which the particle दू (दूडागम) is inserted before the verbal terminations?

(b) Give two roots which do not admit this particle and two which do admit it.

(c) Give one instance in which each of the following roots receive the particle and one in which it does not.

गम्; हृ; पुष्; स्तु; सह्; and वस्.

(d) Explain the principal grammatical processes by which the following are formed:— अज्ञासीत्, अजैषीत्, बभूव, पिपासा.

(e) Account for ष in आकर्षीत्, जलमुचु, and for ण in नृणाम् and निषण्ण (नि+सद्, to sit).

VI. Give the construction of the underlined words in the following:—

सख्यस्यतस्यसुग्रीवः कारकःकपिनन्दनः ।
द्रुतङ्गृष्टासिमैथिल्याः सैवमुक्तातिरोभवत् ॥
ततोबलिन्दमप्रख्यं कपिर्विश्वंभराधिपम् ।
सुग्रीवःप्राब्रवीद्रामं वालिनोयुधिविक्रमम् ॥

VII. Expand the underlined Samásas in the following :—

संग्रामेष्टिसमाप्तिदंदिविषदां भर्तुर्धनुस्साधनं ।
सप्तद्वीपनिविष्टयूपनिलयश्रेष्ठंकितामूर्ध्नहा: ॥

Is there any peculiarity in दिविषदाम्? and what?

VIII. Mention the metres of the following lines and scan them :—

नन्वद्यैवप्रथितयशसामूढरक्षाव्रतानाम् ॥
छत्राश्वांतेवासीजयतिभगवान्कौशिकमुनि: ॥

IX. What are the figures (अलङ्कार) in (*a*) and (*b*) of the third question?

X. Give one Sanskrit word allied to each of the following :— to-day, go, voice, centipede, nail, hypothesis, senior and junior.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Translate the following into English :—

(*a*) आकुञ्चिताभ्यामथपक्षतिभ्यां नभोविभागात्त-
रसावतीर्य ।
निवेशदेशाततधूतपक्ष: पपातभूमावुपमैमि-
हंस: ॥ १ ॥
आकस्मिकपक्षपुटाहताया: क्षितेस्तदायस्खन-
उच्चचार ।
द्रागन्यविन्यस्तदृशस्सतस्या स्संभ्रांतमंत:कर-
णंचकार ॥ २ ॥

नेत्राणिवैदर्भसुतासखीनां विमुक्ततत्तद्विषय-
ग्रहाणि ।

प्रापुस्तमेकंनिरुपाख्यरूपं ब्रह्मैवचेतांसियतव्र-
तानाम् ॥ २ ॥

हंसंतनौसंनिहितंचरंतं मुनेर्मनोवृत्तिरिवखि-
कायाम् ।

गृहीतुकामादरिणाशयेन यत्नादसौनिश्चल-
तांजगाहे ॥ ४ ॥

तामिङ्गितैरप्यनुभूयमाया मयंनधैर्याद्वियदु-
त्पपात ।

तत्पाणिमात्मोपरिपातुकंतु मोघंविधत्तेश्रुति-
लाघवेन ॥ ५ ॥

धार्यःकथंकारमहंभवत्या वियद्विहारीवसुधै-
कगत्या ।

अहोशिशुत्वंतवखण्डितं नस्मरस्यसख्यावयसा-
प्यनेन ॥ ६ ॥

महस्रपत्रा सनपत्रहंसवंशस्य पत्राणिपतत्रि-
णस्म ।

अस्मादृशांचाटुरसामृतानि स्वर्लोकलोकेतर-
दुर्लभानि ॥ ७ ॥

स्वर्गापगाहेमसृणलिनीनां नालासृणालायभु-
जोभजामः ।
अन्नानुरूपांतनुरूपवृद्धिं कार्यंनिदानादिगु-
णानधीते ॥ ८ ॥

(b) परिषदियमृषीणा मेषवृद्धौयुधाजित्
सहनृपतिरमात्यैः लोमपादस्ववृद्धः ।
अयमविरतयज्ञो ब्रह्मवादीपुराणः
प्रभुरपिजनकानामङ्गभोयाचकस्ते ॥
नन्वद्यैवपृथितयशसा मूढरक्षाव्रतानां
याज्यानांनोगुणवतिगृहे रामभद्रस्तुजातः ।
ज्ञानज्योतिःपरिगतभवद्भूतभव्याःप्रभावम्
यद्ब्रह्माणःकिमपिशिशुकेप्यत्रसंवेदयन्ते ॥
राजास्यजगतोहेतु र्वृद्धैर्वृद्धाभिसंमतः
नयनानंदजनकः शशाङ्कइवतोयधेः ॥
यदिनस्यान्नरपति स्सम्यङ्नेतातत:प्रजाः।
अकर्णधारावलवद्विप्लवेतेहनौरिव ॥
यत्सारस्वतवैभवङ्गुरुतृषापीयूषपानोद्भवम्
तत्सभ्यंकविनैवनैवहठतः पाठप्रतिष्ठाजुषा ।
कासारेदिवसंवसन्नपिपयःपूरंपरंपङ्किलम्
कुर्वाणःकमलाकरस्यलभते किंसौरभंसैरिभः॥

II. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—
Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their

chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one, but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs come best from those that are learned.

To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humour of a scholar; they perfect nature and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

III. State briefly what Weber says on the date of Pánini.

IV. Who are the authors of the following works:—the Hanumannâtaka, Mṛchhakatî, Harshacharita, Námalingánusána, Ratnávalî Vásavadattá, Kavyaprakása and Yogasûtra?

V. What are the Pûrvamîmámsá, Uttaramîmámsá, Kalpa Nîtisástra, Alankárasástra and Kalá?

VI. Mention some Sanskrit works which were translated into foreign languages or taken to foreign countries.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M., TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate the following extracts from your text-books, adding brief notes, and showing the argument where necessary:—

(1) Virtutem videant, intabescantque relicta.

(2) .....An erit qui velle recuset.
Os populi meruisse, et cedro digna loquutus,
Linquere nec scombros metuentia carmina, nec tus?

(3) .....Aperto vivere voto.

(4) .....Verum, nec nocte paratum,
Plorabit, qui me volet incurvasse querela.

(5) Quum sapimus patruos.

(6) Acrius ex ira quod enim se quisque parabat
Ulcisci quam nunc concessumst legibus æquis,
Hanc ob rem est homines pertæsum vi colere ævum.

(7) Namque ita multa modis multis primordia rerum
Ex infinito jam tempore percita plagis
Ponderibusque suis consuerunt concita ferri
Omnimodisque coire atque omnia pertemptare,
Quæcumque inter se possent congressa creare.

(8) Senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, cum id factum esset antea numquam.

(9) Quis umquam in illo Jano inventus est, qui L. Antoni mille nummum ferret expensum?

(10) Sed illa statua palmaris, de qua, si meliora tempora essent, non possem sine risu dicere.

II. Explain and illustrate by examples the position that adverbs are in their origin the case-forms of nouns.

III. Translate the following passage, so as to bring out the force of the subjunctive:—

Quid mirum si se temnunt mortalia sæcla
Atque potestates magnas mirasque relinquunt
In rebus vires divum, quæ cuncta gubernent?

IV. Compare with examples the difference in use of participles in Latin and English.

V. Comment on the syntax of the italicised words in the following:—

(1) Tantæ *molis* erat Romanam condere gentem.
(2) Audita *vobis* esse arbitror, quæ sint acta *in* senatu.
(3) Nec *linguæ, quantum* sitiat canis Appula, tantum.
(4) Adolescens maximi *animi*.
(5) Pompeium a *Cæsaris* conjunctione avocabam.
(6) Nec patrem *rubori*, quod fidem nunquam omisisset.

VI. Decline *dominus* throughout, distinguishing the root from the stem and inflections.

VII. "Usus et impigræ simul experientia mentis.
Paulatim docuit pedetemtim progredientis."

Comment on and explain Lucretius's account of the origin and progress of society.

Quote passages in which he seems to forecast the Evolution theory.

VIII. Explain and illustrate by examples the following terms:—

(1) Reduplication.

(2) Zeugma.
(3) Historic infinitive.
(4) Hypothetical sentence.

IX. How does Persius imitate Horace ?

X. Narrate the course of events that led to the delivery of the third Philippic.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN : TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate into English :—

(1) Quod superest, quoniam magni per caerula mundi
Qua fieri quicquid posset ratione resolvi,
Solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus
Noscere possemus quae vis et causa cieret,
Quove modo *possent* offecto lumine obire
Et neque opinantis tenebris obducere terras,
Cum quasi conivent et aperto lumine rursum
Omnia convisunt clara loca candida luce,
Nunc redeo ad mundi novitatem et mollia terrae
Arva, novo fetu quid primum in luminis oras
Tollere et incertis crerint commitere ventis.

(2) Inde duas porro prope partis fervidus ardor
Adsiduusque geli casus mortalibus aufert.
Quod superest arvi, tamen id natura sua vi
Sentibus obducat, ni vis humana resistat
Vitai causa valido consueta bidenti
Ingemere et terram pressis proscindere aratris.
Si non fecundas vertentes vomere glebas
Terraique solum subigentes cimus ad ortus,
Sponte sua nequeant liquidas existere in auras,
Et tamen interdum magno quaesita labore
Cum iam per terras frondent atque omnia florent,
Aut nimiis torret fervoribus aetherius sol
Aut subiti peremunt imbris gelidaeque pruinae,
Flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant.
Praeterea genus horriferum natura ferarum

Humanae genti infestum terraque marique
Cur alit atque auget? cur anni tempora morbos
Adportant? quare mors inmatura vagatur?

(3) O curvae in terris animae et caelestium inanis!
Quid iuvat hos templis uostros inmittere mores
Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?
Haec sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,
Haec Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus,
Haec bacam conchae rasisse et stringere venas
Ferventis massae crudo de pulvere iussit.
Peccat et haec, peccat: vitio tamen utitur: at vos
Dicite, pontifices, in sancto quid facit aurum?
Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatae a virgine pupae.
Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance
Non possit magni Messallae lippa propago:
Conpositum ius fasque animo sanctosque recessus
Mentis et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.
Haec cedo ut admoveam templis et farre litabo.

(4) Quamobrem, patres conscripti, legatorum mentionem nullam censeo faciendam: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora, et confestim gerendam: tumultum decerni, justitium indici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum haberi, sublatis vacationibus in urbe, et in Italia, præter Galliam, tota. Quæ si erunt facta, opinio ipsa, et fama vestræ severitatis obruet scelerati gladiatoris amentiam: sentiet sibi bellum cum republica esse susceptum: experietur consentientis senatus nervos atque vires: nam nunc quidem partium contentionem esse dictitat. Quarum partium? Alteri victi sunt, alteri sunt e mediis C. Cæsaris partibus: nisi forte Cæsaris partes a Pansa et Hirtio consulibus, et a filio C. Cæsaris oppugnari putamus. Hoc vero bellum non est ex dissensione partium, sed ex nefaria spe perditissimorum civium excitatum; quibus bona fortunæque nostræ notatæ sunt, et jam ad cujusque opinionem distributæ. Legi epistolam Antonii, quam ad quendam septemvirum, capitalem hominem, collegam suum, miserat. 'Quid concupiscas, tu videris: quod concupiveris, certe habebis.' En, ad quem legatos mittamus; cui bellum moremur inferre: qui ne sorti quidem fortunas nostras destituit, sed libidini cujusque nos ita addixit, ut ne sibi quidem quidquam integrum, quod non alicui promissum jam sit, reliquerit.

(5) Tum Agrippina, sceleris olim certa et oblatæ occasionis pro pera, nec ministrorum egens, de genere veneni consultavit, ne repentino et præcipiti facinus proderetur; si lentum et tabidum delegisset, ne admotus supremis Claudius et dolo intellecto ad amorem filii rediret. Exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenta regni habita Ejus mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cujus minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus. Adeoque cuncta mox pernotuere, ut temporum illorum scriptores prodiderint infusum delectabili cibo [boleto] venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, socordiane an Claudii vinolentia; simul soluta alvus subvenisse videbatur. Igitur exterrita Agrippina, et quando ultima timebantur, spreta præsentium invidia, provisam jam sibi Xenophontis medici conscientiam adhibet. Ille, tanquam nisus evomentis adjuvaret, pinnam rapido veneno illitam faucibus ejus demisisse creditur, haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum præmio.

(6) (Unprepared Translation).

Illa contra sibi quoque destinatam mortem asseverat, manumque percussoris exposcit. Tum Seneca gloriæ ejus non adversus, simul amore, ne sibi unice dilectam ad injurias relinqueret, "Vitæ," inquit, "delenimenta monstraveram tibi, tu mortis decus mavis. Non invidebo exemplo. Sit hujus tam fortis exitus constantia penes utrosque par, claritudinis plus in tuo fine." Post quæ eodem ictu brachia ferro exsolvunt. Seneca, quoniam senile corpus et parco victu tenuatum lenta effugia sanguini præbebat, crurum quoque et poplitum venas abrumpit. Sævisque cruciatibus defessus, ne dolore suo animum uxoris infringeret atque ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam delaberetur, suadet in aliud cubiculum abscedere.

II. Translate into Latin Prose :—

Upon his death-bed, he appeared sensible of the overgrown extent of the Roman empire, and recommended it to his successors never to enlarge their territories. Tiberius followed the maxims of Augustus, and, wisely judging the empire already too extensive, made no attempt upon Britain. Some Roman soldiers having been wrecked on the British coast, the inhabitants not only assisted them with the greatest humanity, but sent them in safety back to their general. In

consequence of these friendly dispositions, a constant intercourse of good offices subsisted between the two nations; the principal British nobility resorted to Rome, and many received their education there. From that time, the Britons began to improve in all the arts which contribute to the advancement of human nature.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

H. BOWER, D.D.

குறள்.

I. துணைநல மாக்கந் தருஉம் வினை நலம்
வேண்டிய வெல்லாந் தரும்.

(a) இதன் தாற்பரியத்தையும், 'எல்லாம்' என்னும் பதத்திற்கு உரையில் கண்டிருக்கிற விசேஷங்களையும், அதில் கண்டிராத ஒரு விசேஷத்தையும் சேர்த்து எழுதுக.

(b) வினைத்தூய்மையால் உண்டாகும் வினை நலத்துக்குக் காரணமென்ன.

(c) "ஆக்கம்." என்னும் பதம்போன்ற ஒலியும் பயனுமுள்ள இங்கிலீஷ் பதம் என்ன.

(d) "எல்லாம், எல்லாரும்," என்னும் பொதுப் பெயர்கள் வேற்றுமைப் படும்போது அவற்றிற்குரிய நன்னூல் விதிகள் என்ன.

II. ஒஔதல் வேண்டு மொளிமாழ்குஞ் செய்வினை
யாஅது மென்று மவர்.

(a) இதன் கருத்துரை எழுதுக.

(b) 'ஒஔதல், ஆஅது'ம், என்னும் பதங்களுக்கு இலக்கணங் கூறுக.

(c) 'அளபெடை' எத்தனைவிதம், உதாரணம் எழுதுக.

III. உருவுகண் டெள்ளாமை வேண்டு முருள்பெருந்
தேர்க்

கச்சாணி யன்ன ருடைத்து.

(a) 'எள்ளாமை' என்பதற்குப் பொருள் என்ன, அதன் பகுதி என்ன.

(b) 'அன்ன' என்பது என்னசொல்.

(c) இந்தப்பாட்டிலுள்ளதொகைநிலைகளைக்கூறுக.

IV. ஆற்றி னளவறிந்து கற்க அவை யஞ்சா
மாற்றங் கொடுத்தற் பொருட்டு.

(a) பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக, சீர்தளைகளைப் பிரித்துக்காட்டுக.

(b) 'ஆற்றின், மாற்றம்,' என்னும் பதங்களுக்குப் பகுதிகள் என்ன.

(c) 'அளவு' என்பதென்ன, அதற்கு வடமொழி யென்ன, அது எத்தனை விதம்.

இராமாயணம்.

V. எல்லையி னுண மெய்தி யாவர்க்கு நகைவந் தெய்தப்
புல்லிய பழியி னோடும் புரந்தரன் போய பின்றை
மெல்லிய லாளை நோக்கி விலைமக ளனைய நீயும்
கல்லிய லாதியென்றான் கருங்கலாய் மருங்கு வீழ்வாள்.

(a) பொழிப்புரை எழுதுக.

(b) 'நீயும்' என்று சொல்வானேன், இது என்ன உம்மை.

(c) 'ஆதி' என்பதை விரித்தெழுதி, அதன் பகுதி விகுதி கூறுக.

VI. 'கல்லும் புல்லுங் கண்டுருகப் பெண்கனி நின்றாள்.'

(a) 'கனி' என்பது என்ன சொல்.

(b) இதற்கு அலங்காரம் என்ன.

VII. (1) 'அழகெனுமழகு மோ ரழகு பெற்றதே.'—எதனால்'

(2) 'மன்னுயிர்க்குத் தன்னுயிரை மாறாக வழங்கினனால்.'—யார்.

(3) மங்கையர் பாடல்கேட்டுக் கின்னர மயங்குமா தோ.'—'கின்னரம்' என்பதென்ன. இங்கிலிஷில் அதற்குப் பெயரென்ன.

பிரபோத சந்திரோதயம்.

VIII. 'விவேகன்' வனம்புகக் காரணமென்ன. அதற்கு அவனை ஏவும்படி சொல்லப்பட்ட நியாயங்களென்ன.

IX. 'வாவல்' என்பதென்ன, அதற்குப் பகுதியென்ன, அது யாரைக்குறித்துச் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

X. சாருவாகனுடைய கொள்கை யென்ன.

XI. "வீரியரெத்தனையோமெனினும் வேந்தனிலாப் படை வெல்லாதே" இதைப்போன்ற குறள் பாட்டு எழுதுக.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. Translate freely into Tamil—

Few Hindus can doubt, and certainly not those who have visited Europe, that the English people are at least as anxious to promote the welfare of their Indian empire as the people of the country. At the same time, very much depends upon the spontaneous action of the people themselves. The fundamental principle of the British Government is a universal toleration in matters of religion. Unlike Mahomedan rulers of the stamp of Aurangzeb, the British Government has never appropriated the revenues of India for the destruction of any form of religious belief, or the promulgation of Christian doctrines amongst its Hindu and Mahomedan subjects. Practices which are opposed to the common instincts of all civilized nations, such as widow burning, infanticide, and self-torture, have been suppressed by legislative enactment, with the approval of the native population; but there are other usages not so directly opposed to civilization, and notably that of infant marriages, which have never been brought under legislative restrictions, and which, indeed,

belong to that family life which is always sacred so long as it is not opposed to the moral sense of the civilized world, and can only be altered by the will of the people themselves.

II. Translate into English—

(a) இவ்வண்ண நிகழ்ந்தவண்ண மினியிந்த வுலகுக்
கெல்லாம்
உய்வண்ண மன்றிமற்றோர் துயர்வண்ண முறுவ
துண்டோ
மைவண்ணத்தரக்கிப்போரில் மழைவண்ணத் த
ண்ணலேயுன்
கைவண்ண மங்குகண்டேன் கால்வண்ண மிங்கு
கண்டேன்.

(b) உருவுகண்டெள்ளாமை வேண்டுமுருள் பெருந்
தேர்க்
கச்சாணியன்னருடைத்து.

(c) புரந்தார் கண்ணீர்மல்கச் சாகிற்பிற்சாக்கா
டிரந்துகோட்டக்கதுடைத்து.

(d) புலையாம்பிறவி பிறந்தென்செய்தோம் பொன்னீ
பொன்கொழிக்கும்
அலையார் திருவரங்கத்தெம்பிரானமதன்னையொ
டும்
தொலையாதகானங் கடந்தவன்னுட்டடந்தோறும்
புல்லாய்ச்
சிலையாய்க்கிடந்திலமே நெஞ்சமேகழல் தீண்டு
தற்கே.

(e) வேந்தர்க்கு வெற்றிதருவது ஆயுதமல்ல,—அவர்க
ளுடைய ஞானமும் நீதியும் குடிகளுடைய அன்
புமே. சங்கடத்தில் தக்க ஆலோசனை சொல்ல
வல்ல விவேகமும் விசுவாசமுமுள்ள மந்திரி ஒரு
வனும், ஆபத்தில் உதவக்கூடிய சாமர்த்தியமுள்ள
சேனாபதி ஒருவனும் கூட இருப்பது நலம். ஏ
ழைகள் மனம்நொந்து அழும்படியான காரியங்

களை அரசன் செய்யலாகாது — அவ்வேழைகள் கண்ணினின்று வடிகின்ற நீர் தண்ணீர் அல்ல; அரசனையும் அரசையும் வேரறுக்கிற வாளாயுதம் என்பது "ஏழையழுதகண்ணீர் கூரியவாளோடொக்கும்" என்கிற பழமொழியினால்மாத்திரமன்றி அநுபவத்தினாலும் உறுதிப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(f) குற்றவாளி ஒவ்வொருவனும் பைத்தியத்தால் குற்றஞ் செய்கிறானேயன்றி வேறுகாரணத்தாலல்லவென எண்ணப்பட்டால், எவ்விதமான குற்றஞ் செய்தவனையும் தண்டிக்க நியாயமில்லை. தண்டிப்பது மகத்தான தோஷமல்லவா? அத்தன்மையான குற்றவாளியை நம்முடைய இரக்கத்திற்கும் அன்புக்கும் பாத்திரவானாகவல்லவோ கொள்ளவேண்டும் — ஆயினும் சோதித்துப்பார்க்குங்கால், பைத்தியக்காரர்களையும் நாம் தண்டிக்கிறதில்லையா? தண்டிக்கவேண்டுமென்னுங் கருத்து நமக்குக் கிஞ்சித்துமில்லையாயினும், பைத்தியக்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் துன்பஞ்செய்யாவண்ணம் அவர்களை நாம் சிறையில்வைத்து சங்கடப்படுத்துவது தண்டனையேயல்லவா?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

R. SIVASANKARA PANDIAH, B.A.

I. (a) హరివంశము.—దీని రచించిన కవి పేరేమి? ఆతని లక్షణాభిధేయమేమి? ఈ కావ్యమెద్దానియంగమని పేర్కొనబడుచున్నది? ఈ పేరనింకేకవిగ్రంథముండెనా?

(b) ఆముక్తమాల్యద.—ఈ పేరాగ్రంథమునకెట్లుగలిగె? మఱియే పేరనయ్యది వ్యవహరింపఁబడుచున్నది? ఏల?

" ఈకృష్ణరాయండు నొక గొప్ప కవి, ఈతనిప్రజ్ఞా విశేషం బులును సాహితీపటిమయు నీతనిచే రచియింపంబడిన యీ ముక్తమాల్యదంజూచిన గోచరంబవు..... ఈతఁడు గతించినపిమ్మటఁ గొందరా ముక్తమాల్యదకుఁ గవి యీ తండుగాడనిరి." — ఇట్లనుటకుం గొన్ని హేతువులం దెల్పుఁడు.

(c) సుమసోమసోభిరంజన మెట్టికావ్యము? అం దేరనము ప్రధానముగానున్నది? "శిలలుగఱుగంగమణిబిపంచిగొని యచట। గానమొనరించునాసతిఁ గాంచునపుడు."— దీని సందర్భమేమి? మఱి యే గ్రంథమందెవ్వరి వర్ణన దీనిం బోలియున్నది?

II. ఈ పద్యముల తాత్పర్యములను వ్రాయుఁడు.

(1) బలవత్సింహవరిష్ఠపాటితతను ప్రభ్రష్టభూషాంబరా।
కులకేశప్రకరుంగరస్ఖలిత ఖడ్గన్యస్తపల్యాణసం।
వళితగ్రీవవికీర్ణకేసరమృతాశ్వప్రాంతసంస్థుత్రజః।
కలుషస్త్రక్రముఖుంబ్రసేనుఁగనియెంగ్రవ్యాదసంవేష్టితుఁ॥

(2) కన్థరనీలవర్ణమధుకైటభనాగసుపర్ణయోగిహృ।
ద్గంధిభిదోత్థభోగివనితాస్వనవచ్ఛ్వసనప్రవచ్ఛిర।
స్సంధివసన్నిశాపతిరసస్రుతిదుగ్ధపయోధివీచికా।
మంధరకేళికాదరసమాశ్రితపజ్జ్కశిరోధిసోదరా॥

(3) హంసకాహోదకారి భవ్యాంకహారి।
యనిశకమలాప్రియ విధాయియగుటవిధుని।
విధముగనుపాదయుగముసేవింపవచ్చు।
సద్గణంబులునా నెప్పుసఖినఖములు॥

(4) ద్విజతఁగాంచియుమధుసేవ విడువలేక।

జాతిఁబాసినతేంట్లనిస్వనములఁగూడు।
కొనుటనోయనఁగోకిలస్వనము సెలగెఁ।
దనకుమఱిపంచమత్వంబు దప్పకుండ॥

III. (a) చెల్లాచెదరు; కెంబావి; క్రొన్ననలు; చెంగల్వపూవుటెత్తు; బొంగరాలు; వక్షంవాడు. — ఇట్టి రూపములకు హేతుభూతములయిన సూత్రముల నెత్తివ్రాయుఁడు.

(b) ప్రతిన; గుజ్జు; ఈసు; కుప్పసము. — వీని ప్రకృతి రూపములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(c) యువతీ; ధాటీ; అద్భుతమ్; యజ్ఞోపవీతమ్.—వీని వికృతి రూపములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(d) సంక్రమణము; అతిరథుఁడు; చాంద్రాయణము; ఉమ్మలికము; మధూళిక; సిరాజి; ఊలుపాలు; సావకాశోర్ధ్వపుండ్రము.—వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(e) సాగరము; కాకుత్స్థుఁడు; జాంబూనదము; హరిత్సప్తికము — వీని వ్యుత్పత్త్యర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(f) త్రిస్థానములు; షోడశోపచారవిధులు.—వీని వివరింపుఁడు.

(g) రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి మొదటిపద్యమునందున్న సమాసములందెల్పి విగ్రహములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(h) రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి రెండవపద్యముయొక్క ప్రథమ చతుర్థపాదములందు సూచింపఁబడిన యితిహాసముల సంగ్రహముగా లిఖింపుఁడు.

(i) రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి మూఁడవ పద్యముయొక్క యర్థత్రయమును విశదీకరింపుఁడు.

(j) రెండవ ప్రశ్నయొక్క నాల్గవ పద్యమునందలి యలంకారమేమి? లక్షణ సమన్వయము చేయుఁడు.

(*k*) "ఉచితమేకదా విపదిధైర్యమనంజనుమాట యింతకున్॥"—ఇందు సూచింపఁబడిన నీతిశ్లోకమును సమగ్రముగా వ్రాయుఁడు. ఈ యర్థాంతరన్యాస వాక్యముచే సమర్థింపఁబడిన విశేషమెద్ది?

(*l*) రెండవ ప్రశ్నయందలి మొదటి పద్యమునకుఁబేరేమి. గణ విభజనముచేసి యతిస్థానంబులనిరూపింపుఁడు.—"నాగబంధ" మనగా నేమి?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

R. SIVASANKARA PANDIAH, B A.

I Translate into Telugu—[See Tamil Translation paper, p. cln]

II. Translate into English—

(1) సకలక్లేశనిబర్హణంబును మహాసారంబుసర్వార్థద।
ర్శకముఁ సిద్ధనిషేవితంబునగు సూక్ష్మజ్ఞానయోగంబునీ।
వికలంకస్థిరబుద్ధిఁదాల్చినియతాహారుండవై యింద్రియ।
ప్రకరోచ్ఛేదమొనర్చియుండుము పరబ్రహ్మంబుప్రాప్తంబగున్॥

(2) వినమత్కార్ముకమేఘముక్తవిశిఖోద్వేలాంబుధారావళిఁ।
దనుజాంభోజవనీసహస్రములవిధ్వంసంబు సెందించియ।
య్యనపాయుండుతదాశ్రయస్థయగునుద్యద్రాజ్యలక్ష్మిఁ సుధా।
శనగోహంబున శాశ్వతంబుగఁ బ్రతిష్ఠాపించెఁబేంపేర్పడన్॥

(3) ఉరుశక్తిన్మధుమాసధోగ్ధపిదుకంజ్యోత్స్నిగవీచంద్రమ।
స్ఫురదూధః ప్రతిముక్తమైన నిబిడజ్యోత్స్నాపయః పూరము।
స్వరియంబారిన గొజ్జెఁగుల్గురియ మున్నీరైనయక్కమ్మనీ।
రురహిఁగూరిన వేఱ్పరించుగములై రోలంబకాదంబముల్॥

(4) సారసభూనుతవనలమ।
సారసభవధయుధకాధసరమారామా।

మారామారహనాధా ।
ధారాహారసామలనవతనుభూసరసా ॥

(5) పాలనమునీతిచేతనె ।
చాలంగ్రాలెడునుగాక సైన్యబలమునన్ ।
జాలదు వెలయంగావున ।
నేలిక యెల్లప్పుడీతి నేలఁగవలయున్ ॥

(6) గుణాగుణగ్రాహ్యజ్ఞానము వివేకమనఁబడును. అది మనుష్యుని కొక్కనికిఁదక్కదక్కిన జంతుజాతంబునకుఁగలుగదు. అది కలుగటంబట్టియే యాతఁడు పశ్వాది జంతు సంతానంబుల కన్న శ్రేష్ఠతముండని యెన్నఁబడుచున్నాఁడు. అది లేని నాడు నరునకును బశువునకును భేదమేదియులేదు. మనుష్యులలో వివేకములేనివారు పశుప్రాయులు. అట్టివారి జన్మము నిరర్థకము. కృష్యాదికార్యములకత్యంతోపయోగమై సార్థక జన్మముగల పశువులును, నెందునకుంబనికిరాక స్వోదరమాత్రపూరకులై నిరర్థకజన్ములై మను నరపశువులకంటెనుత్తమమైనవని చెప్పనొప్పును. లోకములోని వేవియు లేకపోయినను వివేకముమాత్ర మొక్కటి కలిగెనా యట్టి వాఁడన్నియుఁ గలిగినవాఁడె.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ., R. VENKATARAMAYYA, B A.

PART I

1. ఈ కేళగి బరువ పద్యగళ దండాన్వయవన్ను బరెదు టిప్పణిసకర్క లింశగళన్ను టిప్పణిసిరి :—

(a) ఇందగియంతే ముంబనియనేంబరే పీఠదేవల్లియంతే

దేం । కోదుచివారియుం కడవినంకేయుగుమ్మటి కక్ష
హాయదిం । కేదగేయంకే పూతుచిముగిల్లళ పంగి
నికుంటికేళికేయా । హ్లాదచిరండునకీపుదిదత్తే నమా
నవయః ప్రవకీనం ॥

(b) జళమయమిళేజళదమయం । జళధరమాగగాం కటిన్న
యందిగ్వళయం । కేళిగోళి నవనృట్టియనేం కకేదు
దోతువనంఘనాగమాంబుజిభవనిం ॥

II. రాజశేఖరన వ్యైవాహమంటవద వివరగేయన్ను సంక్షేప
వాగి బరేయిరి.

III. ఈ పద్యగళ అభిప్రాయవన్ను బరేదు అవుగళల్లి ప్రయో
గిసల్పట్టిరువ అలంకారగళన్ను వివరిసి :—

(a) కామాగి లగ్రదోళ్పోళేవ శాస్త్రరబింబమనున్నయూ
ఖమా । లోమిగయు నోమిగోల్తిరే మణివజ్రమం
డిత మొంచికొండిలా । సోమాడియల్లినల్లినుని
దండిమృగాక్షిగే కక్షఖజనం । కోమిదోళిట్టు
సింగరిసి వీక్షిసికొట్టదు రాగచేళ్ళియం ॥

(b) కరుణాసురకరుగేసురివం । కిరిసురకరుణియరమర్త్యా
నదియుదరమనా । కరుణియరరసంగోర్ట । పుర్వివేరేద
మళాంబువిందిజళకంగేర్దుర్ ॥

(c) రాజశేఖరవిశాస అష్టమాశ్వాసదొళగే ఒందుశ్లోకర
దల్లి ? మింబువగీసల్పట్టిసి— ఆశ్లోకవన్ను బరే
యిరి.

IV. ఈకేళగిన పద్యదల్లి ప్రయోగిసల్పట్టిరువ ఉపమాన ఉప
మేయగళన్ను వింగడిసి బరేయిరి :—

ఇకినిన్నిళేశపాశక్కగిదునేగేదశ్రోలాక్కాడుగల్లిం

జుకానిం । కిదినిన్నుద్యక్కుటాక్షద్యుకిగేబిదర్దుచిం
బంకిజాంజల్యమంకెా । ద్దేనిన్నిత్రుమవిశాసక్కుళ
ర్దుకరగువంశింద్రజావంకశాసం । పదేనోడించిందు
కోరుత్తిసేదనశినవశ్రీవధూటీకుదంగం ॥

PART II

V. ఇరదేశుజప్రకెావద సగర్వదినువిర్కడంగి జీకుసోర్ । శ్రుర
దొళిదిజీకళ్కుదొడవం మగుళోత్తిమగుద్దుమేలేనా । ర్వ్వరవ
నియిందే కుట్టపిడిదొత్తుకేనీర్ద్దు బిసుంటడుర్విగ । జ్జరియేనివంకేసీ
ళ్ళళిరదుంనేటివత్తిదవ్వేదేబేగదిం ॥

(a) ఈపద్యక్కే ప్రతిపదార్థవన్ను బరెయిరి.

(b) ఈపద్యవు ఇంథావృత్తవేందు నిశ్చయిసి. ఈవృత్తదల్లి యకి ఎష్టనేస్థానదల్లి రబేకు ?

(c) ఈపద్యవు యారన్ను కురితు హేళల్పట్టదే ? అతన వృత్తాంతవన్ను సంక్షేపవాగి బరెయిరి.

(d) "సగర్వదినువిర్కడంగి" ఇదన్ను సంధిబిడిసి బరెయిరి. ఇల్లిబందిరువ సంధిగే వ్యాకరణ సూత్రవేను ?

(e) "ఇదిజీకళ్" యావరూప ఇల్లి "జ" కార యావ సూత్రదింద బందదే ?

(f) "ఎరడు" ఇదక్కే సమానదల్లి యావ రూపగళు బరుత్తవే.

VI. (a) కేళగే బరేదిరువ వాక్యగళల్లి సూచిసిరువ పురాణ కథెగళన్ను వివరిసి.

(1) ధురదొళు స్యేంధవన కేలేయనరిదం.

(2) కేలుకగళిక్కేయబట్టుద్దద . కేలియంపదోళియం కుడిదం.

(b) కేతకి పుష్పపుశివార్చనకి నిషిద్ధవాదద్దక్కు కారణ వేమను ?

VII. (1) మిత్ర, ఆశా, ఉంస. ఈ గశబ్దాలన్ను ఎరడేరుర్థ గళల్లి ప్రయోగిసి వాక్యగళన్ను రచిసి.

(2) పోగు, ఆగు, ఈ ధాతుగళిగె దదవంగళ్పరమాదరే అవు యావ రూపగళన్ను కొందుత్తవె ? ఈధాతుగళిగె 'గుం,' 'క్కు' ఎంబ ప్రత్యయగళు బందరే ధాతుగళిగె ముంచె బంద రూపగళిరుత్తవియో ?
'ఇసు' ధాతువిన ప్రథమపురుష వర్తమాన కూతరూపగళన్ను కొడి.

(3) ధాతుగళిగె విధ్యర్థదల్లి బరువ ప్రత్యయగళు యావవు ? సీమార్థదల్లి యావ ప్రత్యయగళు బరుత్తవె ?
'లిన్నెగం' 'ఇన్నెగం' ఈ ప్రత్యయగళు యావ అర్థదల్లి బరుత్తవె ? 'ఉముం,' 'లిలోడం,' ఇవు యావ అర్థదల్లి బరుత్తవె ?

(4) ఒందు వాక్యదల్లి భిన్నలింగగళింద అభ్యిగళిద్దరే, ఆఖ్యాత పదవు యావ లింగదల్లిరబేకు ?

(5) కెళగె బరెదిరువ సూత్రక్కు అర్థబరెదు ప్రయోగగళన్ను బరెయిరి.
అడిమేగుగళంక్యాక్షర । చిడిగక్కుం బిందుముందు పిందుగళంక్య । క్కుడరిసిగుంటోపంసోం । త్పోడవ్య యిశావదొళ్కళగుకితినిక్కుం ॥

VIII. (a) ఉత్ప్రేక్షాలంకార, ఉల్లేఖాలంకార. ఇవుగళిగె లక్ష్యలక్షణగళన్ను బరెయిరి.

(b) (1) స్రగ్ధరే, మహాస్రగ్ధరే, త్రిపది, లలితరగళే. ఇవు గళ లక్షణగళన్ను బరెయిరి. రగళెయల్లి ఎష్టు భేదగళవె ?

(2) కన్నడ మాత్రాగణగళల్లి యావ గణవిల్ల ?

(3) విషమవృత్త వెందరేను ? అర్ధ సమవృత్త వెందరేను ?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

R. VEṄKATARAMAYYA, B.A.

I. Translate into Kanarese—[See Tamil Translation paper, p. clii.]

II. Translate into English—

(1) రవిచంద్రప్రభుర ప్రభావ్రజయమంమేఘం ముసుంరు తేకా । ష్ణ్వ్ర్విశిష్టంరటిదంరురాల్పురుజియంబ్రీఉ క్తుదగ్రస్ఫుర ॥ క్కవికావ్యప్రకటప్రభావమనదంకి క్కబ్బిగంగుప్తిగ్గై । దవరాక్ష్మీయ కృతిప్రభావరేయగా దంకోప్పఁప్పోల్ధాత్రిమోళ్ ॥

(2) వరుణాశాబ్ధి పయఃప్రవాహవిరతస్నానం వినిర్ధూత దా । త్రిరజః శ్రీర్పిహితాంగను ధృతఘనత్మ్నాజప్రజంశూధ కోల్ ॥ క్కరసంబారికదంబసన్నధుమదాంశోల్ వాహ మంశోల్దసిం । ధురమంపాయ్దు పళంజిశ్రీయ్దుదురట జ్జంఘామరుక్కుంజిరం ।

(3) గజిశ్రీంపు జిశ్రీల్దంకిరి । నిజెనిట్టనినిలేయుదక్షుగరి గణ్ణశోశ్రీ । నోజెరుదోపెళినిరిఉవని । రుఉగిరి మక్తోందునవిలరేంన త్తిసికోల్ ॥

(4) సురజాపజంపరక్రజ । కురవగిను త్తసిరిజళద మదమధు

పసము । క్కరమిఅగిదంతేమిఱిదుదు । పరికేసదాశ్మీ
యజీవనవ్యయుళ్ యమం ॥

(5) మణిళవనంగళరుజీగ । ప్పేసునశోంగణాదోళింద్ర
బాపవిశాస । క్కోయాగిరిబఱువిధదిం । కుణిపుపుకౌ
గేత్తుకేగిసోంగేనవిల్గళ్ ॥

(6) విరజసరసీరుహంకోం । రకుళవ్యాళాసిపూగోశం
కానిరియం । బరనికరలుళికరలుమోం । దరవిరళదో
శంజేంజేంజేళోళ్వసియుమి ॥

(7) ఖరకరసిద్ధనేల్దుదివి జీంద్రకి శాద్రిగుహానివాసదిం ।
దురుతిమిరాళిఖూరకుపనోన్నతకోంకుకేతన్న విద్యే
యం । ధరేగతిపక్కుట్టిసేకరోంక్కరసిద్ధరసప్రవా
హమం । పిరిదదుజేన్నమాదుదేనే, పొంబిసిరొందిరేరగ్గే
రంజికుం ॥

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

ROBERT STUART SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. മലയാളം ഏതുഭാഷയുടെ ശാഖയാകുന്നു? ആ ഭാഷയുടെ വേറെ ശാഖകൾചൊല്ലുക - മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസ്കൃതപദങ്ങൾ അധികമായി നുഴഞ്ഞുവരുവാൻ കാരണമെന്ത?

II. രുഗ്മാംഗദചരിതം ചുരുക്കമായെഴുതുക - (N.B. ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിലധികമെഴുതരുത.)

III. ഇതിൻെറ അന്വയവും അർത്ഥവുമെഴുതുക:- ഇത്ഥന്താദൈവ നായ്യൊവിവിശ്രുത്ര പ

വനം യാദവസ്ത്രൈവപൂർവ്വം ശപ്താശ
ക്രേണകാചിൽ സുരവരവനിതാവ്യർത്ഥ
സംകെതഭാജാനീതാ സായാതുധാനി പ്ര
മദ വനഭൂതീംകുർവ്വതീതത്രദൃഷ്ട്വാ ധൃഷ്ട്വാ
ദൃഷ്ട്വാകരാളാ നിഗദദതിരുഷ്ടാവ ജ്ഞദം
ഷ്ട്രാഭിധാനാ.

IV. വ്യൂഹം - മഖാ - അഘം - കൊററ - അരിശം -
പററലർ - വേൽ - താണ്ഡവം - സഗല്ഭ
ദം - സംസാരം - ഇവെക്കത്ഥമെഴുതുക.

V. (a) ഇവകളിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗ
തികളെ ചുരുക്കമായി വിവരിക്ക:—
1. അരുമറകളുരിമയൊടു വകവക തിരി
ച്ചവൻ. 2. കലശൊരുവനന്ദനൻ. 3. പു
ത്രനെകൊന്നിതു വൃത്രാരിമായയാ. 4.
വീരഭദ്രൻ പണ്ടു ദക്ഷനെ കൊല്ലുവാൻ
&c.

(b) 1. കടലൊടടൽ കരുതുമൊരു കടലൊടു
സമാനമായ്ക്കാണായി—എന്ത ?
2. തുംഗങ്ങളായുള്ള ശൈലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു
ചെങ്കല്ലലിഞ്ഞൊഴുകീടുന്നതുപൊ
ലെ—എന്ത ?

(c) മന്നവന്മാർക്കു ചിതമിതുരണ്ടുമെ—ഏതുര
ണ്ടും ?

(d) വീണാധരമുനി—ആർ? ചിരിച്ചുചിരിച്ചു വെന്നു വറവാൻ കാരണമെന്തു?

(e) ശല്യരുടെചരിതം ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ പറക.

(f) "Every thing is fair in war." ഇതിനൊത്ത ഒരു വൃത്തം ശല്യപർവ്വത്തിൽ [illegible] ഴുതുക.

VI. (a) പടിഞ്ഞാറ – കൃതജ്ഞത – കൃതാർത്ഥ – ഒരം വാക്കുകളുടെ ധാത്വർത്ഥമെഴുതുക.

(b) ഇങ്ങിനെ – വെണം – പറഞ്ഞാലും – ഒരം വാക്കുകളെ പരിച്ഛെദിക്ക.

VII. ഭീഷ്മപർവ്വവും ശല്യപർവ്വവും എന്തെന്തരീതികളിലെഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു? ഭീഷ്മരെ ആദ്യത്തെ പടനായകനാക്കുവാൻ കാരണമെന്ത?

VIII. അദ്ധ്യാരൊപം, സംക്ഷിപ്തവദനം, അനുബന്ധവിസജ്ജനം, തസ്യാന്തരെന്യസ്തം, പ്രതീപം, പരിണാമം – ഒരം അലങ്കാരങ്ങളിൽ മൂന്നു വിവരിച്ചുദാഹരണമെഴുതുക – അതുകളുടെ ശരിയായ ഇങ്ങ്ലീഷു പേരുകളുമെഴുതുക.

IX. സംഭാവന, അനുവാദകം, ഹരണസംഖ്യ, പ്രതിസംഖ്യ, നിരർത്ഥകം, അന്യൊന്യവാചി, സംബന്ധക്രിയ,—എന്തെന്നു പറകയും ശരിയായ ഇങ്ങ്ലീഷുപെരുകൾ എഴുതുകയും ചെയ്ക.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into Malayalam—[See Tamil Translation paper, p. clii.]

II. Translate into English—

(a) ജഗദ്ദയഭരണ പരിഹരണബഹുലീല
യും ചെയ്യാഴിയില്ലുളുകൊളുന്നനാഥ
ന്നും

അലമലമിതരുതരുതു ചപലതകൾ നരപ
തികളാക്ഷേപമെ ചെയ്യുമില്ലകില്ലേതുമെ
അനുചിതമിതറിക നൃപകുലമതിനു നല്ലത
ല്ലയ്യൊനിനക്കു ദുഷ്കീർത്തിയുണ്ടായ്വരും
ഫലമതിനുനരക മൊരുഗതി വരികയില്ലെ
ടൊ പാർത്ഥിവന്മാർക്കു യുദ്ധംവെടിഞ്ഞീ
ടിനാൽ

പരമപുരുഷനുമതിനു പരിചൊടരുളീടി
നാൽ പാർത്ഥനദ്ധ്യാത്മമായുളുതെപ്പേരു
മെ

വിമലനജനഖിലജഗദധി പനഥകാട്ടിനാൻ
വിശ്വസിച്ചീടുവാൻ വിശ്വരൂപത്തെ
യും.

ത്രിഭുവനവുമസുരസുരമനുജഖഗദനുജ പ
ശുമുഖബഹുല ഭൂതവൃത്താന്തവും
ബഹുചരണബഹുവദന ബഹുലകരജാല
വും വിസ്മയത്തോടു കണ്ടിടിനാനജ
നൻ.

(b) തല്ലുതട്ടിക്കളഞ്ഞൊന്നടിച്ചീടിനാൻ ചൊ
ല്ലെഴും കൗരവൻവായുതനയനെ
നില്ലെടാനില്ലനില്ലെന്നുതല്ലും തടുത്തല്ലൽ കാ
ണുന്നവർക്കുള്ളിൽ വായുംപടി
തച്ചിതുഭീമൻതരിച്ചിതുകൈത്തല മുച്ചുന്തി
ലൊച്ചപൊങ്ങിനിലത്തെല്ലുയാൽ
അച്ചുതൻ കൂടിചിരിച്ചാനതു നേരമച്ചിരിപു
ണ്ടാ നനിലതനയനും.

തുംഗങ്ങളായുള്ളശൈലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ചെ
ങ്കല്ലലിഞ്ഞൊഴു കീടുന്നതുപോലെ
ആപാദചൂഡമണിഞ്ഞോരുചോരയും കോ
പാതിരേകാലലറുന്നനാദവും
അന്യോന്യഭീതിയുണ്ടാകുന്നവേഷവും കൊ
ന്നാലുമുള്ളിലടങ്ങാതരോഷവും
മുന്നമെ ചെയ്യുവയൊർത്തു വിദ്വേഷവും
ബ്രഹ്മാണ്ഡമെല്ലാം കുലുങ്ങുന്നഘോഷ
വും.

(c) ൦൫ മലയാളരാജ്യത്തിൽ പൂർവ്വം പൂർവ്വമാ
യി നിബന്ധമായ ഒരു സ്ഥിരപ്പെട്ട
നിയമംപോലെ അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചു പോരുന്ന
ജന്മികുടിയാൻ ന്യായങ്ങളെ (അതായത
—മുതലാളിയായജന്മിയും കീഴുള്ളകുടിയാ
നും പരസ്പരമുള്ള അനുബന്ധങ്ങൾക്കും
അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും മലയാളത്തിൻെറ
ആദികർത്താവായ പരശുരാമനാൽ ഏ
പ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ)
ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ചില പുതിയനിയ്യമങ്ങ

ം ചെയ്യാനായിട്ട മലയാളികളുടെ സമ്പ്രദായ അഭിപ്രായവും നടവടികളും അറിവാൻ സന്നിധാനത്തിങ്കലെ കല്പനമൂലം ലോഗൻ സായ്പവർകളാൽ സമാജപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സഭയാൽ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളെടത്തോളം ഭാഗങ്ങൾ കുടിയാന്മാരുടെമാത്രം ക്ഷേമത്തിന്ന ആദരവായിരിക്കുമെന്നൊ അവരുടെ ചില മോഹങ്ങൾ സാദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നതിലെക്ക എളുപ്പമായി വരുമെന്നൊ കരുതീട്ടുണ്ടായതായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ, എത്രയൊ അനാദിയായ നടവടികളെ ന്യായാനുസരണമായും നിഷ്പക്ഷമായും സൎവ്വസാധാരണക്ഷേമമായും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താതെ ചെയ്യാൻ പൊകുന്ന പുതിയനിശ്ചയങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷത്തിൽ കേരളനിവാസികൾക്കെല്ലാം വലുതായ സങ്കടത്തിന്ന ഇടയായി വരുന്നതാകയാൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന ചിലസംഗതികൾ ഗവൎന്മെണ്ടിൽ ആലോചിപ്പാനായി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

(d) ചണ്ഡവൈരിനിവഹ ഖണ്ഡനപടുഭുജദണ്ഡനാം മാഗധൻെറ മുണ്ഡഭേദനം ചെയ്യാൻ ചണ്ഡ രണാംകണത്തിൽ ശൌണ്ഡനാകും ഭീമനെ കോദണ്ഡധരമഞ്ജുനം പണ്ഡിതനീയയെക്ക.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 3 TO 5 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.

Write an Essay on—

The comparative advantages of spoken and written discourse.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

J. W. CASSELS, M.A.

I. Show how imaginary expressions may be introduced into Algebraical investigations. Prove that the modulus of the quotient of two imaginary expressions is the quotient of their moduli.

Solve the equation $\left(x-\frac{\alpha^2}{x}\right)\left(x-\frac{\beta^2}{x}\right)\left(x-\frac{\gamma^2}{x}\right)=(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$, where $4\alpha^2\beta\gamma$ is $+ve$ and greater than $(\alpha\beta+\gamma\alpha-\beta\gamma)^2$.

II. Show how to insert any number of geometrical means between two given terms.

Construct an infinite geometrical series such that the sum of all the terms after any selected term is equal to that selected term.

III. Solve the equations :—

i. $\frac{x+b}{a}+\frac{x+a}{b}=\frac{a}{x+b}+\frac{b}{x+a}$.

ii. $\left(\frac{x^2-13x+31}{x^2-x-11}\right)^2+3\,\frac{x-3}{x+1}=0$.

IV. Define the terms *logarithm* and *mantissa*. What is the *common* system of logarithms? Show the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases.

V. Define the Trigonometrical ratios of an angle so as to be true for all magnitudes of the angle. Make a table expressing all the other Trigonometrical ratios in terms of the tangent.

Prove that $\dfrac{\tan\frac{A}{2}}{\cot\frac{B}{2}}$

$$=\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(A+B)\sin\frac{A+B}{2}-\operatorname{cosec}(A-B)\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}{\operatorname{cosec}(A+B)\sin\frac{A+B}{2}+\operatorname{cosec}(A-B)\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}.$$

VI. Having given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, find the third side without previously determining the other two angles. Also determine formulæ for the solution of a triangle when the three sides are given.

A person, standing on a low level island, whose dimensions are small compared with those of the lake which surrounds it is, provided with a measuring line, pickets, and an instrument for showing right angles. How, without leaving the island, could he discover the distance of objects on the opposite shore of the lake?

VII. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

If a straight line AB be bisected in C and produced to a point D such that the square on AD is equal to three times the square on CD, prove that the square on CB is equal to twice the square on BD together with twice the rectangle contained by CB and BD.

VIII. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

If D be the middle point of the segment BDC of the circle BDCE, of which A is the centre and BE the diameter; and if when AC, BD and DC are joined the angle BDC is found to be double of the angle BAC; prove that a circle with centre E and radius EC will cut BE in F, where FA is equal to BD.

IX. Define the terms *subnormal* and *subtangent*. In the case of the parabola find a constant value for the subnormal.

Prove that in the parabola the subtangent is to the ordinate as the ordinate is to half the latus rectum.

X. Prove that the major axis is the longest line that can be drawn in the ellipse. Also prove that $BC^2 = CA^2 - CS^2$.

An ellipse and a parabola have the same focus, and the directrix of the parabola is the tangent to the ellipse at the nearer vertex. Prove that the extremities of the minor axis are points on the parabola.

XI. If through any two points Q and Q′ of an hyperbola a line RQQ′R′ be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in R and R′; then will RQ = R′Q′.

Through any point O within an hyperbola draw a straight line RPOQ (R being the point in which it cuts one of the asymptotes, P and Q the points in which it cuts the curve) such that RP. RQ = the square on a line of given length.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. W. CASSELS, M.A.

I. Shew how forces are measured (*a*) geometrically, (*b*) algebraically.

Forces are represented in direction by tangents drawn from an external point to two points on the parabola whose focal distances are a and b respectively, and in magnitude by the spaces on those tangents intercepted between the points of contact and the intersections with the directrix. Find the magnitude of their resultant resolved parallel to the axis of the parabola.

II. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces. Assuming its truth so far as direction is concerned, prove it also with respect to magnitude.

Lines representing forces are to one another as $\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} : \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$, and are inclined at an angle such that, if their ends were joined, the length of the joining line would be a. Find the magnitude and direction of their resultant force.

III. Define the term *centre of gravity*, and shew that every system of heavy particles has one and only one centre of gravity.

Two rods, of lengths a and b respectively, are rigidly joined together. The free end of the first rod is supported, and the vertical line through the supported point cuts the other rod, which rests in a horizontal position, at a distance c from the point of union. Prove that $(b - c) : c = (a + b) : b$.

IV. What are the three kinds of levers? Give two examples of each kind.

Prove that if P and W balance each other on a bent lever, P × P's virtual velocity = W × W's virtual velocity.

V. Give the two principal laws of friction applicable to statical

problems. Shew how the co-efficient of friction between two substances may be ascertained.

Two particles, of the same material and of weights P and Q respectively, rest upon two thin planks of the same material; the planks are rigidly connected above, and their lower extremities rest upon a horizontal plane to which they are inclined at angles α and β respectively. The two particles are connected by a string, without weight and not affected by friction, which passes over a smooth pulley situated on the line of intersection of the planks. Find the co-efficient of friction between the particles and planks in order that Q may be on the point of moving downwards.

VI. Give the laws of motion. How would you answer an opponent who contended that change of motion was proportional to the square root of the impressed force? On the assumption of the opponent's contention being correct, what modification would have to be made in the equation $v = ft$.?

VII. Define *moving force* and *impulsive force*.

An impulsive force P acts upon a particle of mass m, and at the same instant a moving force F begins to act upon another particle of mass n. After a time t the former has traversed a space s and the latter a space $2s$. Find a relation between P and F.

VIII. Shew that, with the usual notation, the equations

$$\bar{u} = \frac{Au + Bu' + Cu'' + \ldots}{A + B + C + \ldots} \quad \bar{v} = \frac{Av + Bv' + Cv'' + \ldots}{A + B + C \ldots}$$

give the velocity of the centre of gravity of a number of particles A, B, C, ... moving uniformly in one plane.

IX. In the case of a body projected from a given point, with a given velocity, in a given direction which is not vertical, and acted upon by the force of gravity only, find the *time of flight*.

In a range AH the time of flight is t; the vertical height above AH of a certain point P is h. Find the time of flight from A to P.

X. Shew that if a pendulum of length l oscillate in a circular arc of very small amplitude, the time of oscillation $= \pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$.

Assuming that on this earth the force of gravity is 32·19 feet, find what it would be on a planet where the pendulum oscillates 3 times as often.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. What advantages does the method of classification by Natural Orders possess over the Linnæan System?

II. Explain how it can be proved that Plants obtain Carbon from the Atmosphere.

III. Describe the structure of a Typical Leaf, and give outline sketches of the more important forms of Simple Leaves.

IV. Give a botanical account of the Ground-nut Plant (*Arachis hypogea*), and mention the family to which it belongs.

V. Briefly describe the more important characters of the following Natural Orders, viz., Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ.

VI. How do Cryptogams differ from Phanerogams? Give Oliver's Classification of the latter.

VII. Describe the two plants laid before you, taking their organs in regular order.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

G. K. WINTER, ESQ.

I. Describe a simple pendulum. How may the value of the accelerating force of gravity be ascertained by means of a pendulum? on what principle does the reversible pendulum depend, and how is it used?

II. What is Pascal's law regarding the pressure of liquids? Describe an apparatus in which the principle involved has been applied to useful purposes.

III. What is meant by the maximum tension of a vapour, and on what does it depend? Describe an apparatus for proving its existence and ascertaining its value under given conditions.

IV. What is Torricelli's law regarding the velocity of efflux of liquids? What is the natural consequence of this law as regards liquids of different densities?

V. What do you mean by specific heat? What methods are usually employed for its determination? Describe Bunsen's calorimeter.

VI. Explain the principle of the compound microscope, and describe it in its simplest form.

VII. What is meant by spherical aberration by refraction? What effect does it produce in the case of an image projected on a screen by a lens? How may it be overcome, and what name is given to lenses or combinations which are free from this defect?

VIII. What is meant by a magnetic needle or system being astatic? Describe any means you know of rendering a magnetic needle astatic. How may a magnetic needle be rendered astatic without the aid of any other magnet? Under what circumstances may the needle of a mariner's compass be in this condition?

IX. Describe Wheatstone's method for determining the velocity of the electrical discharge through a wire. Give the principal results of his enquiry.

X. What is the relation between the work done by a current of electricity and—

(a) The resistance of the circuit and the current flowing?

(b) The resistance of the circuit and the electro-motive force?

Give an example of work done by a current.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. State and criticise the definitions of Logic given by the Port Royal Logic, Whately, Hamilton, Mill, and Dr. Bain.

II. With regard to the three leading departments of Logic state, with the needful explanations—(a) their historical order; (b) their logical order; and (c) their didactic order, *i.e.*, the order in which, they should enter into a curriculum of studies.

III. On what ground does the process of obversion rest. Obvert, if possible, the propositions A, E, I, O, U, Y, η, and ω; using S and P as terms.

How does Dr. Bain distinguish between formal and material obversion? Is the distinction one with which Logic is concerned?

Give the opposites, obverse, and converse of the following propositions, and state with reasons whether they are verbal or real:—

(1) Swear not at all.
(2) To be or not to be, that is the question.
(3) The mind thinks always.
(4) The mind is united with a material organism.

IV. State, explain, and criticise the leading views that have been advocated with respect to the import of propositions.

From the point of view of import what is the smallest number of classes to which propositions may be reduced?

To what part of the proposition does Modality, Tense, and the Negative Sign belong? Give reasons.

V. Distinguish between (*a*) a logical whole, (*b*) a metaphysical whole, (*c*) a physical whole (1) mechanical and (2) chemical.

Describe the process by which each kind of whole is resolved into its parts.

VI. Discuss and compare the various modes of stating the fundamental axiom of the syllogism, and deduce from it the special syllogistic rules.

VII. What is the end aimed at by all systems of syllogistic notation? Describe and compare the systems of Euler, Lambert and Hamilton, stating which you think the best and why.

Represent by each of these modes *Darii*, *Camestres*, *Bokardo* and *Fesapo*.

VIII. Should conditional and disjunctive arguments be brought under Mediate or Immediate Inference? Give reasons.

IX. Prove—

(*a*) That the second figure can give only negative, and the third figure only particular conclusions.

(*b*) That a syllogism in the fourth figure cannot have O as a premise nor A as a conclusion.

(*c*) That in the Aristotelian Sorites no premise can be particular except the first, and none negative except the last; and that in the Goclenian Sorites no premise can be particular except the last, and none negative

except the first. (The Sorites to be interpreted in extension only).

X. Throw the argument of each of the following extracts into its strictly logical form, subordinating or omitting, as far as possible the extraneous or explanatory matter :—

(a) "But, concerning innate principles, I desire these men, to say whether they can or cannot, by education and custom, be blurred and blotted out; if they cannot, we must find them in all mankind alike, and they must be clear in every body; and, if they may suffer variation from adventitious notions, we must then find them clearest and most perspicuous nearest the fountain, in children and illiterate people, who have received least impression from foreign opinions. Let them take which side they please, they will certainly find it inconsistent with visible matter of fact and daily observation."—LOCKE.

(b) While affirming that virtue is naturally the happiness and vice the misery of man, Butler puts the case of a man who is not convinced of this happy tendency of virtue or is of a contrary opinion, and then proceeds as follows to inquire how such a man would stand related to the obligations of the moral law:—"One may say more explicitly that leaving out the authority of reflex approbation or disapprobation, such a one would be under an obligation to act viciously; since interest, one's own happiness, is a manifest obligation, and there is not supposed to be any other obligation in the case. 'But does it much mend the matter, to take in that natural authority of reflection? There indeed would be no obligation to virtue; but would not the obligation from supposed interest on the side of vice remain? If it should, yet to be under two contrary obligations, *i. e.*, under none at all, would not be exactly the same, as to be under a formal obligation to be vicious, or to be in circumstances in which the constitution of man's nature plainly required that vice should be preferred. But the obligation on the side of interest really does

not remain. For the natural authority of the principle of reflection, is an obligation the most near and intimate, the most certain and known; whereas the contrary obligation can at the utmost appear no more than probable; since no man can be *certain* in any circumstances that vice is his interest in the present world, much less can he be certain against another; and thus the certain obligation would entirely supersede and destroy the uncertain one; which yet would have been of real force without the former."—BUTLER.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND DEFINITION.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. What is Abstraction? How is it related (*a*) to Generalization, (*b*) to Induction?

II. Explain and exemplify the distinction drawn by Mill between Compound and Heteropathic Effects, and discuss it in the light of the principle of the Conservation of Energy.

III. Describe and exemplify the various methods of eliminating operative from inoperative antecedents. State with reference to each of them (1) the ground on which it rests. (2) the stage in the enquiry when it is applicable, and (3) the nature of the results obtained.

IV. A person dies soon after swallowing arsenic. In proceeding to find out the cause, A knows from past experience that the quantity of the poison taken by deceased is sufficient to cause death, B, on the other hand, is not aware of this. In what respects are A and B differently situated in attempting to solve the question by the Method of Difference.

V. When is a general proposition inductively arrived at proved to be true?

VI. Under what circumstances is an alleged fact to be reckoned utterly incredible? How would you deal with well-attested manifestations of Modern Spiritualism?

VII. What is meant by a Serial Classification, and how does it

differ from other modes of classifying? Point out, with reasons and examples, which of the Experimental Methods it is mainly auxiliary to.

VIII. Give an account of the discovery of Gravitation from (*a*) the physical, (*b*) the psychological, and (*c*) the logical point of view.

[*N.B.*—This question is intended solely to test the Candidate's ability to distinguish between the three specified aspects of any scientific problem.]

IX. The methods and operations which constitute Logic must be grounded in the last resort on the ultimate functions of the intellect.

Having given what you conceive to be the intellectual functions, proceed to prove the above statement by a critical examination of—

(*a*) the classification (1) of names and (2) of propositions,

(*b*) the fundamental canons of the syllogism,

(*c*) the Experimental Methods employed in inductive inquiry,

(*d*) the methods for arriving at the definitions of general terms.

X. Define and exemplify the following:—

(1) Categorematic and Enthymeme in their Aristotelian and modern senses.

(2) First and Second Substances.

(3) Perfect Induction and Induction by Simple Enumeration.

(4) An experiment and an *experimentum crucis*.

(5) Frontier and Negative Instances.

(6) Paradox and Paralogism.

(7) *À priori* and *à posteriori* evidence.

(8) Bacon's Idols of the Tribe, of the Cave, of the Market and of the Theatre.

XI. Examine the following aphorism of Bacon in the light of modern scientific method:—

"Nor can we suffer the understanding to jump and fly from particulars to remote and more general axioms (such as are termed the principles of arts and things), and thus prove and make out their intermediate axioms according to the supposed unshaken truth of the former. This, however, has always been done to the present time from the natural bent of the understanding, educated too and accustomed to this very method by the syllogistic mode of demonstration. But we can then only augur well for the sciences, when

the ascent shall proceed by a true scale and successive steps, without interruption or breach, from particulars to the lesser axioms, thence to the intermediate (rising one above the other), and lastly to the most general. For the lowest axioms differ but little from bare experiment, the highest and most general (as they are esteemed at present) are notional, abstract and of no real weight. The intermediate are true, solid, full of life, and upon them depend the business and fortunate of mankind; beyond these are the really general, but not abstract, axioms, which are truly limited by the intermediate.

"We must not then add wings but rather lead and ballast to the understanding, to prevent its jumping or flying, which has not yet been done; but whenever this takes place we may entertain greater hopes of the sciences."—*Novum Organum*, Book I, Aph. 104.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

J. W. CASSELS, M.A.

I. Give the definition, and also the fundamental property of a fluid. Into what two kinds are fluids divided? What is meant by pressure *at* a point? With reference to pressure at a point explain the meaning of the formula $\frac{P}{a}$.

II. Distinguish between whole pressure and resultant pressure.

A hollow cone, height h and radius r, whose axis is vertical, is filled with a fluid of which w is the weight of a unit of volume. Find the ratio of the whole pressure to the resultant pressure of the fluid on the surface of the cone.

III. Prove that if a homogeneous body float in a liquid, its volume will bear to the volume immersed the inverse ratio of the specific gravities of the solid and liquid.

A man, whose volume is 2 cub. ft. 432 cub. inches, and whose specific gravity is 1·1, is $\frac{4}{5}$ths immersed in water. With one hand he holds on to a vertical rope supported above, and so situated that the perpendicular let fall from the man's C.G. on to the direction of its action is 8 inches. Find the tension of the rope and the condition of equilibrium.

IV. Explain the ascent of a balloon.

A balloon of weight W and volume V, after having mounted to a height h, proceeded further to ascend through a stratum of air whose density at any point was equal to the constant μh^2 divided by the square of its height above the earth. After having thus proceeded a certain distance, the aeronauts wishing to descend, allowed air of weight w and volume v to escape. However, instead of descending the balloon was brought to a stand-still. Find the height above the earth of the point of rest, assuming the force of gravity to have remained the same throughout.

V. Describe the Centigrade Thermometer, and explain the method of filling and graduating it.

At the temperature of Fahrenheit's Thermometer's zero a certain thermometer is marked 123°, and at freezing point it is marked 99°. Assuming that the same system of graduation is maintained throughout, how would it be marked at boiling point?

VI. Prove that the pressure of a given quantity of air, at a given temperature, varies inversely as the space it occupies.

VII. Describe the Barometer. Shew how it is graduated.

A person on starting from the level of the sea to ascend a mountain, notices that the Barometer stands at 30°. When he gets to the top the height of the Barometer is 28·184. Supposing that the force of gravity and the temperature remain constant throughout, find the height of the mountain; having given the constant of variation for the particular temperature in question = 2048074·56, the force of gravity = 32·2, log 3 = ·47712 and log 28·184 = ·45000.

VIII. Describe the action of the common pump. Under what circumstances does this method of drawing water prove to be useless, or nearly so?

Find the tension of the piston rod.

IX. Draw a diagram of Bramah's Press.

If the ratio of the radii of the two cylinders is 4 : 1, and the power applied 50lbs, find the force produced; assuming that the cylinder rod divides the lever in the ratio 3 : 2.

X. Describe the common Hydrometer.

The stem, length 4 inches, of a Hydrometer is divided into 32 degrees, the graduation being from top to bottom, and the area of

its section is $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch. There are two liquids, with specific gravities 1·3 and 1·7 respectively; when immersed in the former the Hydrometer sinks to the point marked 15°, and when in the latter to 23°. Find the volume of the Hydrometer.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

J. W. CASSELS, M.A.

I. Define the terms *self-luminous* and *translucent*. Show that any pencil after reflexion from a plane surface will diverge from a single point.

A rectangle, whose sides are capable of reflecting internally, is of length a and of breadth b. A ray starting from a point on one of the longer sides is reflected at each of the other sides, and then returns to the starting point. Find the cosine of the angle between the first direction of the ray and the normal at the starting point.

II. After reflection at a convex mirror, radius r, a pencil is reflected by a concave mirror, radius r', which faces the former, has the same axis, and is situated from it at a distance a. Find the relation which must hold between a, r, and r' in order that it may be possible for the new geometrical focus to coincide with the origin of light.

III. Explain the special function of the eye-glass in the astronomical telescope. What is the object of assuming that the virtual image formed by the eye-glass is at an infinite distance? What advantage is there in using eye-pieces composed of two lenses? Describe one of the best known eye-pieces, pointing out its advantages and disadvantages. Show what would be the course of rays in the case of an eye-piece similar to Huyghens' but with lenses having focal lengths in the ratio 1 : 2.

IV. Define the optical centre of a lens, and find its position in the case of a double convex lens.

The thickness of a double convex lens is $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch, the radii of its bounding surfaces are 3 and 4 inches respectively; find the position of the centre.

V. Define the terms *critical angle* and *total internal reflexion*.

An isosceles prism is silvered at the base. A ray proceeding

from a distant object meets one of the sides of this prism in such a manner that, after refraction at that side, it strikes the second side at an angle greater than the critical angle. Investigate the subsequent course of the ray, and find the deviation.

Also trace the course of a ray if it entered one side of the above described prism in such a manner as first to be reflected at the base, and afterwards to emerge at the other side.

VI. Name and describe the instrument which is used to turn through a right angle the direction in which the eye sees objects through a telescope or microscope. Show how it can be used for making accurate drawings.

VII. Explain the method of defining the position of a place on the Terrestrial Globe. What is the shortest path by which a steamer can go from one port to another provided no lands or rocks intervene?

Supposing the position of the former to be 45° S. lat. 52° 30′ E. long., and of the latter 45° S. lat. 142° 30′ E. long., what would be the distance, in Geographical miles, traversed by the steamer?

VIII. What proofs are there that certain of the celestial bodies rotate about an axis?

Show that if Faucault's pendulum were made to rotate at the pole and the plane of rotation at any instant passed through a fixed star, it would always pass through that star.

IX. Give the origin and general character of Aberration, and shew that by Aberration stars are depressed towards the direction of the Earth's motion.

Find all the stars whose zenith distances are unaltered by aberration at midnight at a solstice.

X. Give a clear description, and also an explanation of the changes of phase of the Moon in the course of a synodic period.

XI. Shew that if the ecliptic is fixed while its line of intersection with the equator regredes uniformly, the pole of the latter revolves round the pole of the former.

Imagine the pole of the equator to cease revolving round the pole of the ecliptic, and to commence forthwith a revolution, to be completed in 31,840 years, round a point at the present moment situated on the great celestial circle passing through the two pole

and at an angular distance 11° 57′ from the pole of the ecliptic on the side remote from the pole of the equator. Explain in a general way what changes would then successively occur in the climate of the Earth.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

I. Calculate how much Potassic Chlorate would be theoretically required to yield 100 litres of Oxygen, measured at 20° C. and 740 Mm.

II. Explain the following terms:—Atomic Heat, Double Salt, Basic Salt, Nascent State.

III. How does Steam differ from Oxy-Hydrogen Gas?

IV. Describe the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. And explain how you would test the purity of a sample of this Acid.

V. State by what means the Chlorides of the following Elements may be obtained, viz.:—Arsenic, Tin, Mercury, Iron. And explain how Trisulphide of Arsenic may be distinguished from Disulphide of Tin.

VI. Describe briefly the processes by which Wrought Iron may be obtained from Clay Ironstone.

VII. How is Hydroxylamine prepared? Point out the relation it bears to Ammonia.

VIII. Give an account of the use of the Spectroscope in Qualitative Analysis.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF MORALS.

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I. "In every science we define the object and scope of the search, the motive of the search, and the means whereby the end may be reached."

(*a*) Set forth, then, *what* it is we study in Ethics; *why* we study it; *how* we ought to study it?

(*b*) What is the position of Ethics in the series of sciences?

II (*a*) Briefly, yet clearly describe the difference between the *à priori* and *à posteriori* theories of the nature of conscience, showing that this question is merely a particular case of the general metaphysical argument whether we possess any ideas not derived from experience, and therefore transcendental.

(*b*) With what limitation do utilitarians hold the moral sense to be connate?

III. What constitutes an action right or wrong?

IV. (*a*) The most forcible objection made to naturalistic ethics is that morality without religion supplies no motive. State and support your own view.

(*b*) Which is the stronger, the supernatural or the social sanction? Is any light thrown upon this question by the prolonged popularity of the practice of duelling, or by the very gradual decline of drunkenness in an age when carousing was fashionable? Can you call to mind any historical phenomena tending to establish the superiority of the supernatural sanction?

V. Says Butler, in his sermon "Upon the Love of our Neighbour"—

"Let it be allowed, though virtue or moral rectitude does indeed consist in affection to and pursuit of what is right and good, as such; yet that when we sit down in a cool hour, we can neither justify to ourselves this or any other pursuit, till we are convinced that it will be for our happiness, or at least not contrary to it."

Do you see any contradiction between the former and the latter parts of this passage? In other words, with this passage as your only guide, would it appear of material significance whether perfection or pleasure were the ethical end?

VI. The author of "The province of Jurisprudence Determined" (whom Dr. Bain claims as "one of the most strenuous advocates of Utility as the Standard") writes—

"It was never contended or conceited by a sound, orthodox utilitarian, that the lover should kiss his mistress with an eye to the common weal."

Examine this statement in the light of the doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and explain how you would yourself distinguish between actions which are trivialities in an ethical sense and actions which are proper objects of ethical scrutiny?

VII. Does the theory of evolution really make—as it professes to make—some contribution towards a solution of the long strife between the two great ethical schools of thought?

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF MORALS.

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I. To the two principal questions for philosophic moralists, the intuitional, utilitarian, selfish, and sympathetic theories furnish various answers.

(*a*) State these answers.

(*b*) In relation to these theories, classify the eighteenth century moralists in England, France, and Germany, bringing out the precise points of difference, if any, between the moralists belonging to the same school.

II. Compare the views of Clarke, Butler, Paley, and Kant on the subject of moral obligation.

III. What absurdity follows from Hobbes' theory that the pleasure of benevolence consists in the pride of exercising power?

IV. State and criticise Butler's theory that the particular appetites and affections are distinct from self-love.

V. What is your general estimate of Adam Smith's contribution to Ethics?

VI. State and criticise Paley's account of happiness.

VII. How would you account for the popularity of experientialism and the unpopularity of intuitionalism in morals amongst the countrymen of Descartes, during the eighteenth century.

VIII. What difference do you recognise in the view taken of the connection between Ethics and Politics by British and French moralists, and how do you explain it?

IX. What doctrines does the following stanza contrast? In your answer refer to the views of the leading eighteenth-century philosophers in England, France, and Germany on the point in dispute, and fully explain the meaning of the third line:—

> Say not, 'I would, but could not. He
> Should bear the blame who fashioned me—

Call you mere change of motive choice ?'
Scorning such pleas, the inner voice
Cries, 'Thine the Deed, O man !'

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A.

I. Give in tabular form the divisions and sub-divisions of mind adopted by Reid, Brown, Hamilton, Dr. Bain, and Mr. Spencer, and compare them critically.

II. Dr. Bain says of the discriminative sensibility of muscle with respect to degree of exertion, that no feeling is (1) more fundamental, (2) more constant, (3) or more worked up into complex products, than this. Prove each of these three statements.

III. Account for the fact that the idea of an object often calls up the idea of the contrary of that object.

IV. Briefly sum up the arguments in favor of, and against, the theory that we have an instinctive power of perceiving *distance*. Point out the historical and logical relations of the Theory of Vision to the problem of External Perception.

V. Define Instinct, and compare it with Habit. How do you account for the presence of Instinct in animals ?

VI. Arrange the senses in the order of their importance as sources of knowledge. Compare this principle of arrangement with any other with which you may be acquainted.

VII. A certain school of Philosophers, maintaining the doctrine of *Intuitive* or *Innate* ideas, is called the *Transcendental* or *A priori* school.

State clearly the specific meaning of each of these four terms, and show how they indicate different phases of the same idea.

VIII. Explain (not merely state) the three points into which, according to Professor Masson, the fundamental differences among philosophers may be resolved. Show whether or not those three questions are implicated (*a*) logically, (*b*) in practice.

How do Hume, Hamilton, and Mill agree with or differ from one another on each of those points ?

IX. It has been objected to recent British Psychology that it is merely Descriptive and not Explanatory. How far does this criticism apply (1) to the Scoto-Hamiltonian School, (2) to the Experiential School, as represented by the two Mills and Dr. Bain, and (3) to the Evolution School?

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.; GEORGE MILNE RAE, M.A.

PART I.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. (*a*) Explain the respective positions of Aldermen, Thanes, and Ceorls.

(*b*) Describe briefly the division of the soil in England during the Anglo-Saxon period.

II. (*a*) How did the foreign wars of Edward III influence the social and constitutional condition of the English people?

(*b*) Discuss the claims of Henry IV to the crown of England?

III. (*a*) State briefly the changes which Henry VII introduced in the interior administration of England.

(*b*) What was the cause of the preponderance of the Crown during the period of the House of Tudor?

IV. (*a*) Compare the character of Charles II with that of James II, and show the influence of the character on the reign of each.

(*b*) Write short notes on the Star Chamber; the Icon Basilike; the Test, Corporation, and Uniformity Acts.

V. (*a*) Give reasons for the internal progress of England during the reign of the first two Georges.

(*b*) Write remarks on the Septennial Act, Pitt's India Bill, and the Union with Ireland.

PART II.

HILDEBRAND AND HIS TIMES.

VI. Characterise in general terms Hildebrand's theory of the Church; simply state the two main objects of his policy, and des-

cribe fully the change he effected with regard to the mode of electing the Pope.

VII. (*a*) What was the extent of the Countess Matilda's dominions? (*b*) Describe the services rendered to the Church by her and by the Normans respectively. (*c*) What was the attitude of William the Conqueror and Philip of France towards the policy of Hildebrand?

VIII. (*a*) Give an account of the Diets of Tribur and Forchheim (*b*) Mention what rivals to the Emperor and to the Pope respectively were raised up during the time of Henry IV, and give a particular account of one of the former. (*c*) Show what effect Hildebrand's controversy with Henry IV produced on the project of a Crusade.

IX. Give the substance of the Concordat of Worms. Show how far or by what arguments supporters of opposite sides in the great Imperio-Papal controversy might each defend his position.

X. Write an estimate of the character of Hildebrand.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1882.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

The *Faerie Queen, Book I*; *Every Man in his Humour*; *Richard III* and the *Tempest*.

I. Warton objects to Spenser's stanza that its "constraint lead him into absurdities," and "to dilate the thing to be expressed, however unimportant, with trifling and tedious circumlocution," and instances four lines as being equivalent to "it is three months since I left her palace."

How would you reply to this?

II. (*a*) Give the chief characteristics of Avarice (among the Councillors of Lucifera in Canto IV.)

(*b*) Spenser's expression to describe the relationship of Idleness to Sin?

(*c*) Fidelia and Speranza (Canto X),—what was the colour of the dress of each, and what did each carry?

III. Explain by paraphrase—

(*a*) Faire seemely pleasaunce each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit;
And in his falsed fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet.—II, 30.

(*b*) The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their barbarous truth,
Late learned what harm to hasty trust ensueth—VI, 12.

(*c*) Then gan he toss aloft his stretched train,
And therewith scourge the buxom air so sore,
That to his force to yielden it was fain;
Ne ought his sturdy strokes might stand afore,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore.—
XI, 37.

IV.* (*a*) Give one example from Spenser of (*a*) a strong preterite ; (*b*) an adjectival formation ; (*c*) the infinitive inflection ; (*d*) the plural form of a noun ; (*e*) the plural form of a verb ;—all now obsolete.

(*b*) In what sense does Spenser use—purchase; stealth ; nephew ; enhance ; imply ; incontinent ; defy ; pall ; uncouth ; decay ; engrave ; gossip.

V. What is the principal merit of Jonson [as a dramatist as exemplified in *Every Man in his Humour* ?

VI. (*a*) In what sense does he use *humour*, in this and the companion play, as defined by himself in the latter ?

(*b*) Refer to two allusions to contemporary events in *Every Man in his Humour*.

VII. (*a*) Paraphrase—

(1) Though need make many poets, and some such
As Art and Nature have not bettered much ;

Yet ours for want hath not so loved the stage
As he dare serve the ill customs of the age,
Or purchase your delight at such a rate,
As, for it, he himself must justly hate.

(2) They say he will commit a man for taking the wall of his horse.

(*b*) Explain—

(1) He is no precisian.

(2) You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana.

VIII. (*a*) Professor Dowden observes that *Richard* III is more 'Marlowesque' than any other play of Shakespeare's, —more under the influence of Marlow,—both as to the manner and in the conception of a central character.

Briefly point out this in both respects.

(*b*) What is the moral intended in the scene in which Edward IV is introduced ?

IX. (*a*) What is Professor Ingram's test of the 'weak endings' and what does it prove as regards the *Tempest* ?

* Write your answers in a column.

(*b*) The period to which the *Tempest* belongs may also be fixed by (*a*) an allusion to a recent event, and (*b*) the source of the passage in which Gonzalo describes his imaginary commonwealth ?

X. Briefly explain and illustrate the following criticisms :—

(*a*) "A thought which seems to run through the whole of the *Tempest*, is the thought that the true freedom of man consists in service."

(*b*) "In Shakespeare's *early play of supernatural agencies*, the 'human mortals' were made the sport of the frolic-loving elves, here the supernatural powers attend on and obey their ruler, man."

(*c*) "Shakespeare would say to Utopian thinkers, predecessors of Jean Jacques Rousseau, 'Your hero walks on four feet as well as on two.' "

(*d*) "In Prospero shall we not recognise the Artist himself ?

XI. (*a*) Paraphrase or explain—

(1) No more can you distinguish of a man
Than of his outward show ; which, God he knows,
Seldom or never jumpeth with the heart.

(2) Tell him, his fears are shallow, without instance.

(3) I have learned that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay.

(4) Pitchers have ears.

(*b*) In what sense does Shakespeare use—aspersion, merely, wicked, libels, livelihood, defend, remorse, prefer, replenished, peevish ?

(*c*) What line in the *Tempest* is recalled by—
Fatis contraria fata rependens—*Æneid*, I, 239.

XII. Quote Milton on Spenser, Shakspere, and Ben Jonson.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

The *Hind and Panther*, Wordsworth's *Excursion, Books I and II*; Shelley's *Alastor*, and the History of the Language and Literature during 15th to 18th Centuries.

I. (*a*) Explain the following in the Preface to the *Hind and Panther*:—

(1) "One design of the poem when I proposed to myself the writing of it."

(2) "There are in it two Episodes or Fables which are interwoven with the main design."

(*b*) Dryden (in the Preface) distinguishes between each of the three parts as regards the matter and style.

(*c*) Where in the Hind's day did Infallibility reside?

(*d*) Quote one or two lines in which Dryden shows his affection or esteem for the English Church.

II. Explain—

(1) And blood began its first and loudest cry
For differing worship of the Deity.

(2) But when Curtana will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless weapon by,
And to the laws, your Sword of justice, fly.

(3) Such were the pleasing triumphs of the sky,
For James his late nocturnal victory.

(4) And tax the sheep for troubling streams below.

(5) If you condemn that prince of tyranny
Whose mandate forced your Gallic friends to fly.

(6) Then let the guiltless person throw the stone.

(7) Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise.

(8) He shakes the dust against the ungrateful race.

III. (*a*) Briefly state and exemplify two chief merits and two defects in the *Excursion*.

(*b*) Quote or give the substance of the passage beginning—

O! many are the poets that are sown by nature;

and ending—

Strongest minds
Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least.

(*c*) How does Wordsworth introduce his reference to the French Revolution in Book II?

(*d*) By what expressions does he denote the opposite natures who were combined by it?

(*e*) Describe the effects of the 'moral taint' of the Revolution on the 'Solitary.'

IV. (*a*) Quote or give the substance of the poet's address (in *Alastor*) to the Swan, or to the 'Stream that images his life.'

(*b*) What were the themes of the 'veiled Maid'?

(*c*) What raised the pyramid of leaves over the poet?

V. (*a*) What were the three great periods of an outburst of 'gathering of intellectual power' in English Literature?

(*b*) Show how in each period the genius of the age was affected by the political and social circumstances of the day.

(*c*) Each period was more or less under the influence or impulse of a foreign literature?

(*d*) What is De Quincey's remark as to the type which belongs to such revolutions of national intellect?

VI. Dr. Johnson observes of Pope's simile of the Alps, (which he considered the 'best in the language),' that "it makes the foregoing position better understood." Give the substance of both.

VII. (*a*) Name the author, and the subject or occasion of each of the following:—

The Schoolmaster; the Purple Island; Cooper's Hill; Areopagitica; the Golden Grove; Religio Medici; Astræa Redux; MacFlecknoe; Letter to the Most Impudent Man Living; the Battle of the Books; Draper's Letters; the Fable of the Bees; the Dispensary; the Schoolmistress.

(*b*) With what poet or literary character is each of the following places associated:—

Horton, Binfield, Abbotsford, Twickenham, Rydal Mount, Laracor, Auburn, Quantock, Hawthornden, Kilcolman, Batheaston, Olney, the Leasowes.

(*c*) To whom was each of the following dedicated:—

The *Faerie Queen*; The *Excursion*; *Every Man in his Humour*; *Comus*.

VIII. (*a*) In what author and work are any six of the following quotations to be found?—

(1) "The beauteous semblance of a flock at rest."

(2) "With foreheads villainous low."

(3) "Wielding at will the fierce democraty."

(4) "Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain."

(5) "Of old things all are over old,
Of good things none are good enough."

(6) "Darkness before and danger's voice behind."

(7) "He shamed you living, and upbraids you dead."

(8) "As I am a Gentleman and a soldier, it is divine tobacco."

(9) "I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety."

(10) "Is there no bright reversion in the sky
For those that greatly think or bravely die?"

(b) By and of whom was each of the following said:—
(1) 'The poet's poet'; (2) 'well-languaged'; (3) 'lisped in numbers'; (4) 'the marvellous boy'; (5) 'the mighty orb of song'; (6) 'made poetry a mere mechanic art'; (7) 'Fancy's child'; (8) 'God-gifted organ-voice of England.'

IX. Give the date of the death of each of the following:—
Chaucer, Ascham, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth and Carlyle.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D

Johnson's *Life of Pope*; De Quincey's *Style* and *Rhetoric*.

I. (a) Name the three chief poems of Pope before his *Translation of Homer*.

(b) What is Johnson's remarkable encomium on Pope's version of the *Iliad*?

(c) What is his reply to the charge that "his *Homer* is not Homerical"?

(d) What three persons are named by Pope as having been present at his reading of the first two Books of his *Homer* at Lord Halifax's?

(e) What three English versions of *Homer* were there prior to Pope's?

II. (*a*) Briefly state the origin of the hostility of Dennis, Phillips, and Addison to Pope.

(*b*) What led to the friendship of Spence, Allen, and Warburton for Pope ?

III. (*a*) What two merits does Johnson find in Pope's Edition of Shakespeare ?

(*b*) Warburton's statement as to the reason why Dryden, Pope, Milton, and Addison borrowed ?

(*c*) "One apothegm (of Pope's) stands upon record." What is it ?

(*d*) What is the allusion in the 'horresco referens' with which Johnson introduces it ?

IV. (*a*) Johnson's grounds for considering (1) that "the existence of a 'ruling passion' may reasonably be doubted," and (2) that "the doctrine is in itself pernicious as well as false" ?

(*b*) What two comments does Johnson make on Pope's pride in his grotto ?

V. The three 'benefits of nature' that Johnson attributes to Pope?

VI. Explain the meaning and allusions in any *three* of the following:—

(1) "He seems to have waked soon enough to get clear with the loss of what he once thought himself to have won, and perhaps not wholly of that."

(2) "Bolingbroke, if he meant to make him, without his own consent, an instrument of mischief, found him now engaged, with his eyes open, on the side of truth."

(3) "Dodsley's shop and family made his appearance necessary."

(4) "His poems were scarce ever temporary; he was never reduced to the necessity of soliciting the sun to shine upon a birthday."

(5) "The satire that brought Theobald and More into contempt dropped *impotent from Bentley* like the javelin of Priam."

VII. To what two conditions of mind, according to De Quincey,

is the fault of style that disfigures English books due; and how is it that French Literature is free from it?

VIII. (*a*) What epithet (does he say) best characterizes our newspapers style?

(*b*) How has style been affected by punctuation?

(*c*) What was the remark of Wordsworth which De Quincey regarded as "the weightiest thing he ever heard on the subject of style"?

IX. (*a*) What does De Quincey mean by 'desultory reading'?

(*b*) What is the antonym of 'desultory' in this application?

X. "All subjective branches of study favor the cultivation of style."

Explain this, and show how it is illustrated by the case of the monastic schoolmen, and by that of a *nisi prius* orator in the House of Commons.

XI. De Quincey's distinction between eloquence and rhetoric?

XII. (*a*) What is De Quincey's explanation of the declension of eloquence in our deliberative assemblies?

(*b*) "In one respect our British displays (of eloquence) are more advantageously circumstanced than the ancient"?

(*c*) "We of the modern world have received a new dowry of eloquence, ... a field unknown to antiquity"?

XIII. (*a*) To what does De Quincey attribute the "anomaly that the most eminent English writers do not write their mother-tongue without continual violations of propriety"?

(*b*) Who does he name as the 'single exception' to his belief that "there is not one celebrated author of this day, who has written two pages consecutively without some flagrant impropriety in the grammar, or some violation of the idiom"?

XIV. (*a*) In illustration of what does De Quincey quote the opening soliloquy in *Richard III*?

(*b*) What exception has been taken to the first two lines of the *Vanity of Human Wishes*?

(c) What was "the lively *mot* of a great modern poet, speaking of Bacon's *Essays*"?

(d) What in the opinion of De Quincey is "perhaps the most superb work in the language"?

XV. Explain the sense or allusions in any *four* of the following:—

(1) "That is good rhetoric for the hustings which is bad for a book."

(2) "The total absence of all *malaprop* picturesqueness" (in the landlady's phraseology).

(3) "We cannot appreciate our own appreciating power."

(4) "The *three powers* at the centre are in all senses the motive forces of civilization. In all things they have the initiation, and they preside."

(5) "Just four centuries have we of the Cross propagated our light by this memorable invention."

(6) "No such meeting between giddy expectation and the very excess of power to meet its clamorous calls is likely to have occurred before or since."

(7) "In the facts of his brief he had always a hasty retreat in case of any danger he should founder."

(8) "Milton was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English rhetoric."

XVI. Have you been struck by any faults in De Quincey's own style?

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*, Chaps. I—XIII, and Carlyle's *French Revolution*, Vol. I.

I. Give as nearly as you can—

(a) The closing lines of Coleridge's panegyric on his schoolmaster, beginning 'He is now gone to his final reward;'

or

(*b*) The passage in which he speaks of "the first range of hills that encircles the scanty vale of human life as the horizon for the majority of its inhabitants," and the 'few who have detected sources and elements' not of the vale.

II. (*a*) What is Coleridge's remark as to the 'obligations of intellect'?

(*b*) What are the two advantages Coleridge tells us he owed to Bowles' *Sonnets*?

(*c*) To what two poets does he attribute the merit of being the 'first who reconciled the heart with the head'?

(*d*) What is the distinction he draws between the characteristic faults of our elder poets, and the false beauties of the moderns?

III. (*a*) What does Coleridge consider to be the 'prime merit of genius, and its most unequivocal mode of manifestation'?

(*b*) By what quotation from Tam O'Shanter does he illustrate it?

IV. (*a*) How does Coleridge come to the deduction that "man may perchance determine what is heresy, but God only can know who is a heretic"?

(*b*) What is his comment on the remark that "worldlings will contemplate the man of simple and disinterested goodness with contradictory feelings of pity and respect"?

V. Answer any five of the following:—

(1) Coleridge's illustration of the mind's self-experience in the act of thinking.

(2) What does he say are "the best—the only Arts of Memory"?

(3) Coleridge's comparison of Milton being in advance of the men of his age.

(4) His simile of the difference between manufactured poems and works of genius.

(5) What does he say of the 'ambition of lasting praise' and 'the infirmity of human virtue'

(6) Whence does he borrow these expressions?

(7) How does he work out his simile of having "laid too many eggs in the hot sands of this wilderness"?

(8) His metaphor for the fate of 'truths too often considered *so* true that they lose all the life of truth'?

VI. Explain any three of the following:—

(1) "The manchineel fruit yielded the palm to the example of Alexander and Clitus."

(2) (*a*) "Neither redolent of the lamp or of the kennel."

(*b*) What word is each of the foregoing expressions an expansion of?

(3) "The passion being in inverse proportion to the insight, that the more vivid as this the less distinct, anger is the inevitable consequence."

(4) "From the ephemeral London sheet to the everlasting Scotch Professorial Quarto."

(5) "A well-conditioned mind would more easily, methinks, tolerate the fox brush of learned vanity, than the *sans culotterie* of a contemptuous ignorance."

VII. (*a*) "The very qualities," says Professor Lowell, "which came so near making a great poet of Mr. Carlyle, disqualify him for the office of historian."

Briefly apply this criticism to his *French Revolution.*

(*b*) What is Carlyle's moral purpose, and what effect does he produce on the mind of the reader, in his *French Revolution?*

VIII. Briefly state the part played by Calonne or by Mirabeau, and Carlyle's estimate of the one you choose.

IX. (*a*) Reproduce the substance of the passage in Chapter II, beginning "Sovereigns die and Sovereignties,"

or

the passage in which Carlyle speaks of man's

symbols as his noblest possessions, his *Realised Ideals*, and considers "these two,—his Church or spiritual guidance, and his Kingship, or temporal one,"

(*b*) What does he say of those ages in which no Ideals grow or blossom?

(*c*) Give the substance of his reflections on Louis the Fourteenth's 'life-problem,' and of his 'tu quoque' to the reader.

X. (*a*) Quote two epigrammatic sentences, illustrating Carlyle's Ethics.

(*b*) What does he say of cant, and of the 'royalest sham'?

(*c*) Madame de Staël is twice alluded to in the First Volume?

(*d*) So is *Paul et Virginie?*

XI. (*a*) Explain any five of the following passages:—

(1) "With Pompadourism and Du Barryism, his Fleur-de-lis has been shamefully struck down in all lands and on all seas."

(2) "As if stone Calpe had become a throat of the pit."

(3) A wicker figure in Archbishop's stole made emblematically, three-fifths of it satin, two-fifths of it paper, is promenaded.

(4) "As the sun's first rays could strike music from *the Memnon's statue* on the Nile, what tones were those which he awoke in every bosom at Versailles *(on the 4th May)*."

(5) *He* shall through long centuries wander, as were a disconsolate ghost, on the wrong side of Styx and Lethe; his name like to outlive Cæsar's.

(6) "The famed tricolour, which (if prophecy fail not), 'will go round the world.'"

(7) "The *Siamese cannon* go trundling on an errand they were not meant for."

(8) "His head goes aloft on a pike, the mouth filled with grass, amid sounds as of Tophet, from a grass-eating people."

(9) "A fatal repast,—fatal as that of Job's sons."

(10) "The generous Diomedes' steeds disdained such scoundrel-burden."

(b) Annotate the following expressions :—'Solution of continuity'; 'Astræa redux'; the 'Necklace-Cardinal'; '*Spinola*-Santerre'; a 'Sanhedrim of Pedants'; 'Scipio-Americanus'; 'halcyon weather.'

XII. Whence has Carlyle borrowed in the following :—

(1) They that look out of the windows are quite darkened; the cistern-wheel moves discordant on its axis."

(2) "The fair young Queen, like a goddess of beauty, the cynosure of all eyes."

(3) "In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves furthersome."

(4) "The king runs his eye over that bright hall, where beauty sits raining bright influence."

(5) "Georget lay last night taking his ease at his inn."

(6) "The smell of all cash is good."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL.D.

I. The selections for this year's examination,—considered as a course of study in English, and of mental training; with observations on the works or authors which afforded you most and least pleasure and profit, and the reasons therefor.

II. Write an Essay on one subject under each of the following heads :—

A (45 marks.)

(1) "In every object there is inexhaustible meaning; the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing."

(2) "Happy is the people whose annals are vacant."

B (35 marks.)

(1) The merits and demerits of British Administration in India.

(2) "Do you think that the Natives of India are admitted to as

large a share in the Civil government of the country as they ought to be in their present state of education and knowledge ?"

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

Translate into Latin (in the style of Pliny).

The illness of a friend of mine lately made one note this: that we are at our best when we are not at our best in health. For who, when he is weak and ill, is distracted by avarice, or by his passions? He is then no slave to his desires, he seeks not honours, he cares not for riches, the least is enough for him, as for one about, it may be, to leave all (on earth). Then he remembers that he is (but) a man; he envies no one; he looks down on no one; he pays no attention to ill-natured talk. What he most wishes, what he vows he will do, is, to lead, if he recover, a blameless happy life.

I can, in very few words, lay down for you and for myself (a rule) which philosophers do but attempt to teach in lengthy phrases, nay rather in many volumes, 'that we strive to be always, when well, such as, when ill, we resolve to be, if we get well!' Adieu.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: CICERO AND PLINY.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate:—

(1). Nam volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, judicia privata magnarum rerum obire, in quibus saepe non de facto sed de aequitate ac jure certetur, jactare se in causis centumviralibus, in quibus usucapionum, tutelarum, gentilitatum, agnationum, adluvionum, circumluvionum, nexorum, mancipiorum, parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, cæterarumque rerum innumerabilium jura versentur, quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum, quare denique civis aut peregrinus, servus aut liber quispiam sit, ignoret, insignis est inpudentiae.

(2). Illa tanquam cycnea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, quam quasi expectantes post ejus interitum veniebamus in curiam, ut vestigium illud ipsum in quo ille postremum institisset, contueremur.

O fallacem hominum spem, fragilemque fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones! quae in medio spatio saepe franguntur et corruunt, aut ante in ipso cursu obruuntur quam portum conspicere potuerunt!

Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, grave bonis omnibus; sed ii tamen rei publicae casus secuti sunt, ut mihi non erepta L. Crasso a dis immortalibus vita, sed donata mors esse videatur.

(3). Cum venissem in socrus meae villam Alsiensem, quae aliquando Rufi Verginii fuit, ipse mihi locus optimi illius et maximi viri desiderium non sine dolore renovavit. Libuit etiam monimentum ejus videre, et vidisse pœnituit. Est enim adhuc inperfectum, nec difficultas operis in causa, modici ac potius exigui, sed inertia ejus cui cura mandata est. Subit indignatio cum miseratione, post decimum mortis annum reliquias neglectumque cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine, jacere, cujus memoria orbem terrarum gloria pervagetur. At ille mandaverat caveratque ut divinum illud et immortale factum versibus inscriberetur:

hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui Vindice quondam
imperium adseruit non sibi sed patriae.

Tam rara in amicitiis fides, tam parata oblivio mortuorum ut ipsi nobis debeamus etiam conditoria extruere omniaque heredum officia praesumere.

II. Explain, as briefly as possible:—

(1). The construction of the first of the passages above given for translation.

(2). The use of the genitive, *insignis est inpudentiae*, in the said passage.

(3). The use of the accusatives

O fallacem spem, &c., in the second passage: can you quote examples, from Terence, Plautus, or Horace, or any other authors, of like use of this case?

III. How would Pliny or Cicero, in writing a letter, arrange the tenses with reference to the time when the letter was written, and when it would be read? How, for example, would they write:—

"I write this from Tarentum. I have little to write about, for I "have heard no news, and I replied to your letter yesterday."

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: VERGIL AND HORACE.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate:

(1). Texendae saepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,
Praecipue dum frons tenera inprudensque laborum;
Cui super indignas hiemes solemque potentem
Silvestres uri adsidue capreaeque sequaces
Illudunt, pascuntur oves avidaeque juvencae.
Frigora nec tantum cana concreta pruina,
Aut gravis incumbens scopulis ardentibus aestas,
Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum
Dentis, et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Caeditur et veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi,
Praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
Thesidae posuere, atque inter pocula laeti
Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.
Nec non Ausonii, Troja gens missa, coloni
Versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto,
Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis,
Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina laeta, tibique
Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.

(2). Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro;
Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque nepotes.
Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos.
Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi,
Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat.
Venit hiems: teritur Sicyonia baca trapetis,
Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta silvae;

Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

(3). Haec dum agit ecce
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum
Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus, "Unde venis ? et
Quo tendis ?" rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi
Et pressare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus
Ridens dissimulare : meum jecur urere bilis.
"Certe, nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
Aiebas mecum." "Memini bene, sed meliore
Tempore dicam ; hodie tricesima sabbata : vin' tu
Curtis Judaeis offendere ?" "Nulla mihi," inquam,
"Religio est." "At mi : sum paulo infirmior, unus
Multorum. Ignosces ; alias loquar." Hunccine solem
Tam nigrum surrexe mihi ! Fugit improbus ac me
Sub cultro linquit.

II. Translate the following ; explaining the grammatical construction or use of the words printed in italics :—

(*a*) Principio *arboribus* varia est natura *creandis*.

(*b*) Tuque ades, *inceptumque* una decurre *laborem*.

(*c*) Ipsa ingens arbos, faciemque simillima lauro,
Et, si non alium late jactaret odorem.
Laurus *erat*.

(*d*) Laevo *suspensi loculos tabulam* que *lacerto*.

(*e*) Atqui *licet esse beatis*.

III. Annotate and explain :

(*a*) Hic stupet attonitus Rostris : hunc plausus hiantem
Per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque
Corripuit.

(*b*) Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis * * * *
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat.

(*c*) Postquam omnis res mea Janum
Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo,
Excussus propriis.

IV. What mention does Vergil make, in the second Georgic, of India ? and what reference does Horace, in the Satires, make to Vergil's poems ? Quote the passages, if you can.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TACITUS AND LIVY.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate:—

(1). Eodem anno mancipii unius audacia, ni mature subventum foret, discordiis armisque civilibus rem publicam perculisset. Postumi Agrippae servus, nomine Clemens, comperto fine Augusti, pergere in insulam Planasiam, et fraude aut vi raptum Agrippam ad exercitus Germanicos non servili animo concepit. Ausa ejus inpedivit tarditas onerariae navis; atque interim patrata caede, ad majora et magis praecipita conversus furatur cineres, vectusque Cosa Etruriae promontorium ignotis locis se abdit, donec crinem barbamque promitteret: nam aetate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat. Tum per idoneos et secreti ejus socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, occultis primum sermonibus, ut vetita solent, mox vago rumore apud inperitissimi cujusque promptas aures, aut rursum apud turbidos eoque nova cupientes.

II. Who was this Agrippa above mentioned? How was he related to the reigning and to the deceased Emperors?

III. Give the days of the month, and year, of the Christian Era, corresponding to those given in the following sentence:—

C. Caecilio, L. Pomponio cos. Germanicus Cæsar A. D. vii Kal. Junias [A. U. C. 769] triumphavit de Cheruscis Chattisque et Angrivariis.

How would you describe by their modern names the countries in which the Cherusci and the Chatti dwelt?

IV. Translate:—

(2). Accendebat dedignantes et ipse, diversus a majorum institutis, raro venatu, segni equorum cura; quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine, fastuque erga patrias epulas. Sed prompti aditus, obvia comitas, ignotae Parthis virtutes, nova vitia; et quia ipsorum moribus aliena, perinde odium pravis et honestis.

(3). Sequitur aliud in urbe nefas, ab libidine ortum, haud minus foedo eventu, quam quod per stuprum caedemque Lucretiae urbe regnoque Tarquinios expulerat: ut non finis solum idem decemviris, qui regibus, sed causa etiam eadem imperii amittendi esset. Ap. Claudium virginis plebeiae stuprandae libido cepit. Pater virginis L. Verginius honestum ordinem in Algido ducebat, vir exempli recti militiae domique. Perinde uxor instituta fuerat liberique instituebantur. Desponderat filiam L. Icilio tribunicio, viro acri et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis. Hanc virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Appius, amore ardens, pretio ac spe pellicere adortus, postquam omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, ad crudelem superbamque vim animum convertit.

(4). Romanus sum, inquit, civis: C. Mucium vocant: Hostis hostem occidere volui: nec ad mortem minus animi est, quam ad caedem fuit. Et facere et pati fortia, Romanum est. Nec unus ego in te hos animos gessi: longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo: ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiae.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: PLAUTUS AND TERENCE.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate:

(1) Alii, Lyde, nunc sunt mores. LY. Id equidem certe scio:
Nam olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio
Quam magistri desinebat esse dicto obediens;
At nunc priusquam septuennis est, si attingas eum manu,
Extemplo puer paedagogo tabula dirumpit caput.
Quom patrem adeas postulatum, puero sic dicit pater:
"Noster esto, dum te poteris defensare injuria!"
Provocatur paedagogus: "Eho! senex minimi preti,
Ne attigas puerum istac causa, quando fecit strenue."
It magister quasi lucerna uncto expletus linteo;

Itur illinc jure dicto. Hoccine hic pacto potest
Inhibere imperium magister si ipsus primus vapulet?

(2) MU. Adibo atque hominem accipiam quibus dictis meret.
'Non te pudet prodire in conspectum meum,
Flagitium hominis, cum istoc ornatu?' ME. 'Quid, est?
Quae res agitat te, mulier?' MU. 'Etiamne, impudens
Muttire unum verbum audes aut mecum loqui?'

ME. Quid tandem admisi in te, ut loqui non audeam?

MU. Rogas me? O hominis impudentem audaciam!
Non istaec ego flagitia possum perpeti:
Nam me aetatem viduam esse mavelim,
Quam istaec flagitia tua pati, quae tu facis.

ME. Quid id ad me, tu te nuptam esse perpeti,
An sis abitura a tuo viro? An mos hic ita est,
Peregrino ut advenienti narrent fabulas?

MU. Quas fabulas? Non, inquam, patiar praeter hac,
Quin vidua vivam quam tuos mores perferam.

ME. Mea quidem hercle causa vidua vivito
Vel usque dum regnum obtinebit Jupiter.

(3) Quam iniqui sunt patres in omnes adolescentes judices!
Qui aequum esse censent nos jam a pueris ilico nasci senes:
Neque illarum affines esse rerum quas fert adolescentia.
Ex sua libidine moderantur nunc quae est non quae olim fuit.
Mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre,
Nam et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccatis locus;
Non ut meus, qui mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam,
Perii! is mihi, ubi adbibit plus paulo, sua quae narrat facinora!
Nunc ait, periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu siet.
Astutus: nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam.
Magis nunc me amicae dicta stimulant, Da mihi, atque affer mihi:
Cui quid respondeam nihil habeo; neque me quisquam est miserior.
Nam hic Clinia esti is quoque suarum rerum satagit, attamen
Habet bene et pudice eductam. * * * *
Mea'stpotens procax magnifica sumtuosa nobilis.

Tum quod dem ei recte'st: nam nihil esse mihi religio'st dicere.

(4) GE. Jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio
Immerito, et me omnium horum immeritissimo.
Nam quid me in hac re facere voluisti tibi?
Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinunt:
Neque testimonii dictio est. DE. Mitto omnia:
Addo istuc: imprudens timuit adolescens: sino.
Tu servus: verum si cognata est maxume
Non fuit necesse habere: sed id quod lex jubet
Dotem daretis: quaereret alium virum
Qua ratione inopem potius ducebat domum?
GE. Non ratio verum argentum deerat. DE. Sumeret
Alicunde. GE. Alicunde! nihil est dictu facilius.
DE. Postremo, si nullo alio pacto, foenore.
GE. Hui! dixti pulchre, siquidem quisquam crederet
Te vivo!

II. Explain, very briefly, the allusions in the following passages:—

(a) Fiam, ut ego opinor, Hercules, tu autem Linus.

(b) Pol, metuo magis ne Phoenix tuis factis fuam
Teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem.

(c) Adibo huno: quem quidem ego hodie faciem hic aristam
Phryxi: itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem.

(d) NI. Tace!
Nullus homo dicit: hae tabellae te arguunt
Quas tu attulisti. Hae te vinciri jubent. CH. Aha!
Bellerophontem jam tuus me fecit filius:
Egomet tabellas tetuli, ut vincirer! Sine!

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

Write an essay in Latin, not more than four pages long, on one only of the following subjects:—

(1) Homines ad deos nullâ re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.

(2) The merits and defects of the following forms of Government: despotism, or monarchy: government by

an aristocracy: by a democracy: a mixed form of government the result of a combination of some of the above radical forms: the inherent tendency of each of these forms to assume, and pass into, another form; and the direction which such change is likely to take in each instance: with examples from history.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate:—

(1) Occurrunt nubes et fulgura, "Solvite funem,"
Frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
"Nil color hic coeli', nil fascia nigra minatur,
Aestivum tonat." Infelix hac forsitan ipsa
Nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
Obrutus, et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.
Sed cujus votis modo non suffecerat aurum
Quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus arena,
Frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni
Exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
Quum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

(2) Mollissima corda
Humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
Quae lacrimas dedit: haec nostri pars optima sensus.
Plorare ergo jubet causam dicentis amici,
Squaloremque rei, pupillum ad jura vocantem
Circumscriptorem, cujus manantia fletu
Ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
Naturae imperio gemimus, quum funus adultae
Virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
Et minor igne rogi.

(3) "Da testem" judex quum dixerit: audeat ille
Nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere, "Vidi,"
Et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
Majorum. Citius falsum producere testem
Contra paganum possis quam vera loquentem
Contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

(4) (a) Appius sibi mortem consivit.

(b) Liberi jam hinc populi Romani res bello paceque gestas, annuas magistratus, imperiaque legum potentiora quam hominum, peragam. Quae libertas ut laetior esset, proximi regis superbia fecerat.

(c) Caetera multido sorte decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti sunt.

(d) Veiens bellum exortum quibus Sabini arma junxerant.

(5) Quaeris quemadmodum in secessu, quo jam diu frueris, putem te studere oportere. Utile in primis, et multi praecipiunt, vel ex Graeco in Latinum, vel ex Latino vertere in Graecum : quo genere exercitationis proprietas splendorque verborum, copia figuraram, vis explicandi, praeterea imitatione optimorum, similia inveniendi facultas paratur : simul quae legentem fefellissent transferentem fugere non possunt.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

I. Solve the equations
$$x^3 + y^3 = 2xyz - 3,$$
$$y^3 + z^3 = 2xyz + 23,$$
$$z^3 + x^3 = 2xyz + 16.$$

II. Find the number of homogeneous products of m things, of n dimensions.

III. Shew that
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1, & a_2, & a_3, & a_4 \\ b_1, & b_2, & b_3, & b_4 \\ c_1, & c_2, & c_3, & c_4 \\ d_1, & d_2, & d_3, & d_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1, & a_2 \\ b_1, & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} c_3, & c_4 \\ d_3, & d_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1, & b_2 \\ c_1, & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_3, & a_4 \\ d_3, & d_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1, & c_2 \\ d_1, & d_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_3, & a_4 \\ b_3, & b_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$- \begin{vmatrix} a_1, & a_2 \\ c_1, & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b_3, & b_4 \\ d_3, & d_4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} b_1, & b_2 \\ d_1, & d_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_3, & a_4 \\ c_3, & c_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1, & a_2 \\ d_1, & d_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b_3, & b_4 \\ c_3, & c_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

IV. Solve the equation $x^4 + px^2 + qx^2 + rx + s = 0$, where $r^2 = p^2s$. Hence shew how any biquadratic may be solved.

V. Shew that the equation $x^5 - 16x^3 - 6x^2 + 63x + 54 = 0$ has equal roots.

VI. Find sin (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B, where A and B each lie between 90° and 135°.

VII. Prove Demoivre's theorem.

VIII. Find the radius of a circle inscribed in a triangle.

What is the relation between the sides of a quadrilateral which will allow of a circle being inscribed in it? if that relation is satisfied, find the radius of the circle thus inscribed.

IX. Find the value of

$$3 \sin \theta - 9 \sin 2\theta + 19 \sin 3\theta - 33 \sin 4\theta + 51 \sin 5\theta \ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

X. State Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles, and prove them in the case where the side opposite to the right angle is the middle part.

XI. The point of intersection of two great circles is the pole of the great circle joining their poles.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Find the equations of the two lines passing through a given point (x', y') and making with the line $y = mx + c$ an isosceles triangle of which each of the equal angles is α; and find the area of the triangle formed by these two lines and the axis of x.

II. Tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point (h, k); find the equation to the chord of contact, and determine the meaning of this equation if the point h, k is within the circle.

Give the geometrical meaning of the expressions forming each side of the following equations:—

$$(1).\quad (hy - kx)^2 = c^2 \left\{ (x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 \right\}$$

$$(2).\quad (h^2 + k^2 - c^2)(x^2 + y - c^2) = (ky + hx - c^2)^2$$

and hence shew geometrically that each of those equations represents the two tangents drawn from the point h, k to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$.

III. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes.

Shew that the diameter conjugate to the axis of x in the conic $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$ is $ax + by = 0$.

IV. Determine by transformation of co-ordinates the direction and magnitude of the principal axes of the conic $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$.

Find the nature of the curve $3xy - y^2 + 3x - 5y = 0$, and represent it in a figure.

V. In the conic $(ax + by)^2 + a'x + c'y + d = 0$.

What lines are represented by $ax + by = 0$ and $a'x + c'y + d = 0$?

Interpret the equation $(ax + by)^2 + m(bx - ay) + d = 0$ and shew that the latus rectum of the conic it represents is $\frac{m}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$.

VI. Find the distance from a given point $(x^1\ y^1\ z^1)$ to a given straight line $\frac{x - \alpha}{l} = \frac{y - \beta}{m} = \frac{z - \gamma}{n}$.

Find the locus of a point from which the perpendiculars on the lines $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$ and $\frac{x}{l} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$ are equal.

VII. Find the equation to a plane passing through a given point and through a given straight line.

Shew that the equation to a plane passing through the origin and through the line

$$a + mz - ny = b + nx - lz = c + ly - mx \text{ is}$$

$$(l + m + n)(ax + by + cz) = (al + bm + cn)(x + y + z).$$

VIII. Shew that at every point of the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}$ there are two straight lines lying wholly in the surface, and that every line of the one set intersects all the lines of the other set.

Find the equations to the generating lines of the above surface at the point a, b, 0, and shew that the tangent of the angle between them is

$$\frac{2\sqrt{a^2 b^2 + 4c^2 (a^2 + b^2)}}{a^2 - b^2}.$$

IX. Define diametral planes and principal planes in a surface of the second order.

Assuming that the discriminating cubic has three real roots shew that there are three principal planes at right angles to each other in the surface

$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2a'yz + 2b'zx + 2c'xy + 2a''x + 2b''y + 2c''z + d = 0.$

What may be inferred as to the equations for determining the centre when one root of the discriminating cubic is zero?

X. Determine the nature of the following surfaces:—

(α) $ayz + bzx + cxy + d^2 = 0.$

(1) when one of the quantities a, b, c is negative:

(2) when one of them is zero.

(β) $2z^2 + zy + \sqrt{3} \cdot xz + a\sqrt{3} \cdot x + ay + bz + d = 0.$

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

NEWTON AND DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

I. Prove that quantities, and the ratios of quantities which in any finite time, tend constantly to equality, and which, before the end of that time approach nearer to each other than by any assigned difference, become ultimately equal.

Explain the force of the expression, "which constantly tend to equality."

II. State and prove Lemma IV.

Apply this to find the volume generated by a parabola revolving about the tangent at its vertex.

III. If a body revolve about a fixed centre of force in any orbit in a non-resisting medium, and if at the extremity of a very small arc commencing from any point in the orbit, a subtense of the angle of contact at that point be drawn parallel to the radius from that point to the centre of force, then the force at that point tending to the centre is ultimately as the subtense directly, and the square of the time of describing the arc inversely.

Hence show that $F = \dfrac{2h^2 . QR}{SP^2 . QT^2}$ ultimately.

IV. If a body is revolving in an ellipse, find the law of force tending to a focus.

V. Two bodies describe the same ellipse in the same time, one round a force at the focus, and the other round a force to the centre: at what point of the orbit will their velocities be equal.

VI. A body is projected from a given point with a given velocity, round a centre of force, varying inversely as the square of the distance, so that the major axis is fixed in position: show that there will be two orbits for which this is possible, and the other foci of the two orbits will be at equal distances from the perpendicular from the point of projection on the axis major.

VII. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition deduce the differential coefficient of $\frac{\log x}{x}$, and of $\cos x \cot x$.

VIII. Prove Taylor's Theorem.

IX. Trace the curve $y^2 (a^2 - x^2) = a^4 - 16x^4$.

X. Having given the equation to a curve $r = f(\theta)$, find the relation between p, the perpendicular from the pole on the tangent, and the angle ϕ which this perpendicular makes with the initial line.

XI. Change the variables from x, y to θ, ϕ in $\frac{d^2 v}{dx\, dy}$, where $x = f_1(\theta, \phi)$, $y = f_2(\theta, \phi)$.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Prove the formula for integration by parts.

Integrate $\frac{x \log (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})\, dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$ and $e^{-m} \sin x \sin 2x\, dx$.

II. Find the integrals of

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - x}\, dx}{x} \text{ and } \frac{(x^2 + 1)\, dx}{x(x^2 + 3)}.$$

III. Trace the curve

$$(x^2 + y^2)\, y + a(x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

and shew that the area of its loop is $\left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) a^2$.

IV. Shew how to differentiate the definite integral $\int_a^b f(x)\, dx$ with reference to a quantity c of which b and a are functions but which does not enter into the expression $f(x)$.

The density of a paraboloid of revolution is a function of the distance from the tangent plane at the vertex; find what this function must be in order that the centre of gravity of a segment cut off

by any plane perpendicular to the axis may be half way between the vertex and the bounding plane.

V. Integrate

$$(x^2 + x + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 + y + 1 = 0$$

and shew that the result may be obtained in the form $(xy - c) = (x + y)(c - 1)$.

VI. Change the independent variable from x to t in the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{m}{x}\frac{dy}{dx} + a^2 x^{2m} y = 0$$

if $t = \frac{a^2}{2m+1} x^{2m+1}$, and give its integral.

VII. Reduce the equation

$$xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(x^2 - y^2 - h^2\right)\frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0$$

to Clairault's form by assuming $x^2 = s$, $y^2 = t$ and hence find its solution.

VIII. Given that $y = Ce^x$ is a particular integral of the equation

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0$$

determine the general value by considering C a variable parameter.

IX. Integrate the following equations:—

(1) $xy\frac{dy}{dx} - y^2 = (x + y)^2 e^{-\frac{y}{x}}$

(2) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2m\frac{dy}{dx} + (m^2 + n^2)y = 0$

(3) $x^2\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 2x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

X. Find the orthogonal trajectory of the system of circles passing through two given points and verify your result geometrically.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

I. If three forces acting at a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the three sides AB, BC, CA of the triangle ABC; they will be in equilibrium.

If three given forces act at a point, and are in equilibrium, and if the direction of one of them be fixed, that of the others will also be

known: but if there are more than three forces acting, there will be an infinite number of directions in which the others can act, and be in equilibrium

II. Find the centre of gravity of an arc of a curve of double curvature

$$\text{Ex} \quad az - xy = (a^2 + x^2) \cos \frac{x}{a},$$

$$ay + xz = (a^2 + x^2) \sin \frac{x}{a}.$$

III. Find the potential of a sphere on a point at a fixed distance from the centre, outside the sphere.

IV A heavy body rests upon a fixed body, determine the nature of the equilibrium: the surfaces being rough

V Three forces act at different points in the circumference of a circle, along the tangents at those points They tend to make the circle move round its centre, without moving the centre. Find the resultant couple of these forces

VI Find the centre of pressure on a plane area immersed in a fluid

VII If points be taken in the atmosphere, whose heights are in Arithmetical Progression, the pressures at those points will be in Geometrical Progression

VIII. Describe the barometer, and when the space above the mercury is not a perfect vacuum, shew how to find the true height of the column, from the apparent height

IX If a fluid is in equilibrium under the action of known forces, write down the relation between the pressure, density, and the forces at any point.

If a fluid be under the action of two forces each varying as the distance, find the free surface of the fluid.

X Find the equations of motion of a mass of fluid

XI. A wave is propagated along a canal of small uniform depth find the velocity of propagation.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. If a small plane be illuminated by a luminous point, the illumination varies as $\frac{\text{cosine of angle of incidence}}{(\text{distance})^2}$.

If the curve $r = c\ (1 + \cos\theta)$ be illuminated by a illuminous point at the pole the illumination at any point varies as $\frac{1}{r^{\frac{2}{3}}}$.

II. When a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface explain the formation of the focal lines.

Determine the position of the primary focus in the case of refraction at a plane surface.

III. When a pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the deviation of its axis and determine when it is a minimum.

IV. Explain briefly how a pure spectrum of sun light may be obtained. What are the fixed lines and what is their physical cause? Are these lines fixed when there is a change (1) in the material of the prism (2) in the source of light? What is irrationality of dispersion?

V. Determine the condition of achromatism in an eye piece formed of two lenses of the same material separated by a given interval.

Explain without calculation how it is possible to have an achromatic combination of two lenses of the same material when they are separated by a certain interval and not when they are in contact.

VI Describe the transit instrument, and define the line of collimation.

Why are slight errors of adjustment of more consequence in the transit instrument than in the mural circle?

Supposing the errors of level and collimation corrected, shew how to determine the error of deviation from two observations of a circumpolar star.

VII. Describe Flamsteed's method of finding when the first point of Aries is on the meridian.

How is the Astronomical clock practically set in the daily work of an observatory?

VIII. Indicate the steps of the calculation for determining the maximum value of that part of the equation of time depending on the unequal motion of the sun in the ecliptic.

Shew by a graphic representation that the equation of time has its greatest additive value about the middle of February, and its greatest subtractive value about the beginning of November.

IX. Shew how to find mean solar time at any place from the corresponding sidereal time, and hence shew how to find the mean time by taking the altitude of a known star.

X. Determine the effect of aberration on the declination of a given star.

What is the difference in declination at the two equinoxes of a star whose right ascension is 270°?

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

DYNAMICS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.; W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

PART I.

I. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force varying inversely as the third root of the distance of the particle from a fixed point in that line; if it start from rest at a distance a from the fixed point, prove that the time to the fixed point is

$\sqrt{\frac{3}{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\pi a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}$ where μ = force at unit of distance.

II. When a point moves in a plane curve, express its component accelerations along and perpendicular to its radius vector.

Hence shew that if the force be central and $= \frac{\mu}{r^3}$ and if the particle be projected with a velocity v from an apse distance a, r^2

$a^2 + \left(v^2 - \frac{\mu}{a^2}\right)t^2$.

III. A particle is describing an ellipse about a centre of force varying inversely as the square of the distance, find the major axis

and eccentricity in terms of the distance velocity and direction of projection and prove the equation $v^2 = \mu\left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a}\right)$.

A particle is describing a parabola about a force in the focus, and at the apse its velocity is suddenly diminished one half, find the eccentricity and major axis of the ellipse which it then proceeds to describe.

IV. A particle moves under the influence of gravity in a circular tube whose plane is vertical starting from a given point of the tube with the velocity acquired by falling to that from the highest point of the circle; determine completely the circumstances of the motion and the pressure on the tube.

V. A particle acted on by a constant force parallel to the axis of y is projected from a given point with a velocity V in a direction making an angle a with the axis of x, and moves in a uniform medium of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity. Determine the differential equation of the path and find its first integral.

PART II.

VI. Shew that of all the moments of inertia of a rigid body about axes through a given point, the moment of inertia about one of the principal axes is greatest, and about another is least.

VII. Find the equations of motion of a rigid body about a fixed point.

If the moments of inertia about two of the principal axes be equal, and the body be acted on by no forces, shew that the angular velocity about the third axis is uniform, and determine the motion of this axis.

VIII. A free body is struck by given impulses: determine the change in its motion.

A straight uniform rod, length $2a$, rests on a smooth table parallel to one of the sides, at a distance c from that side: it is struck a blow at a distance b from its middle point, in a direction perpendicular to itself towards that side: shew that when one of the ends reaches the side of the table it will be inclined at an angle θ to the side, where θ is given by the equation $3bc = a(a\theta + 3b \sin \theta)$.

IX. State and prove the principle of Vis viva.

X. A smooth rod has its ends attached to two vertical smooth rods, so that it can slide down them always parallel to itself: a body slides down the rod, determine the motion of the rod and the body.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. AB is a fixed chord in a circle and P is a movable point in the segment APB. Through A and B perpendiculars are drawn to AP and BP respectively meeting PB and PA produced in C and D. Shew that CD is of constant length and passes through a fixed point.

II. AB is a fixed chord of a circle and A′B′ is another chord intersecting it in P such that the arc AA′ is one half of the arc BB′. Find the ultimate position of P when AA′ is indefinitely small.

III. In the hyperbola

$$(ax + by + c)(a'x + b'y + c') = d$$

the eccentricity is determined by the equation

$$\frac{2\sqrt{e^2} - 1}{e^2} = \frac{ab' - a'b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sqrt{a'^2 + b'^2}}$$

IV. Two uniform and similar rods of unlimited length intersect in A. B, C are two points one on each rod such that the area ABC is constant. P is a point in BC such that the resultant attraction of the rods on a particle at P is perpendicular to BC, the rods attracting according to the law of nature. Shew that the locus of P is an hyperbola.

V. If the direction of projection of a projectile *in vacuo* make an angle greater than $\tan^{-1} 2\sqrt{2}$ with the horizon there are two planes through the point of projection which it will strike at right angles, and the angle between them is $\tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{\tan^2 \alpha - 8}}{3}$.

VI. AB and CD are two uniform heavy rods capable of turning in a vertical plane about the two points A and C in the same horizontal line. The rod AB rests on CD and projects beyond it, there being friction between them. Shew that if the point D be on the point of slipping down when the angle ADC is $\frac{3\pi}{4}$, it will be on the point of slipping up when that angle is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

VII. A particle rests on the arc of a smooth vertical circle under the influence of gravity and a repulsive force varying as the distance from a horizontal diameter. If this force be equal to gravity at the distance of the radius, shew that the particle will rest at an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ from the lowest point, and that the time of a small oscillation about the position of rest is $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt[4]{2}}\sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}$.

VIII. The curve $x^2 = \frac{4}{3}\frac{(y-b)^3}{b}$ is placed with the axis of y vertical, and a particle is projected along the curve from the cusp with the velocity due to falling through the height b and is acted on by gravity. Shew that the time varies as the vertical space described and that the pressure on the curve $= \sqrt{\frac{y}{y-b}} \times$ weight of the particle.

IX Three equal uniform beams AB, BC, CD freely jointed at B and C are laid on a horizontal table in the form of three sides of a square, and a blow is applied at A at right angles to AB; prove that the initial velocities of A, B and D are in the ratio of 19, 2 and 1.

X. Two equal particles P and Q are connected by a string which passes through a hole in a smooth horizontal plane. P hangs vertically and Q is projected so as to describe a circle on the horizontal plane. Shew that if the motion be slightly disturbed by a vertical displacement of the suspended particle, the motion will be stable and the time of oscillation of P will be $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}$ when $a =$ radius of the circle originally described by Q.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M., TO 1 P.M.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

I. Find the number of integers less than N, and prime to it.

II. If $d_1, d_2, d \ldots\ldots, \ldots d_n$, be the divisors of N, the sum of the number of integers respectively less than $d_1, d_2 \ldots \ldots d_n$, and prime to them, will be equal to N.

III. The conic section which has the closest contact with the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $(x.y)$ will be an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according as $5\,(d^2xy)^2 <, = \text{or} > 3d^2xy.\,d^4xy$.

IV. Show how to find the complete primitive of a partial differential equation of the form $F(x.\,y.\,z.\,p.\,q). = 0$.

Ex. $px + qy = z\,(1 - y \tan y)$.

V. What is a singular solution of a differential equation, and shew how to deduce it from the complete primitive.

VI. Find the equation of the conic which touches two sides of the triangle of reference, at the point where they meet the third side.

Find also the tangent to the conic at any point.

VII. Find° $f^{\infty} \dfrac{xdx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}$.

VIII. Find the number of normals which can be drawn from a given point to a surface of the mth degree.

IX. Find the projection to the lines of curvature on any surface on the plane of xy.

X. Describe the curve $\phi = \dfrac{\pi}{2} \sin s$.

What will the curve become, if $\phi = \dfrac{\pi}{2} \sin s + \dfrac{s}{a}$.

XI. Shew how to find the existence of conjugate points on a curve. What kind of surfaces give rise to conjugate points?

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

I. Solve the equations $\begin{cases} x\,(x^2 + y) = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\,xy} \\ y\,(x + y^2) = 1 + \sqrt{1 - 4\,xy} \end{cases}$

II. If O, A, B, C, D are in a straight line, and OA, OB, OC, OD are in harmonic progression, the anharmonic ratio of the pencil A, B, C, D $= \frac{1}{3}$.

III. Solve the equation $d^2{}_xy + 2xd_xy + (x^2 + 1)\,(y - 1) = 0$.

IV. If through a fixed point straight lines are drawn parallel to $= 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, $l + m\,\beta + n\,\gamma = 0$, these lines will form a harmonic pencil, if

$$\frac{l}{\sin A} + \frac{m}{\sin B} = \frac{2n}{\sin C}$$

V. Trace the curve $y^4 + x^4 = 2ay\,(x^2 - y^2)$.

VI. If OP, OQ are two tangents to an ellipse, whose focus is S and SR is taken on SQ, produced, if necessary, $=$ SP: then SO is perpendicular to PR.

VII. Find the envelope of a straight line drawn from any point P of a cissoid, perpendicular to the line joining the point P to the cusp of the curve.

VIII. A heavy particle hangs by a weightless elastic string: the weight of the particle is sufficient to stretch the string by one half: the particle is pulled down, till the string is twice its natural length, when the particle is let go; shew that it will rise till the string is its natural length, when it will again descend. How far must the particle be pulled down, so that when it is let go, it may rise to the point of suspension of the string?

IX. An ellipsoid whose specific gravity is $\frac{1^{th}}{n}$ that of water floats at stable equilibrium: find the position of the metacentre.

X. A body is projected from A in a medium, whose resistance, varies as the square of the velocity, under the influence of gravity: if P be the highest point of the path, and P_1, P_2 two points where the tangents are equally inclined to the horizon, shew that $e^{\frac{1}{2ks}}$, $e^{\frac{1}{2ks}}$, $e^{\frac{1}{2ks}}$ are in arithmetical progression, where $AP = s$, $AP_1 = s_1$, $AP_2 = s_2$.

XI. In an Astronomical Telescope with Huyghen's eye piece, the focal lengths of the object glass, field glass and eye glass being respectively, f_1, $3f_2$, f_2, and the distance between the two last being $2f_2$, find the distance between the object and field glasses when the rays emerge parallel.

XII. A circle stands in the plane of the meridian; the sun's altitude is, and its azimuth β: find the shape of the shadow of the circle on the horizontal plane through its centre.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

I. Find the attraction of a circular arc on a particle situated at the centre of the circle.

Shew geometrically that this is the same as that of any straight line touching the arc and terminated by its bounding radii produced, the line and arc having equal densities and transverse sections.

II. A heavy uniform string is stretched on a rough vertical circle and is on the point of slipping; find the tension at any point and if the end that is slipping down be at the extremity of the horizontal diameter and θ be measured from that diameter the pressure at any point will be given by the equation.

$$R = \frac{2w}{1+\mu^2}\left(\sin\theta + \mu\cos\theta - \mu e^{-\mu\theta}\right)$$

when W = weight of unit of length of the string and μ = coefficient of friction.

III. A particle moves in a plane curve under forces X and Y parallel to the axes, shew that

$$X = v\frac{d}{ds}\left(v\frac{dx}{ds}\right) \text{and } Y = v\frac{d}{ds}\left(v\frac{dy}{ds}\right).$$

A particle describes an ellipse with a velocity at any point varying as the diameter conjugate to that through the point; find the force.

IV. A particle moves on a surface of revolution, the only force acting being gravity parallel to the axis of the surface; determine the differential equation to the projection of the path on a horizontal plane.

Shew that if the surface be a cone vertex downwards this equation becomes $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u\sin^2\alpha + \frac{g\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{h^2u^2} = 0$ where $u = \frac{1}{\rho}$ and α = the semi-vertical angle of the cone.

V. Enumerate the defects of an Astronomical telescope consisting of a single object glass and a single eye lens; and state distinctly how these are partially remedied by a combination of lenses in the object glass and eye piece respectively.

VI. Find the magnifying power of the Astronomical telescope with Ramsden's eye piece.

Shew that the magnifying power is approximately the ratio of the

diameter of the object glass to the diameter of its image formed by the eye piece.

VII. Rays from the sun are refracted into a rain drop and after one internal reflection are refracted out; find the position of the ray that suffers the least deviation.

Represent in a figure the course of the ray of least deviation and of two other rays one on each side of it.

VIII. Explain how an accurate knowledge of the moon's motion makes it possible to determine Greenwich time at sea at any instant when an observation of the moon can be made.

IX. Explain the principle of the method of finding the sun's parallax by the transit of Venus.

Explain how advantage is taken of the rotation of the earth in selecting convenient stations for observing the transit.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROBLEMS.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.; W. S. FOSTER, M.A.

PART I.

I. If $a(m^2+n^2)+b(n^2+l^2)+c(l^2+m^2)=0$, then $l^2bc+m^2ac+n^2ab$ is always negative for real values of a, b, c, l, m, n

II. If BC the chord of contact of two tangents PB, PC to a circle be produced to meet in F the tangent parallel to PB, prove either geometrically or analytically that the other tangent from F will if produced bisect PB.

III. If $ay-\beta x=ab$ be the equation to the line joining two extremities of two diameters of an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$, find the equations to the other three lines joining the extremities of the same diameters, and shew that the area of the parallelogram thus formed is

$$4ab\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{a^2}+\frac{\beta^2}{b^2}-1}}{\frac{\alpha^2}{a^2}+\frac{\beta^2}{b^2}}.$$

IV. A particle acted on by a central force varying as $\frac{1}{r^3}$ is projected from an apse with a velocity $\sqrt{3}$ times from infinity; show that when it comes to the next apse it will have a velocity $\sqrt{2}$ times the initial velocity.

V. A particle acted on by a constant force f parallel to the axis of y is projected from a given point with a velocity V in a direction making an angle a with the axis of x, and moves in a uniform medium of which the resistance varies with the velocity: show that if the point of projection be taken as the origin the equation to the path will be

$$y = \left(\tan a + \frac{f}{k\sqrt{\cos a}}\right)x + \frac{f}{k^2}\log\left(1 - \frac{kx}{\sqrt{\cos a}}\right)$$

k being the resistance for unit of velocity; and deduce the path of a projectile in vacuo.

PART II.

VI. A triangle whose sides are a, b, c, and angles A, B, C, has its corners turned up so as to form a tetrahedron: shew that the volume of this tetrahedron is equal to $\frac{1}{24}abc\sqrt{\cos A \cos B \cos C}$.

VII. If two conics touch, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting them in A and B: the tangents at A and B, will intersect on the straight line joining the other points of intersection of the conics.

VIII. The time taken by a rigid sphere rolling down a rough chord of a circle to the lowest point is the same for all such chords.

IX. If the height of the style of a sun-dial is fixed, the same hour lines will serve for all latitudes on the same side of the equator.

X Compare the magnifying power of an Astronomical telescope, when adjusted for two people whose distances of distinct vision are respectively d_1, d_2.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What differences exist between Fungi and Algæ as regards their mode of life, forms of tissue, and chemical composition?

II. Wherein do the root-like processes (Rhizoids) of the lower plants differ from the roots of vascular plants?

III. What is called "alternation of generations" is universal among vascular Cryptonams: give an illustration. There is something corresponding to this among Phanerogams: what is it?

IV. What is the origin, mode of growth, position, and structure of the Medullary sheath, and in what plants do we find it?

V. Describe the Palmaceæ. What are their alliances? Where do we find them? What plants of this order are useful to man, and what are the parts used?

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What is *Chlorophyll*? Mention animals which have it, and plants that have it not. Where does it occur in plants and in what form? What are its uses, and what are the conditions necessary to its action? How do plants that have no Chlorophyll get on without it?

II. Describe fully (*a*) the ripe cocoa-nut, and (*b*) the fruit of the datura, and state the origin of the various parts.

III. The following elements enter into the composition of plants in general:—Nitrogen, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosporus, Potassium, Calcium, and Magnesium. State what is certainly known as to the immediate source from which plants obtain these elements, the form in which they enter into plants and the mode of entry.

IV. What structures go to form a *fibro-vascular bundle*, and how are they arranged in the bundle? Wherein do open and closed bundles differ? In what plants do we find the former and where do the latter only occur? What other differences do these plants present?

V. Describe the sexual organs of the Characeæ.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A M TO 1 P M

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. Light influences vegetation · what observations have been made on the subject? Describe experiments made to ascertain the influence of the constituents of sunlight on the decomposition of carbonic acid by plants.

II. What circumstances influence the amount of evaporation of water from a Plant? Through what tissues of the *higher* plants does the water mainly rise? What experiments have been made to show this? What makes the water rise?

III. What are *bordered pits?* Construct diagrams, showing their mode of formation, and explain them. Where do they occur?

IV. Wherein do orthotropous and anatropous ovules differ? Which is the most common form? Name two natural orders in which the former kind occurs. Where do ovules ordinarily spring from? State other places of origin and give examples. Of what structures may the ovules be looked upon as modifications in the different cases?

V. The older Botanists described what they called *intercellular tissue*: what are the modern views as to the mode of origin and development of this tissue? Describe it as it occurs in the Fucaceæ.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. By what means are plants enabled to cling to foreign bodies? Of what are the structures so employed modifications? Give examples of each modification.

II. Although *hermaphitismrod* is the rule among the flowers of flowering plants, *self-fertilisation* is the exception; mention some of the means that are provided for preventing this and for ensuring cross-fertilisation, and give examples.

III. What are *nectaries?* Where do we find them? Recent observations show that these organs are of great physiological importance: what are the facts observed, and what are the conclusions arrived at?

IV. Distinguish the mode of growth of the growing points (Puncta vegetationis) of Cryptogams and Phanerogams.

V. Contrast the sexual and asexual generations of the higher mosses with those of the vascular Cryptogams.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. According to the evolution theory the transitory stages through which an animal passes from embryo to adult life indicate the permanent adult stages of its ancestry: (*a*) What adult animals now living represent the stages through which the common frog passes? (*b*) What stages does the spinal column of the higher vertebrates pass through, and in what animals do we find these permanent?

II. What are Spermatophores? In what animals do we find them? What purpose do they serve?

III. Describe the anatomy of the adult Trematoda. In what respects do the Flukes resemble the Tape-worms? How do you account for the fact that some of the former and the whole of the latter have no alimentary canal?

IV. One of the commonest of the so-called Water-fleas is the Cyclops: in what order of animals is it included and why? In what do the male and female differ outwardly? The young are said to leave the egg in the Nauplius stage: what is the structure of a Nauplius? What other animals pass through this stage? What inference, according to the Evolution theory, may be drawn from this as to the past history of these animals?

V. Given a fossiliferous rock: what can the fossils teach us as to the circumstances under which the rock was formed?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What is the structure of the Vertebrate ovum? On what does its size chiefly depend? What additional investments may it receive, and where does it obtain them? Give examples of oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous vertebrates. Among which of the first-class does impregnation take place before the extrusion of the egg, and in which ones does it occur after that event?

II. In the development of the Vertebrate embryo, how is the *primitive groove* formed? What becomes of it, and how is the change effected? Describe the umbilical vesicle and the origin of the umbilicus. How is the pleuro-peritoneal cavity formed?

III. Huxley has united Birds and Reptiles into the primary group Sauropsida: what does the term mean? What have birds and reptiles in common in their embryonic and adult stages, and wherein do both these classes differ from mammals?

IV. How are insects classified? Define the orders. Give an example of each order and describe it.

V. Many rocks owe their formation more or less entirely to animals or plants: of what do these rocks consist? What are the animals and plants chiefly concerned in the process? What rocks of organic formation are in course of deposition at the present day?

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. Describe the anatomy of the Scorpion. To which of the Crustacea does it bear many resemblances? What are these resemblances? Why have they not been grouped together?

II. With what organisms have the Sponges been classified at different times? What is their position in the most recent classification? State why they have been so placed. How are they divided? How do they feed? What is known of their past history?

III. What are the typical number and arrangement of the bones of the limbs in all vertebrates above fishes? What animals adhere pretty closely to the type? In what direction do we find deviations common? Give examples.

IV. What are the areas of distribution of the higher Vertebrata into which Professor Huxley has divided the earth's surface? What are the predominating animals in each of these areas? How far back can we go in time without finding any essential alteration in their boundaries?

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. An Exoskeleton is not uncommon among Vertebrates: give examples from the different divisions, and state its origin and structure in each case.

II. Certain microscopic organisms abound near the surface of all oceans: what are they? Distinguish particularly those that are most numerous towards the Equator from those found towards the Poles? What becomes of them? What do we know of similar organisms in Geological time?

III. Into what orders are the Echinodermata divided? How are they distinguished from one another? At what period of the Earth's history was each order most largely represented?

IV. In natural sections of the Earth's strata and in making Artesian wells we often find sudden transitions from one group of fossils to another distinct group, and the explanation used to be that the older organisms had been suddenly destroyed and the newer ones newly created. What are the objections to this view? What is the modern theory? Are the arguments in its favour conclusive?

V. What means have we of estimating approximately the number of years since any given fossil was formed?

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What *data* are necessary to enable us to estimate the work done by the heart in a given time? How is the lateral pressure of the blood on the walls of the arteries estimated? State clearly the causes of this pressure. What circumstances tend to diminish and what tend to increase it? State in detail the effects of the respiratory movements on the blood-pressure in the great veins and arteries of the chest, and explain them.

II. Why does a muscle in ordinary contraction produce a sound?

What is the nature of the sound? How can a muscle be made to produce sounds different from the normal one?

III. Give the origin and mode of development (illustrated) of the different parts of the vertebrate eye.

IV. What is the Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision? What is the most common form of colour blindness, and what is the best means of testing for it? What are after-images, and how are they accounted for?

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. How does the evolution theory account for what are called *Mimicry* and *Protective resemblance?* Quote examples of these from among insects, reptiles, birds and mammals.

II. What do we mean when we say that an animal is *highly organised?* Some animals become more or less degraded in passing from the embryonic to the adult stage; give examples. How do you account for the change?

III. In what sense was the word *cell* originally used? What modifications have been gradually introduced into the definition and why?

IV. What animals suck air into the lungs? Which ones drive it in? How are these different effects produced?

V. Among the lowest animals any portion of an individual serves for reproduction; among higher animals only special portions can do this; and among still higher forms the union of portions of two individuals is necessary for this purpose. How does Physiology explain these facts?

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. How does the evolution theory account for the origin and development of the *lungs* of air-breathing vertebrata? Give the

names of animals which show in their adult state some of the steps by which lungs have been evolved

II. What evidences have we of the existence of a *respiratory centre?* How is it affected by—(*a*) excess of oxygen, (*b*) deficiency of oxygen, and (*c*) excess of carbonic acid in the blood?

III. The rate at which nerve-currents travel, and the time intervening between the communication of a nerve-impulse to its muscular fibre and the commencement of contraction of the latter have been approximately estimated. Describe the experiments by means of which these facts have been ascertained.

IV. Trace the Proteids of the food of the higher vertebrata to their final elimination from the body.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESSAY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

One of the following subjects:—

(I.) Rudimentary organs.

(II.) Fermentation and putrefaction.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY: HAMILTON AND MILL.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. (*a*) Sketch briefly the history of the Sensational Philosophy from Locke to Hume.

(*b*) Trace the historical connections of both Hamilton and Mill with Hume.

(*c*) Point out how far Hamilton and Mill were influenced by Kant.

II. (*a*) According to Mill, Hamilton gives two definitions of Consciousness. What are they? How does Mill criticize them?

(*b*) State Mill's own view of Consciousness and criticize it.

III. John Grote says:—"Sir W. Hamilton, starting from Consciousness, thinks it a great thing to be able to put the phenomena of matter by the side of the phenomena of mind, which of course are

the first thing he supposes: Mr. Mill, starting from the supposition of the spatial universe, thinks it a great thing to put the facts of mind by the side of the facts of matter, which are the first thing he supposes. Sir W. Hamilton's supposition of our being conscious of matter seems to me to be wrong in exactly the same manner as Mr Mill's supposition, which I should describe as that we phenomenally know mind, *i.e.*, that we may put *its* facts, and that exhaustively, as our only consideration of them, by the side of physical ones."

Explain the doctrines of Hamilton and Mill onwhich this statement is founded, and examine the justice of Grote's criticism.

IV. Explain Hamilton's doctrine of the relation of Sensation and Perception, in connection with his division of the qualities of matter into primary, secundo-primary, and secondary. Criticize.

V. What does Mill make of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities of matter?

Examine carefully his account of the origin of our idea of Extension.

VI. Mill says in his *Logic* that "propositions are not assertions respecting our ideas of things, but assertions respecting the things themselves."

Is this reconcileable with his philosophy?

Discuss whether, on the principles of the Sensational Philosophy there is any proper foundation for objective science.

VII. Explain and criticize Hamilton's Doctrine of Causation.

VIII. Similarly deal with Mill's.

IX. Compare the views of Hamilton, Mill, and Spencer regarding the Absolute.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. Trace the relations between the degree of evolution of the nervous system and (*a*) the quantity and heterogeneity of movements, (*b*) the variety and complexity of the operations of consciousness.

With what qualifications must we accept the doctrine that size of brain and mental power rise and fall together?

II. Point out the differences, structural and functional, between the two kinds of nerve substance; and examine the evidence in favor of the view that both are developed out of one primitive nerve substance.

III. State and explain the Laws of Evolution in general, and show whether the development of Mind conforms to them.

IV. Point out the relation in which Mr. Spencer stands to the Association Psychologists, on the one hand, and to Transcendentalists on the other.

V. What position is assigned in Mr. Spencer's system to the intellectual faculties enumerated by Reid, Hamilton, and Dr. Bain, respectively?

How does Mr. Spencer define reflex action, sensation, perception, idea? How are they related (*a*) to one another, (*b*) to the different parts of the nervous structure?

Instinct, says Mr. Spencer, may be regarded as a kind of organized memory; and memory as a kind of incipient instinct. Explain.

VI. "Regarded under every variety of aspect, intelligence is found to consist in the establishment of correspondences between relations in the organism and relations in the environment; and the entire development of intelligence may be formulated as the progress of such correspondences in Space, in Time, in Speciality, in Generality, in Complexity."

(*a*) Write an expository note on the former part of this passage.

(*b*) Give instances exemplifying respectively the growth of intelligence in each of the aspects mentioned in the latter part of the quotation.

(*c*) Criticize the passage as a whole.

VII. From first to last, the growth of intelligence "is due to the repetition of *experiences*, the *effects* of which are *accumulated*, *organized* and *inherited*."

(*a*) State as accurately as you can the meaning attached by Mr. Spencer to the terms printed in italics.

(b) How does Transcendentalism explain the growth of intelligence in the individual and in the race?

(c) Compare the two doctrines critically.

VIII. What is Mr. Spencer's ultimate classification of mental phenomena? Compare it with the threefold classification which has been current since the time of Kant.

What have you to say on the debated question whether feeling precedes knowledge, or knowledge precedes feeling?

IX. Give a brief account of Mr. Spencer's theory as to the origin of emotional expression, and contrast it with the popular opinion on this question.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MILL'S LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. What is Mill's purpose in giving a classification of Nameable Things, and what is the classification he adopts? How does he conceive it to be related to the Categories of Aristotle? What had Aristotle in view by his scheme? Examine the several Categories with respect both to meaning and to arrangement.

II. Examine the principles known as the Fundamental Laws of Thought, and assign to them what you conceive to be their true place in logical doctrine.

III. Distinguish between the logical and the psychological aspects of Mill's discussion concerning axioms or necessary truths.

IV. State briefly the meaning of the expressions in italics when applied as follows:—

(1) An *exact* science, (2) a *demonstrative* science, (3) a *deductive* science, (4) an *inductive* science, (5) a science *of observation*, (6) an *experimental* science, (7) a *classificatory* science, (8) an *object* science, (9) a *subject* science, (10) an *abstract* science, (11) a *concrete* science.

V. How are casual and causal conjunctions of phenomena to be distinguished?

VI. Give an account of the methods of investigation and proof employed in the course of the inquiry as to the cause of Dew, using as much as possible tabular modes of statement.

VII. When Causation is viewed as Conservation of Energy what light is thrown on the scholastic inquiry whether the cessation of the cause involves the cessation of the effect, and on the allied question whether the cause precedes the effect or is simultaneous with it? Can you furnish any explanation of Mill's readiness to leave these questions open?

VIII. What is meant by the phrase "the Baconian Method" as used by popular writers? Compare Bacon's method as expounded by himself with that adopted by men of science in the present day, so as to show in what respects the scientific methods of the nineteenth century are and are not in harmony with Bacon's teaching.

IX. In the Sixth Book Mill expounds four scientific methods. Point out the general character of each. Taking Comte's classification of the sciences, show to which of them those methods are respectively adapted, and give reasons.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

JEVONS' PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Show how the great philosophical question of the relation of Subject and Object arises in Logic, and determines the different Logical Schools.

II. Determine the sphere of Logic, and the mental powers of which it implies the exercise. What is meant by saying that it deals only with representative knowledge?

III. Examine carefully the relation to each other of Induction and Deduction, in order to decide which is primary and fundamental, and which secondary and subsidiary, or what is their relation.

IV. What is, according to Jevons, the fundamental law of all logical inference? What improvements on the Aristotelian Logic are supposed to result from carrying it out thoroughly? Express your opinion.

V. State the main points in Jevons' Philosophy of Inductive Inference.

Compare his view of Causation with Mill's.

VI. State the views of Jevons and of Mill regarding Perfect and Imperfect Deduction, and decide between them.

VII. Explain and illustrate Jevons' Indirect Method of Inference. Within what range is it applicable?

VIII. (a) Explain the use of Hypothesis in Logic, and the requisites of a good hypothesis.

(b) May an Inductive Inference be regarded in any case as beyond question? If so, in what cases, or under what conditions?

IX. Suppose that certain true propositions regarding nature are given as the premises for a process of deductive inference: can we rely upon any conclusion logically drawn from them being also objectively true? State reasons.

X. (a) Describe the characteristics of the truly scientific spirit.

(b) Why are mental and social phenomena much more difficult objects of scientific investigation than the phenomena of external nature?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STOICISM IN GREECE AND ROME.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. Trace in the Stoical doctrines the elements which you think have been derived from Cynicism, and point out the main directions in which the former diverged from the latter.

II. Taking Stoicism as a whole as it has been handed down to us from antiquity, what features of it or elements in it can be traced to the direct or indirect influence of Rome? Who were the leading Roman Stoics, and in what way did they respectively contribute to give a final character to the system?

III. Sketch the psychological theory on which the Stoic morality proceeds.

IV. Analyse the Stoical conception of "life according to nature." Examine it with a view to show—

(a) whether, psychologically considered, it is a clear and distinct notion;

(b) whether, logically viewed, it furnishes a unity of

principle by means of which the several parts of ethical theory can be combined into an organic whole;

(c) whether it is fitted to be a ready standard of reference in the settlement of the numerous details and conflicting claims of practical morality.

V. Attempts have been made to throw discredit on Stoicism by pointing to the lofty position it assigned to apathy (ἀπάθεια).

What was the Stoical doctrine on this subject? Is it merely the view of men dissatisfied with life, or is it quite consistent with the best aspirations of mankind?

In practice the Stoics are said to have been forced to make considerable concessions with respect to their theory of apathy. Would you regard this as an argument against the theoretical soundness of the doctrine?

VI. In what respects did the Stoical classification of the virtues differ from the views current in the other Grecian schools?

VII. In opposing Pleasure the Stoics gave both a statement and a criticism of the Epicurean theory of the *Summum bonum*.

Give a short sketch of both the one and the other.

As to the statement, was it a fair representation of their opponents' position?

As to the criticism, (a) was it always consistent with their own representation of the Epicurean theory? (b) what value do you assign to it as a reply to Hedonism?

What relation did the Stoics themselves recognize as subsisting between Virtue and Happiness?

VIII. Stoicism and Epicureanism have been said to have emphasized, the former the principle of submission to law, the latter the principle of liberty.

How far, think you, is this judgment true of Stoicism; and, if true, how does it harmonize with the high value the Stoics put on individual character?

IX. Give examples from Stoicism—

(a) of the tendency to exaggeration and paradox;

(b) of reasoning in a circle and begging the question.

X. What views did the Stoics hold as to the relations between Ethics and Politics and between the personal and social virtues? In

what respects did they differ from the Aristotelian and Pre-Aristotelian views? How far was the change due to the inherent principle of Stoicism, and how far to the altered political condition of society?

XI. In their views of life and character Stoicism and Christianity have much in common. Enumerate the principal points of resemblance. How do you account for them?

XII. Without accepting Stoicism as a complete theory of man's moral nature, what permanent contributions of value did it bequeath to posterity both in the domain of ethical theory and in that of practice? Of the two legacies—the theoretical and the practical—which do you consider the more valuable?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE ETHICAL WRITINGS OF HUME.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. What are Hume's views with regard to the elements and conditions of happiness? Compare them with the opinions current in his day. Point out any modifications that have been made in the conception of happiness since the middle of the last century; and show how far these have been due to a more thorough-going psychological analysis, and how far to the growth of a more sympathetic type of individual character and improved general social conditions.

II. Describe and exemplify the kind of argument on which Hume mainly relies in seeking to establish Utility as the standard of right and wrong.

Point out what you conceive to be the logical value of the argument when employed for the purpose Hume had in view, and state with reasons whether Hume has in your opinion been successful in the use of it.

III. Sketch critically the line of argument by which Hume is led to the conclusion that "the necessity of justice to the support of society is the SOLE foundation of that virtue."

What use does he make of this conclusion in dealing with other virtues? Is his procedure logically warrantable?

IV. "General rules are often extended beyond the principle,

whence they first arise; and this in all matters of taste and sentiment." Assuming this to be a fact, how can it be reconciled with Hume's doctrine that Utility is the sole source of moral rules?

V. Examine the grounds on which intermarriage among near relatives has been forbidden in different countries and in different stages of civilization, with a view to discover whether any other than utilitarian considerations have been concerned in the promulgation and enforcement of such prohibitions.

VI. "There has been a controversy started of late, * * * concerning the general foundation of MORALS; whether they be derived from REASON, or from SENTIMENT; whether we attain the knowledge of them by a chain of argument and induction, or by an immediate feeling and finer internal sense; whether, like all sound judgment of truth and falsehood, they should be the same to every rational intelligent being; or whether, like the perception of beauty and deformity, they be founded entirely on the particular fabric and constitution of the human species."

Using this quotation as your text, describe with care and minuteness the ethical theories here alluded to, and examine them critically. What conclusion does Hume come to on the point in dispute, and what is your own opinion on it?

VII. Macintosh says that the question of the moral standard and that of the moral faculty have been too frequently mixed up together. Would the charge apply to Hume? Justify your answer by citations from the *Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals.*

VIII. With respect to the moral Faculty, what is Hume's opinion on the following points:—

(*a*) Its origin (primitive or derivative).
(*b*) Its elementary constitution (simple or complex).
(*c*) Its psychological character.
(*d*) The source of its authority.

IX. "There are bodily wants or appetites, acknowledged by every one, which necessarily precede all sensual enjoyment, and carry us directly to seek possession of the object. Thus, hunger and thirst have eating and drinking for their end; and from the gratification of these primary appetites arises a pleasure, which may become the object of another species of desire or inclination, that is secondary

and interested. In the same manner, there are mental passions, by which we are impelled immediately to seek particular objects, such as fame, or power, or vengeance, without any regard to interest; and when these objects are attained, a pleasing enjoyment ensues, as the consequence of our indulged affections."

(a) Criticise the above extract from a psychological stand-point.

(b) What writer had the author probably in his mind?

(c) What is the main purpose of the argument of which it forms a part?

X. Hume mentions two marks by which sentiments morally approvable can be distinguished from others.

What are they? Are they valid tests? As the result of their application what sentiments are shewn to be morally approvable?

XI. Define the position of Hume with reference to modern ethical speculation both before and since his day. What results both of a positive and negative character did he hand down to posterity with regard to the method no less than to the matter of moral philosophy? What is your estimate of the value of his work?

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Examine the following definitions of Political Economy, and state which you prefer and on what grounds. How do they agree with the views taken of the subject by Mill and Cairnes?—

(1) Political economy is the science of exchanges, or, what is exactly equivalent, the science of value.

(2) Political economy is the science of the social ordering of wealth, that which examines its general laws in order to deduce from them guiding principles for the wise administration of public and private wealth.

(3) Economics is the science of the phenomena arising from the desire of man to obtain the maximum of utilities which are the result of labour acting in some way on material objects, with the minimum of effort, including sacrifice; and of the laws in accordance with which he

can best attain this result consistently with the internal and external conditions to which he is subject.

II. Examine the following objections to Political Economy being regarded and cultivated as a science :—

(1) Its subject-matter is wholly material and worldly, *i.e.*, wealth.

(2) Its point of departure is of a sordid character, *i.e.*, individual self-interest.

(3) What are called economic laws are mere tendencies.

(4) It is powerless to predict the future course of productions and commercial vicissitudes with any certainty.

III. (*a*) Define *wealth*. Distinguish between wealth as applied to the possessions of an individual and to those of a nation.

(*b*) Point out the relation of money to wealth.

IV. (*a*) Distinguish—(1) between productive and unproductive labour; (2) between labour for the supply of productive and for the supply of unproductive consumption.

(*b*) What judgment does Political Economy pass on—(1) the miser; (2) the spendthrift?

V. (*a*) State Mill's fundamental propositions respecting capital.

(*b*) Show that a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour.

VI. State the doctrines, the validity of which depends upon freedom of competition. Point out the limits to freedom of competition in India. How far do these limits render the doctrines inapplicable?

VII. The rate of wages is said to be subject to the law of supply and demand—show how? Why is it different from other cases of supply and demand? How do you account for the low rate of wages in India? Where is a remedy to be looked for?

VIII. (*a*) What are the causes which determine the proportion of capital devoted to the payment of wages?

(*b*) Show how as industry developes a less proportion of capital is devoted to the payment of labour. Does this necessarily diminish the Wages-Fund?

IX. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Joint Stock Companies:

Or

The proper sphere for the action of Trades-Unions.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I. Define and exemplify the following terms:—

Capital, labour, wages, profit, rent, price, value, demand, supply, interest, credit.

II. State and examine the grounds on which Mill concludes that "Rent is not an element in the cost of production of the commodity which yields it."

What are the elements in the cost of production of such a commodity?

III. Distinguish between the theory of international trade and the theory of international values.

What is the difference between the absolute cost and the comparative cost of producing commodities? Show, with reasons, on which of these international trade depends.

IV. Cairnes says that Mill's doctrine of Cost of Production is not reconcilable with his doctrine of International Values.

Examine Mill's views for the purpose of showing whether in your opinion Cairnes' criticism is correct.

How according to Cairnes are international values determined?

V. What is meant by the equilibrium of international trade, and how do Mill and Cairnes define it?

Stated in round numbers, the imports of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1879 were valued at £363,000,000 the total exports (including foreign and colonial produce) at £249,000,000. In India, for the same year, the relation was inverted, the value of the imports being £45,000,000, and that of the exports £65,000,000.

What explanation do you give of these phenomena? Show how they harmonize with the theory of commercial equilibrium.

VI. Profits tend to a minimum.

(a) What are the causes that produce this tendency?

(b) What are the circumstances that directly determine the minimum rate of profit in a given community at a given time?

(c) What are the circumstances that operate as counteractives to this downward tendency?

(d) Are these counteracting circumstances likely to be, any or all of them, permanent?

VII. What does Mill mean by the stationary state of a society?

VIII. What are the principal directions in which over-population bears on the economical condition of a country, and what are the best means of mitigating the evils thence arising?

IX. One of the general principles of taxation laid down by Adam Smith is known as "equality of taxation."

State what this expression means; and show how it has been proposed to apply the principle, and what are the principal difficulties met with in its application.

X. Discuss the question of the retention or abolition of the opium revenue of India from the following different points of view:—

(a) The financial and economical,

(b) the political,

(c) the moral.

Can you point out any fallacies which have particularly to be guarded against in the application of moral considerations to economical questions?

XI. Examine from the point of view of Political Economy the subjoined ways in which the construction of public works (such as railways) may be undertaken: the question to be treated firstly, in the abstract, or without reference to any particular country, and secondly, with special reference to India in its present condition.

(a) Works constructed and maintained entirely by Government.

(b) Works constructed and maintained by private enterprise supported by a Government guarantee.

(c) Works constructed and maintained by private enterprise without any Government guarantee.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THE TWELVE CÆSARS.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Enumerate the sources of the history of your period, and estimate their comparative value.

II. Sketch the constitution of the Roman Republic when it had reached its maturity, and the mode of governing the dependent provinces.

III. (*a*) Point out the corruptions which sprung up in the Roman State after Rome had acquired her wide dominion and specially her Oriental provinces.

(*b*) Explain Pliny's assertion: "Latifundia perdidere Italiam" (Large estates have ruined Italy).

IV. Sketch the characters of Pompey, Cicero, Cato, and Crassus; and the objects and views of each in the crisis of the Republic.

V. Give a sketch of the history from the formation of the First Triumvirate to the rupture between Pompey and Cæsar and the outbreak of Civil War.

VI. Give an account of Cæsar's conduct as Dictator, and of the measures which he introduced and devised; and give your estimate of his character.

VII. Express your judgment with reference to his assassination, giving reasons.

VIII. By what method did Augustus concentrate power in his own hands, while still continuing the shadow of the Republic?

IX. Sketch the history of Vespasian's reign.

X. Give a brief account of the state of Philosophy, Morality, and Religion during your period; and of the Literature, excluding the time of Augustus.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE TIMES OF CHARLES THE GREAT.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Sketch the progress of the Franks in Europe up to the accession of Charles the Great.

What parts did they occupy and over what did they rule?

Note when they became Christians, and trace their connexion with the Holy See.

II. What were the other great powers of Europe and Western Asia in the Eighth Century, the extent of their dominions and their relation to each other?

III. Explain the relation of the Western and Eastern Empire before 476; the position of the Western Empire between 476 and 800, and the relation of the Western and Eastern Empires after 800.

IV. Trace the concourse of causes which led to the imperial power being vested in Charles; and note the part played by the Emperor, the Pope and the people of Rome respectively.

V. (*a*) Point out the extent of Charles' Empire? Note the parts which had never belonged to the old Roman Empire.

(*b*) Explain the following sentence from Bryce:—"There were in his Empire as in his own mind two elements: those two from the union and mutual action and reaction of which modern civilisation has arisen."

VI. Expound the theory of the Holy Roman Empire. Note the main facts which contradicted it.

VII. How did Charles exercise his duties as Emperor towards the Church? Describe his ecclesiastical arrangements and give some account of his most famous capitularies.

VIII. Give an account of the state of education in the Frankish dominion when Charles became King, and tell what he did to promote it.

Give some account of the most famous scholars that he brought around him and employed.

IX. Sketch the character of Charles.

Explain—"Between Sanctus Carolus and Divus Julius how strange an analogy and how strange a contrast!"

X. (*a*) Give in the most general outline the after history of the Holy Roman Empire.

(*b*) What claim has modern France to represent the Frankish Empire?

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

The influence of the environment (inorganic, organic, and sociological) on intellectual development.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESSAY.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

The fall of the Roman Republic:

or

The Influence of Roman Law and Civilisation

or

Money.

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1882.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Explain shortly the terms 'corpus delicti,' 'leading question,' parol and secondary evidence,' 'public document.'

II. (a) A prisoner is charged with the offence of giving false evidence in a previous criminal trial.

(b) Plaintiff sues on a promissory note which he has lost or which he has handed to the defendant for some temporary purpose.

State precisely what evidence oral or documentary the prosecutor or plaintiff has to adduce in either case.

III. The question is whether an alleged marriage has, in fact, taken place between A and B. Mention the class of facts which, though not generally relevant, is relevant to such an enquiry. And explain the different considerations applicable to such facts according as the case is a civil suit relating to inheritance or a criminal trial for bigamy.

IV. The question is whether a deceased man paid for a certain piece of land with his own money or not. A letter written by him referring to the payment of the money is tendered in evidence. Is such letter admissible?

V. A witness is called to speak to facts which, in the absence of a memorandum, he would not, by reason of their having occurred so long ago, have remembered. State exactly if and under what conditions and in what manner such a memorandum could be used.

VI. (a) A prisoner is charged, under Section 245 of the Penal Code, with taking coining tools out of a Mint without lawful authority.

(b) A person is charged with the offence of defamation, he having used words which are apparently defamatory.

(c) A prisoner is charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, the act having been committed under grave provocation. On which side does the burden lie of proving—

in (a) that there was or was not lawful authority,

in (b) that the case comes within one of the exceptions to Section 499,

in (c) that one of the provisoes qualifying exception of Section 300 applies.

VII. In a suit between A and B the question arises whether C is the heir of D, which question has been decided in A's favor in a prior suit between A and X. Can A use this judgment for any purpose in the present suit?

VIII. A and B are committed for trial,—the one for dacoity the other for receiving stolen goods. A makes a confession in which he states that he handed over the stolen goods to B. In order to prove the identity of the goods stolen with those found in B's possession, A's confession is tendered in evidence, is it admissible?

IX. The defendant in a suit for wrongful dismissal brought against him by a Clerk had, before the suit was brought, stated in the form of a case, for the opinion of his legal adviser, the circumstances under which he dismissed the plaintiff. Is the plaintiff entitled to call for the production of this statement?

X. A makes a will in favor of B devising to him "my house in Salem now in the occupation of X" "my house in Bangalore" and "one of my houses in Madras." On A's death it appears that he had a house in Salem, but that it was not occupied by X, and that he had two houses in Bangalore and three in Madras.

Is oral evidence admissible in each case to explain which house he meant to devise?

XI. It is required to put in evidence before a Court a will which has been proved under the Will's Act, a document more than 30 years old, an order of a foreign Government, a map prepared for the purpose of the suit. State precisely the requisites for proof in each of these cases.

XII. Point out in what respect, if in any, the Evidence Act differs from the English law as to the impeaching of the credit of a witness.

XIII. Compare the rules of English law with those laid down in the Act as to the admissibility of a wife's evidence for or against her husband.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Distinguish a void from an illegal consideration, illustrating your answer by reference to negotiable instruments.

II. A writes a letter to B offering him his coffee crop for sale, and asking for an answer by return of post. State whether there is a valid contract.

(1) When B posts a letter of acceptance which is never received by A.

(2) When after posting a letter of acceptance B telegraphs that he has changed his mind.

(3) When A dies before the despatch of B's letter.

III. The thing which a man has contracted to do is, in fact, at the time of performance impossible. State the circumstances under which the contract would or would not be or become void.

IV. What effect does the insolvency of the buyer have on the rights of the parties to the sale, supposing that the goods have not actually been delivered to him?

V. (*a*) An agreement is made between A and B for the sale of a house and its furniture by the former to the latter. After part of the purchase-money has been paid, but before execution of the sale-deed, the furniture is destroyed by fire.

(*b*) A sells to B 50 out of 100 bales of cotton lying in A's godown. The price is paid and A sets apart the 50 bales ready for delivery to B, but before delivery has taken place the bales are burnt. On whom does the loss fall in either case?

VI. Explain the distinction maintained in the Contract Act between fraud and misrepresentation.

VII. One of two co-sureties is called upon to pay the whole debt:

What form of action would he adopt according to English common law, and what are his rights under the Contract Act ?

VIII. In a contract between lessor and lessee it is provided among other things that the lessee shall be entitled to a renewal of his lease "upon paying the rents and performing the covenants of the present lease." Explain the nature and effect of such a provision.

IX. Under what circumstances is one, who without previous contract has done some service to another, entitled to demand compensation ? Refer to the provision of the Contract Act, and name the English leading case on the point.

X. Specify the modes in which liabilities under contracts may pass either by act of the parties or by operation of law from one party to another.

XI. A merchant retiring from business lends his son Rs. 10,000 as capital wherewith to carry on a similar business, stipulating only for interest on the amount at 9 per cent. Would it be correct on the strength of these facts to find that the father was a partner with the son and liable as such ?

XII. What is the measure of damages in the following cases ?—

(a) The Plaintiff, an Engineer, having been engaged by a Mining Company for a year certain is after the expiration of four months, dismissed without any reasonable cause, but two months later succeeds by dint of some trouble and expense in obtaining an equally good engagement from another Company.

(b) Defendant contracts to repair Plaintiff's house in a certain manner and receives payment in advance. Defendant executes the repair, but not according to the contract.

(c) Defendant contracts to deliver to Plaintiff 500 bales of cotton on the 1st of January at a certain price. Plaintiff subsequently contracts to deliver the same cotton to X at a price higher than that which rules on the 1st of January. Defendant fails to deliver the cotton.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

THE HONORABLE T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Explain the meaning of "conversion of goods;" and state the modes of redress provided for by the ancient and modern laws of England in respect of actions for conversions.

(a) A deposited debentures with B as a security for the payment, at maturity, of a bill endorsed by A, and discounted by B, on the agreement that B should have power to sell, or otherwise dispose of the debentures if the bill should not be paid when due; before the maturity of the bill, B deposited the debentures with C, to be kept by him as security until the repayment of a loan from C to B, larger than the amount of the bill. The bill was dishonored; and while it remained unpaid, A brought detinue against C for the debentures. Is this action maintainable? If not, what steps must be taken to maintain the action? Give reasons for your answer.

II. A passenger is killed by a railway accident. Explain how far is any claim for compensation against the Railway Company, in respect of his death, affected by the application of the maxim "actio personalis moritur cum persona." State also the exceptions and modifications to which this maxim is now subject under the English and Indian Statutes.

III. Distinguish Rylands *v.* Fletcher from Nichols *v.* Marsland and Box *v.* Jubb, and state the leading points of law settled by them.

IV. Explain the nature and extent of the liabilities *ex delicto* of servants and agents executing the orders of their masters and employers, and of the latter in respect of the misconduct of the former.

V. Explain the rights of the Crown to the use of a patented process or invention. Is there any difference in this respect between the privileges of the Crown and the right of private contractors who contract with the Crown to supply a certain manufactured article?

VI. What was the old law regarding actions for slander of title? and explain the gradual development of this branch of the law, quoting the leading cases thereon. State also the classes of cases in

which an action for defamation may be maintained without proof of special damage to plaintiff, illustrating your answer by examples.

VII. State the class of cases wherein contributory negligence would afford no excuse in an action of tort for damages. What is the law when a danger is caused to a child?

(*a*) By the negligence of its parent or guardian, (*b*) by the child itself independently of any negligence in its parent or guardian.

VIII. Give a short history of the origin, the gradual development, and the modern doctrines of law, as settled either by decided cases, or statutory enactments, in respect of actions for injuries arising from fraudulent combinations and conspiracies, whether by false prosecutions or otherwise.

IX. What is a "profit à prendre"? How does it differ from easements? Explain your answer by examples.

X. What are the rights of the owner of land on the bank of a tidal river? Explain the difference, if any, between the said rights and the rights of the owner of land on the bank of an inland stream. State the leading case on the point and the doctrines of law settled by it.

XI. State how and when the extinction, suspension and revival of easements may take place? Illustrate your answer by examples.

XII. Define "License," and state under what circumstances it is revocable, and when it is deemed to be revoked.

What are the rights of the licensee (1) on his eviction, (2) on the revocation of the license.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Define the terms 'voluntarily,' 'judge,' 'moveable property,' 'mischief,' as used in the Penal Code.

II. Discuss the question whether a man can be convicted under Section 411 of receiving stolen property, when the property has been stolen in a foreign country.

III. State the conditions necessary to support a conviction under

Section 193, and compare the conditions necessary to support a conviction for perjury under English law.

IV. A man in order to avoid being arrested by a Police Constable presents an unloaded pistol at him and so escapes. Of what offence is he guilty, and what is the maximum punishment?

V. Does the cultivation of waste land in disobedience to the orders of the Collector amount to any offence, and if so, what?

VI. With a view to commit forgeries a man draws up forms of bills of exchange, intending afterwards to add imitations of certain persons' signatures. But before he has added them, he is apprehended. Is he guilty of any offence?

VII. Persons accused of a riot are shown to have acted in defence of what they considered their right, under the orders of a Magistrate, to have a religious procession. Should they be convicted?

VIII. Is it generally or in any special cases an offence for a person to assume a character or appearance other than that which rightly and ordinarily belongs to him?

IX. Frame an indictment for non-attendance in obedience to a summons and for a false charge of an offence.

X. Can a man be convicted under Section 193 of the offence of giving false evidence or of any other offence, the words alleged to be false having been spoken to a police officer engaged in an investigation under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code?

XI. Name the offences for which sentence of death or of transportation for life must be pronounced?

XII. In support of a plea of insanity offered on behalf of a prisoner charged with murder, it is shown that he killed the man under the delusion that his own life was being attacked. Under such circumstances should the plea be held to be made good? and if so, how should the prisoner be treated?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Set out the title of a suit in which the Madras Railway Company and an infant are plaintiffs and a minor under the Court of Wards is defendant.

II. Frame a plaint in a suit for an account brought by a principal against his agent.

III. State precisely the steps which should be taken in a suit for an account from plaint up to decree.

IV. What is meant by a non-suit? and what is the nearest equivalent to it under the provisions of the Procedure Code?

V. After obtaining a decree in the Tellicherry District Court, the plaintiff sues and obtains judgment on the same decree in the French Court at Mahé. Can he afterwards proceed to execute his Tellicherry decree?

VI. By way of defence to a suit on a bond a set off is pleaded, what conditions are necessary to make such a defence valid? Frame the decree which should be made on the supposition that the defence is made good.

VII. What is the effect of non-joinder of persons who should be plaintiffs in a suit for ejectment brought by joint tenants, and of persons who should be defendants in a suit upon a contract?

VIII. Plaintiff sues to recover possession of land from the defendant, alleging a certain title in himself and dispossession by the defendant. Suppose that, though he fails to prove the alleged title, he proves that he was dispossessed by the defendant, and that the defendant does not on his part prove any title. Is the plaintiff entitled to a decree?

IX. Distinguish the withdrawal of a charge from the compounding of an offence: and indicate generally the cases in which either proceeding is permissible.

X. Describe the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for enforcing the attendance of accused or convicted persons.

XI. What offences may be tried in a summary way under the Code?

XII. State the points of difference in the procedure prescribed for summary trials, for summons cases and for warrant cases.

XIII. Describe the provisions of the Code under which Magistrates have jurisdiction with regard to the possession of immoveable property.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY.

THE HONORABLE T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Define the following kinds of trusts. Explain how they are created, and give an example of each :—

(1) A resulting trust.
(2) A precatory trust.
(3) A voluntary trust.
(4) An illusory trust.

II. State the difference between an executed and an executory trust, and the importance of the distinction. Mention the leading case on the subject, and state what you consider to have been the main questions involved and the substance of the decision upon them.

(*a*) Explain also the applicability of the doctrine of cy-pres to executory trusts.

III. X, Y, and Z are trustees of land upon trust to sell it and hold the proceeds for infants. It is sold by auction, which is fairly conducted, and exclusively by Y and Z. The highest bidder is A, who bids a price considerably exceeding the then value, X and Y and Z join in conveying to A as purchaser at that price. A has bought as agent for X, but that fact does not appear by the conveyance. A afterwards, by X's direction and for X's benefit, sells and conveys to B who has no notice that X and not A had been the real purchaser. B afterwards sells and conveys to C who has such notice. C afterwards sells and conveys to X at the then value, which is considerably in excess of the price realised on the sale to A, the property having in the meantime risen invalue. The infants attain majority and the price paid on the sale to A is divided among them. Some time afterwards they discover that X and not A had been the real purchaser.

Have they any remedy against X, and if so, on what terms? Would they have had any remedy against C, if he had not sold to X?

Give reasons for your answers.

IV. X, sole surviving trustee of a marriage settlement, sells

consols, part of the trust funds thereof, in breach of trust, for 10,000 Rs. cash, which he applies thus :—

As to 3,000 Rs. in the purchase of Whiteacre, which has since greatly increased in value :

As to 2,000 Rs. together with 1,000 Rs. of X's own, in the purchase of Blackacre, which has also increased in value :

As to 2,000 Rs. in the purchase of Greenacre, which has since greatly fallen in value :

As to 3,000 Rs. for X's own maintenance.

X becomes bankrupt and the transactions are discovered. What are the rights of the *cestus que* trust against the trustee in bankruptcy and against X personally ?

V. Testator gave his personalty simply to executors and trustees in trust for A for her life with remainder to her children. She survived him five years and left several infant children. The personalty consisted of—

(*a*) Leaseholds having ten years to run ;

(*b*) Capital in testator's business which his surviving partners retained for ten years at 5 Rs. per cent. under a clause in the partnership articles ;

(*c*) A reversion in a sum of stock which fell in by the death of the tenant for life ten years after testator.

The executors paid A during her life the net rents of (*a*) and the interest of (*b*) and did nothing with respect to (*c*). Was this course, in any, and if so, in what, respects wrong ? If so, what, if any, remedies have the children against the trustees or their mother's estate ?

VI. Define a *donatio mortis causâ*. In what respects does it differ from a legacy ? Can a good *donatio mortis causâ* be made by delivery of a cheque ? of a bond ? of a banker's deposit note ? of a railway share certificate ?

VII. What is meant by "Reconversion" in equity ? Explain its origin and state upon what it depends and illustrate it by an example.

VIII. What is the meaning of a "lapsed legacy," and in what instances does a legacy not lapse ? State the difference between

general, specific, and demonstrative legacies, and the incidents attached to each as regards abatement and ademption.

IX. What is understood by marshalling of assets, and how is it distinguished from marshalling of securities?

(*a*) How are legal and equitable assets respectively administered in Equity? and state the principles on which Equity marshals assets in favor of widows and charitable uses.

X. (*a*) Suppose property limited to the separate use of an unmarried woman; independently of any husband, whom she might marry, with a restraint on anticipation, what would be her rights in respect of the property—(*a*) before marriage; (*b*) during marriage; (*c*) after the death of her husband and during widowhood; (*d*) upon and during her second marriage?

(*b*) A testator devises land out of which his widow is dowable and gives her a life-interest in certain personal estates. Can she claim the dower and also retain her life-interest, or must she elect between the two? Give reasons for your answer.

XI. State the provisions of the Specific Relief Act regarding the rectification, recession, and cancellation of instruments.

XII. Give a general rule as to the cases in which a Court of Equity grants relief against penalties and forfeitures and apply the principle of such rule to the cases of forfeiture of a lease for non-payment of rent and for non-repair respectively.

XIII. Explain the facts and points decided in Stapelton *versus* Stapelton.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

THE HONORABLE T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. There is an elaborate disquisition in Mitakshara regarding the question as to whether property arises in the son for the first time by partition, or the death of the previous owner, or exists previously by birth. Give a short summary of the arguments adduced against the theory of the Mitakshara and of its author in refutation of those of his adversary.

II. Explain the following sorts of sons, and state the provisions of the Hindu Law as to their status and rights of inheritance :—

(1) Putrika-putra, (2) Gudhaja, (3) Kanina, (4) Sahodha, (5) Parasava, and (6) Paunarbhava.

III. A, B, and C were three divided brothers of a Hindu family and died in the order in which their names are mentioned. A left a son's grandson D surviving him ; B left a maiden daughter E, and a widowed daughter F, with a son by her named G. C died leaving a widowed daughter-in-law H. A, B, and C had a paternal uncle's son, who died before B, leaving a son J, and also a sister, who died before A, leaving a son K.

D, E, F, G, H, J and K claim respectively the property of C. Discuss fully the rights of the several claimants under the laws of the Mitakshara, Daya-Bhaga, and Western India.

IV. Summarise the provisions of the Mitakshara law regarding the exclusion of certain heirs from inheritance. Explain the principle of the exclusion, and state the modifications to which this branch of the Hindu Law is now subject under Indian Statutes and judicial decisions.

V. State the authorities quoted and summarise the arguments advanced by Nanda Pandita and Kubêra against the adoption of daughter's son by a man born in the three higher classes. Discuss fully the validity or otherwise of the said arguments, and show, if possible, that the authorities quoted do not, in truth, support the theory of the said commentators.

VI. Analyse the signification of the terms Yautaka, Ayautaka, and Çulka. Illustrate them by examples, and state the rules as to their line of devolution.

VII. How does Yajnavalkya define the term "Stridhanam"? Discuss the validity or otherwise of the interpretation placed by the author of the Mitakshara upon the word "Adyam" in the said text, with reference to other commentators and judicial decisions.

VIII. Write short notes on—

(a) The liability of sons to discharge their father's debts.

(b) The testamentary powers of a Hindu father under the Mitakshara and Daya-Bhaga laws, in respect

of ancestral and self-acquired properties both moveable and immoveable.

(c) The relative positions of a Karnavan and Anandravans in a Malabar family. Cite cases in support of your answer.

IX. What is the meaning of the Malabar term "taverai"? Is the sale of an Urayama right by a Karnavan, with the consent of the senior Anandravan valid? What is the leading case? and explain the facts and points decided therein.

X. A, a Muhammadan, dies leaving as his heirs two widows B and C; four sons D, E, F, and G, and two daughters H and J. Before the distribution of the property B, C, and H died. By B, A had D, and by C, he had E and H and J. F and G were the offspring of another woman. The death of B occurred before C, and the death of C before that of H, who left a husband K. In what manner and in what proportions is the estate to be distributed among the claimants.

XI. Discuss the validity or otherwise of a repudiation by a Muhammadan husband of his wife in the following cases:—

(a) When he was drunk, and the intoxication had been caused by grape or date wine.

(b) When the husband is a dumb man.

(c) When he has apostatised from the Muhammadan religion.

Give reasons for your answer.

XII. State briefly the seven rules for distribution of property under Muhammadan law and the principle of each rule.

XIII. It is a rule of Muhammadan law that those who are entirely excluded by reason of personal disqualification, do not exclude other heirs, either entirely or partially; but those who are excluded by reason of some intervening heir, do in some instances partially exclude others. Illustrate this rule by an example.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

THE HONORABLE T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Distinguish the different uses of the term "natural law." Estimate the value of the conception for the purposes of jurisprudence.

II. Analyse the signification of the terms "Possession" and "Ownership," and trace, with illustrations from various systems of law, the growth of the modern conception of ownership.

III. Give a definition of status, explaining the various theories which have been held on the subject. What tests are to be applied in determining what class distinctions should receive a separate treatment?

IV. "Right" is defined by certain jurists as follows :—

(a) "A right is the security for the enjoyment of a good or advantage, which one man derives from a duty imposed upon another or others."

(b) A right is a power, power to deal with things and persons.

Criticise these definitions of right, and state the Thibaut's conception of right.

V. State the principles laid down by Thibaut when one undivided right or duty is vested in several persons.

VI. State the difference, if any, between the opinions of the modern Civilians and the Roman Jurists as to the import of the terms "person" and "thing;" and explain how things differ from facts or events, and also state the points of resemblance and difference between things and persons.

VII. The general rule of law is that *ignorantia facti excusat*, whilst *ignorantia juris non excusat*. The reason of the rule as given in the Pandects is—

"That ignorance with regard to fact is often inevitable, that is to say, no attention or advertence could prevent it. But ignorance of law excuses none, for the law both can be and ought to be knowable."

What is your opinion as to this reason? Can you suggest any better reason in favor of the rule.

VIII. Trace in modern systems of law the survival of the notion of the family group (1) as regards the subordination of the members to the head, (2) as regards their joint interest in his property and other rights.

IX. Distinguish between a narrow and a liberal interpretation, and between a grammatical and a logical interpretation. Give examples.

X. What, according to Thibaut, was the Roman law as to the admissibility of custom to repeal written law in whole or in part? What is the opinion of Savigny on this point?

XI. Mention the principles laid down by Thibaut for the guidance of a judge in the following cases—

(*a*) Where there is a collision of laws of different degrees of authority.

(*b*) Where there is a collision of laws of equal authority.

XII. Distinguish "Negligence" from "Heedlessness" and "Rashness." The Roman Jurists considered these terms in some cases equivalent to "Dolus." State the cases and explain the meaning of the said Jurists in assuming that those expressions were equivalent.

XIII. Write short notes on—

(*a*) condition,
(*b*) modus,
(*c*) collision of rights,
(*d*) sovereignty and independent political society.

FIRST L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 4TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

I. Explain the construction and uses of the mercurial barometer.

II. Mention the various ways in which metallic salts can be formed, giving examples of each.

III. What are the sources of Mercury? For what purposes is the metal employed in arts and manufactures? Enumerate the principal Mercurous and Mercuric compounds, and state how the two classes of salts may be distinguished.

IV. What is the effect of heat upon a mixture of Sodic Chloride, Sulphuric Acid, and Manganese dioxide? Give the reaction in symbols.

V. By what tests may the acid radicals of the following salts be distinguished: KCl, KI, KBr.?

TUESDAY, 5TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. Describe the ligaments of the hip joint, and state their uses.

II. What bones enter into the formation of each orbit? What is its shape? What openings communicate with it?

III. Give the origin, direction, insertion and relations of the Psoas and Iliacus muscles, and state their uses.

IV. How is the Popliteal space formed? What are its shape, length, and breath? What does it contain? Give the relative position of the contained parts.

V. What nerves and what arteries supply the fingers and thumb?

VI. Give the exact position of the external and internal abdominal rings, their formation, boundaries, and contents.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

W. MACRAE, A.M.; M.B.

I. What are deliquescent, efflorescent, and permanent salts? Give examples.

II. Explain the action of the hydrometer. How is the specific gravity indicated by it affected by temperature and why?

III. What is the difference, if any, between the two drachm weight and the quarter ounce weight?

IV. What are the weights of a gallon of Water, of Alcohol, of Rectified Spirit (sp. gr. 0:838) and proof spirit (sp. gr. 0·920), all at 60° Fh?

V. What mucilages are there in the Pharmacopœia? How are they made? What are their uses?

VI. What changes do the following substances undergo on exposure to the air:—Liquor Ammoniæ, Ammoniæ Carbonas, Ferri Sulphas, and Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis?

VII. When should Aconite root be collected? How would you recognize it? What preparations are made from it? What preparation is taken internally and in what dose? What effects does it produce?

VIII. What plants of the Euphorbiaceæ are medicinal? What are the parts used, the B. P. preparations, their actions and uses?

IX. Write, without abbreviations, a prescription for an adult containing Iron and Digitalis.

THURSDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What does a Hepatic cell look like when seen under the microscope? What are the known functions of these cells? What are the chief ingredients of Bile? What is its reaction? How does it affect the different constituents of the chyme? What becomes of it?

II. What are the gases normally present in the blood? By what influences are they retained in the blood? How is the quantity of each of these affected during the passage of the blood through the capillaries of the lungs:—*a*, in the case of a person breathing in the ordinary way: *b*, in that of a person breathing rapidly and deeply: and *c*, when one breathes slowly and weakly?

III. Explain clearly what the pulse is and how it is produced.

IV. How has the blood pressure been estimated? In what portion of the circulation is it greatest and where is it least? What conditions increase the arterial tension and what ones lower it?

V. What resistances have the Inspiratory muscles to overcome? What resistance has forced expiration to work against?

VI. Trace a urinary tubule from the Malpighian body to the Pelvis of the kidney. What Epithelium lines it? How is it supplied with blood?

VII. What kinds of papillæ coat the tongue? On what parts of the tongue do we find them? What nerves supply them? What are their uses?

SECOND L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 11TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE.

C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

I. Describe a case of Parotides and mention some complications of the disease.

II. Enumerate the differential diagnostic points of Intestinal Colic, Biliary Colic, Renal Colic, Enteritis and Peritonitis.

III. Describe the symptoms of Chronic Dysentery, giving treatment and reasons for favorable or unfavorable prognosis.

IV. A patient is found in a state of profound Coma and no history is obtainable. Enumerate the causes which may give rise to this condition, and state how they may be distinguished, giving briefly the treatment in each case.

V. State the period of incubation and the time of eruption in the following diseases: Vaccinia, Variola, Morbilli. What is the importance of knowing the period of incubation of infectious diseases?

TUESDAY, 12TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Describe minutely the process of union in fracture.

II. Describe a case of Pyaemia from its origin to its termination.

III. Give the symptoms, pathology and treatment of Scalds.

IV. Describe the several coats of an artery and vein and the effects on these of ligature and rupture.

V. What are the symptoms and treatment of Scrofulous Ophthalmia.

VI. State briefly the different causes of Ptosis and give the treatment.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY, DISEASES OF WOMEN & CHILDREN AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Describe the outlet of the pelvis. Mention its usual distortions, and how they are to be detected.

II. Define Natural labour and describe a case from its origin to its termination.

III. Describe briefly the local causes of menorrhagia, and their treatment.

IV. Give the symptoms and treatment of round and thread worms in children.

V. Give the symptoms and treatment of Chronic Mercurial poisoning.

VI. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by Strychnia, with the mode of separating and detecting the poison.

THURSDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYGIENE.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Give the composition of Air before and after respiration and the modes of its purification by Nature.

II. Mention the different modes of Artificial Ventilation with the advantages of, and objections to, each.

III. What are the characters of a good drinking water, and the chief modes of purifying water.

IV. Give the classification of food, and the part played by Starches in nutrition.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 11TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

C. J. McNALLY, M.D.

I. (*a.*)—State the principal laws of refraction of light. What is meant by *index of refraction?* (*b.*)—On what grounds are light-waves believed to be transversal undulations and not waves of condensation and rarefaction?

II. (*a.*)—Formulate Ohm's law of electric resistance, and state its uses. (*b.*)—Describe Grove's Voltaic battery and the chemical changes which occur during its action.

III. Give reasons for classing H and NH_4 with metals.

IV. Enumerate the most important combinations of Calcium.

V. Describe the preparation and characters of Phosphorus. Write the formulæ for Trihydrogen Phosphate, Hydrogen Pyrophosphate, and Monohydrogen Phosphate. Mention some chemical analogies of Nitrogen, Arsenic, and Phosphorus.

VI. Describe the continuous etherification process, giving reactions in symbols. What is Ether?

TUESDAY, 12TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Describe the accompanying plants and refer them to their Natural Orders.

II. What materials are taken up by the roots of plants from the soil and in what proportions?

III. What relation, chemical and physiological, does the leaf bear to the stem?

IV. Describe the flower and fruit of the Umbelliferæ giving in detail the adhesions and cohesions of the parts.

V. Give the characters and properties of the Loganiaceæ.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 7 TO 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

C. J. MCNALLY, M D.

N.B.—All procedures to be described in writing.

I. Determine the nature of the insoluble powder A.

II. What salts are contained in the solutions B and C respectively?

III. Reduce the metal from a piece of Silver Nitrate.

IV. Name the five specimens D. E. F. G. H.

FIRST M. B. AND C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 25TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

W. MACRAE, A.M.. M.B.

I. Describe the Clavicle. To what bones is it attached and by what ligaments? What muscles are attached to it? What are its uses?

II. Give the length, direction, relations and branches of the three portions of the right subclavian artery.

III. Given a transverse section of the vertebral canal in the dorsal region: describe it from without inwards.

IV. What are the size and shape of the Liver? What ligaments help to retain it in position? What fissures are seen on its under-surface.

V. Give the origin, direction, insertion, uses and relations of the following muscles:—Pectoralis minor, Coraco brachialis and Sartorius.

VI. What nerves supply the following muscles:—the Diaphragm, Rectus abdominis, Orbicularis oris, Sterno-Mastoid, and Crico-Thyroid?

TUESDAY, 26TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. What changes in composition, &c., take place in the blood in passing through the lungs, kidneys, liver and muscles?

II. What are the differences in result when a stimulus is applied to a striated and a non-striated muscle?

III. Mention in order of time the nerves and muscles involved in

the process of transferring a food-bolus from the Isthmus-faucium to the Æsophagus. Describe also the action of each nerve and muscle involved.

IV. Where and by what agencies are the Peptones formed in the process of digestion? Wherein do they differ from albuminates?

V. What are the efficient causes of the movement of the lymph and chyle from the radicles onwards to the Thoracic Duct?

VI. What are the known influences of the Pneumogastric and Sympathetic nerves on the action of the heart? How does the latter nerve affect the blood-vessels?

VII. How is work of any kind usually reckoned? How has the amount of work done by the heart in twenty-four hours been estimated?

VIII. Traced upwards what is definitely known as to the course taken by the nerve fibres of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves?

IX. Give examples from the human body of the three different orders of Levers.

X. A person who has been looking at a distant object suddenly decides to look at a small object a few inches from him: what nerves and muscles are brought into action in this operation? State distinctly what each one does.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. When should leaves be gathered as a general rule? How should they be dried, and how preserved?

II. What are the general characters of the vegetable alkaloids?

III. What are the conditions a good Balance must fulfil? If the arms are unequal in length how would you use it so as to get the correct weight of any article?

IV. The specific gravity of Syrup of Tolu being 1·33, what is the weight of two pints of it at 60° Fh.

V. What are the different kinds of extracts? How are they made? Give an example of each kind?

VI. How is dilute Nitro-muriatic acid made? Write out, without abbreviations, a prescription for an adult containing it. What substances are incompatible with it?

VII. How is Calomel made? How recognised? How distinguished from Corrosive Sublimate? Into what Pharmacopœia preparations does it enter?

VIII. To what Natural Orders do the following plants belong:—Digitalis purpurea, Camphora officinarum, Aloe vulgaris, Tamarindus Indica, Cubeba officinalis, Amygdalus communis, and Citrullus colocynthus?

THURSDAY, 28TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

I. State the different ways in which asexual reproduction takes place in the animal kingdom and give examples.

II. To what animal is the hydatid cyst of man due? Describe its life-history.

III. What other changes, beside the respiratory, take place while the tadpole is becoming transformed into the frog?

IV. How are inspiration and expiration effected in Amphibia, Reptilia, Birds and Mammals respectively.

V. Describe the circulation of the blood in Fishes.

VI. To what sub-kingdoms, classes and orders do the following belong:—Amœba, Leech, Earthworm, Oyster, Cockroach, Prawn, Bee, Rat, Cobra and Sparrow?

VII. In what Fishes do we find a swimming bladder? Where is it situated? What are its composition, structure and supposed uses?

VIII. Compare the shoulder girdle of Birds and Mammals.

IX. Describe the mouth and mode of feeding of the Whalebone Whale.

X. What are the general differences between the brain of Birds and that of Mammals?

SECOND M. B. AND C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 18TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

I. What are the early symptoms of Locomotor Ataxia? What pathological changes occur in this disease?

II. State briefly the result of recent investigations regarding the nature of Malaria. What are the pathological effects of chronic malarial poisoning?

III. Describe the symptoms of suppurative Hepatitis, treatment, reasons for favorable prognosis or the reverse, and ways in which the disease may terminate. How may a single abscess be differentiated from a multiple abscess of the liver?

IV. Give the physical signs, symptoms, prognosis and treatment of (*a*) Aortic regurgitation, (*b*) Mitral stenosis.

V. Describe the diagnostic symptoms and pathology of Croupous pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1881, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGERY.

A PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Give the symptoms and treatment of collapse.

II. Give the symptoms and diagnosis of incipient scirrhus of the Mammary gland.

III. Give the differential diagnosis of injuries to the elbow.

IV. Describe intracapsular fracture of the *cervix femoris*, giving its pathology, diagnosis and treatment.

V. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of Boils.

THURSDAY, 21ST JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY.

C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

I. What may lead to rupture of the Uterus during labor? Describe the symptoms and treatment of this accident.

II. In what cases is podalic version indicated? Describe the operation.

III. Describe the structure of the funis. What is the result of pressure upon it? How would you treat a case of prolapse of the funis?

IV. Enumerate the circumstances which may produce delay in the first stage of labor and give, shortly, the treatment for each case.

V. Describe the symptoms and course of weid.

THURSDAY, 21ST JULY, 2 TO 5 P M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

C. J. MCNALLY, M.D.

I. A body is found with the throat cut: what circumstances would lead you to believe that the wound was (a) inflicted during life, and (b) self-inflicted?

II. Describe the evidences of death by drowning.

III. What are the p. m. evidences of a child having been born alive?

IV. How may the presence of the following poisons be detected in vomited matter: Arsenic, Dhatura, Opium?

V. What precautions should be adopted in medico-legal cases when forwarding substances for examination by an expert?

FRIDAY, 22ND JULY, 7 TO 10 A.M.

HYGIENE.

A. PORTER, M.D., F R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Define deodorizer and disinfectant. Enumerate the chief substances in each class, giving their relative values.

II. Give the natural modes of ventilation and something of the laws governing each.

III. What are the effects of alcohol on the human economy.

IV. Give a short sketch of the chemical examination of water.

V. Describe briefly the different conditions of soil affecting health.

FRIDAY, 22ND JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

I. Mention the different varieties of ophthalmia and give the symptoms, complications and treatment of Purulent ophthalmia.

II. Give the symptoms and treatment of syphilitic iritis.

III. Give the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of ulcer of the Urnea.

IV. Define strabismus. Give its varieties, causes and treatment.

V. Give the pathology of Presbyopia and its treatment.

B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1882.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

1. Draw scales for a map whose representative fraction is $\frac{1}{10560}$, to measure.

(a) One mile subdivided to chains.

(b) One Kilomètre, reading Hectomètres and Décamètres.

One Kilomètre = 10 Hectomètres = 100 Décamètres = ·62138 miles.

II. Explain clearly the principle on which Verniers are constructed, and show that they may be made either by taking n divisions of the Vernier equal to $n - 1$ or $n + 1$ divisions of the primary scale' which method is usually adopted, and why?

Supposing the limb of an instrument divided to 15′, what length should the Vernier be, and how should it be divided so as to read to 30″?

III. If particular accuracy is desired, describe how Bearings should be taken, and Horizontal and Vertical measured with an ordinary 5″ Theodolite, explain why it is that the E and W points of the Compass Box are marked directly opposite to the Cardinal points they represent.

IV. For what important purposes can the Sextant be used, to which the Theodolite is inapplicable? Describe how with a Box Sextant

(a) Vertical angles should be measured.

(b) Horizontal angles greater than 120° may be measured.

(c) From a given point on a line a given angle may be set out to the left of the line.

V. In a well constructed Dumpy Level what is the least number of permanent adjustments essentially necessary? what are they? and how is their accuracy tested, and corrected if necessary?

VI. Two pegs A and B are driven 20 chains apart so that their heads coincide with the water surface of a still lake, a level is set up close to A on the side of it remote from B, and in line with AB; the reading of a staff placed on each peg is found to be the same, *viz.* 4·20, is the instrument in correct adjustment? if not what is the amount, and nature of its error?

VII. A curve whose radius is 53 chains, and whose Tangents AC, BC intersect at an angle ACB of 144° 26′ is marked on a map given you. Describe exactly

(*a*) How these tangents should be ranged, and their point of intersection fixed on the ground.

(*b*) How the curve should be set out with a Theodolite, by pegs driven 100 feet apart.

(*c*) How having ranged from A as many pegs as can be clearly seen therefrom, the Theodolite should be shifted to the last peg driven, and the ranging continued from it.

The springing point A is found to be 53′ feet in advance of the last 100 foot peg of the straight; calculate the length of the curve, Tangents, and odd distances, as well as the Tangential angles for these and 100 feet chords.

VIII. How may the radius be found, and a Tangent be drawn on the ground at a given point to a curve already pegged out.

(*a*) With a Theodolite.

(*b*) With a tape or chain only.

IX. AB represents on the accompanying contoured plan the centre line of the top of a proposed Earthen Reservoir Dam, the top of which is to be 20 feet wide and level with the 70 foot contour inner slope 3 to 1, outer slope 1½ to 1:

(*a*) Draw a section of the Dam on the line AB to a Horizontal scale of 100 feet and Vertical scale of 40 feet to an inch.

(*b*) Mark on the plan the lines of the foot of the inner and outer slopes of the Dam.

(*c*) Find the area of the water surface when the Reservoir is filled to the 50 and 60 foot contours respectively, and its capacity between those levels in cubic feet.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. Plot the Survey noted in the accompanying field book A to a scale of 2 chains to an inch, and mark on the plot the least number of chain lines skilfully disposed by means of which the same survey might have been made with accuracy; the stations need not necessarily lie within the area surveyed.

II. Plot to a scale of one chain to an inch a field bounded by a straight line AB bearing E, and an irregular fence A *b c d e f g* B, the offsets to which all lie north of AB, and are as follows:—

Distances from A in links 0-45-220-340-510-634-785-955. B
Offsets from AB in links 0-62- 84- 70- 88- 57- 91- 0.

Compute the area from the field book, and reduce the plot with a parallel ruler to a triangle of equal area standing on the base AB.

III. Plot to a scale of two chains to an inch the figure A.B.C.D. E.F.G.A. the length of whose sides and their bearings taken with a Prismatic Compass being as follows:—

AB = 4 chains 106° S. E. BC = 6 chains 18½° N. E. CD = 4 chains 41° N. E.

DE = 4 chains 17½° N. E. EF = 7 chains 221° S. W. FG = 1 chain 321° N.W.

GA = 8·15 chains 212° S. W.

Compute the interior angles and check thereby the accuracy of the bearings.

IV. The distance between two stations A and X could not be measured directly in consequence of woods and other intervening obstacles, the bearing of AX was however known to be 15° N. E., and the following traverse was run:—

AC = 63 chains 70° N. E. CD = 59 chains 35° N. E. DE = 81 chains 21° N. E.

EF = 79 chains 33° N. E.

When F was reached the country was found clear enough to allow of a direct return to the original line AX.

FIELD BOOK. A.

PLAIN SURVEY OF AN IRREGULAR PIECE OF LAND

Note - All distances are in links.

	⊙ B	
	1321	Diagonal
Line 10 From	F ⊙	To B
	⊙ E	
	1939	Diagonal
Line 9 From	B ⊙	To E
	⊙ B	
	536	Diagonal
Line 8 From	D ⊙	To B
	⊙ D	
	1664	Diagonal
Line 7 From	A ⊙	To D
	⊙ A	
50	569	
15	316	
5	0	
Line 6 From	F ⊙	To A ⌃ to left
	⊙ F	
5	767	
10	730	
15	610	
50	410	
35	260	
25	110	
20	0	
Line 5 From	E ⊙	To F ⌃ to right
	⊙ E	
5	1610	
10	0	
Line 4 From	D ⊙	To E ⌃ to left
	⊙ D	
10	766	
65	400	
35	100	
10	0	
Line 3 From	C ⊙	To D ⌃ to right
	⊙ C	
15	950	
50	720	
	600	⊙ X Proof line to ⊙ D = 511
30	400	
10	200	
20	0	
Line 2 From	B ⊙	To C ⌃ to right
	⊙ B	
20	1690	
65	1400	
30	1050	
55	800	
25	400	
50	250	
10	0	
Line No 1 From	⊙ A	go North

Determine by Gale's method the bearing and length of the shortest route FG to the line AX, and the direct distance AX; GX having been found to be 30·40 chains. Plot the traverse by rectangular co-ordinates to a scale of 20 chains to an inch.

V. Plot the section of which diagram B is the Level Book to a horizontal scale of two chains to an inch and vertical scale of 20 feet to an inch.

Then draw Gradients from 0 to 17 and from 17 to 27 chains, whose heights above datum at these points shall be 91·22 — 80·00 and 90·00 feet respectively: calculate and write on the Section,

(*a*) The rate of inclination of each of these gradients.

(*b*) The gradient heights at each point of the section at which levels have been taken.

(*c*) The depth of cutting and height of bank at each of the same points.

(*d*) Mark approximately the position of the level at each change.

(*e*) When the cutting is nearly finished describe how grade pegs for its completion should be driven at each chain; and supposing that a level set up at about 2½ chains reads 4·20 on the back staff held on a B. M. at 0 whose R. L. is 96·72 prepare a level book page showing the R. L. of the top of grade pegs at 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 chains and the proper fore staff readings to which each of these pegs should be driven.

N.B.—*The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in Surveying and the use of Surveying and Levelling instruments.*

DIAGRAM B.

Section of a proposed Road.

Back sight.	Intermediate.	Foresight.	Raise.	Fall.	Reduced level.	Distances.	Remarks.
						Chains	
82					96·72		B. M. on No. 243 mile stone, Madras Railway.
	·80					0	Ground surface centre of proposed road.
		8·15				6	Do.
1·22							
	7·84					12	Do.
	9·65					13	Do.
		11·45				14	Do.
2·42							
	4·72					15	Do.
	6·85					16	Do.
	9·00					17	Do.
	7·53					17·30	Lowest point do.
	6·15					18	Ground surface.
	4·50					19	Do.
		1·75				20	Do.
9·70							
	6·65					21	Do.
	4·70					22	Do.
	4·05					23	Do.
	3·80					24	Do.
	3·25					25	Do.
	2·17					26	Do.
		·67				27	Do.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

1. A girder bridge A. B. 80 feet span weighing half a ton per foot, carries a uniform load of two tons per foot extending from a point C 10 feet from A, to D 30 feet from B. Determine,

(*a*) The pressure on the supports at A and B.

(*b*) The shearing stress and bending moment at each of the points A. B. C. D.

(*c*) The position of the points of minimum shear, and maximum bending moment, and their amounts.

(*d*) Draw a diagram which shall show the amount and distribution of shearing stress, to a horizontal scale of 10 feet to an inch, and shearing stress 30 tons to an inch.

II. A braced girder 8 feet deep, 80 feet span and which weighs half a ton per foot, is traversed by a train weighing two tons per foot:

(*a*) What positions of the train will develop the maximum bending moment, and shearing stress at each point of the girder?

(*b*) What will be the amount of the maximum compressive stress at the centre of the upper flange? and what should its area be in order that the unit stress may not exceed 4 tons per square inch? If the centre section of this flange be formed of two angle irons 5″ × 5″ × ½″, and plates 18″ wide, what should the aggregate thickness of the latter be?

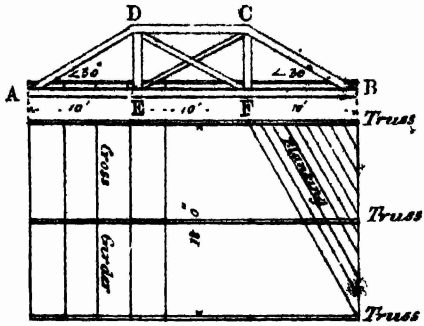
(*c*) Draw a diagram to the same scale as in I. (*d*) Showing the maximum shearing stresses produced by the passage of the train, and find from it the extent and position of that portion of the web which will require counter-bracing.

III. A room built projecting from the side of a house, is 8 feet wide, 8¼ feet long, and 10 feet high inside; the walls are 9″ brickwork weighing 100 pounds per cubic foot, the side walls support a flat roof and floor which weigh together 100lb per square foot.

Supposing this room to be supported by a teak semi-girder under each side wall 9 inches wide; what must the depth of each be at the wall and outer end? if their tops are horizontal, and bottoms tangent to the outline elevation of uniform strength.

The constant for transverse strain C = 2440 inch pounds.

IV. The roadway of a bridge 30 feet span, and 18 feet wide, is carried by three trapezoidal trusses as shown in the sketch; the bridge must sustain with the usual factor of safety, a permanent load of 100lb a square foot, together with a moving crowd weighing 120lb a square foot of roadway; the cross girders on which the roadway planting is laid rest on the tie beams of each truss; the trusses, &c., to be made of teak whose constant for pressure, tension, and transverse strain are respectively 12,000, 15,000, and 800lb per square inch, members which sustain direct thrust or tention to be square, those strained transversely rectangular with a ratio of width to depth of $1 : \sqrt{2}$.



(a) Explain clearly the disposition of load which produces maximum stresses in each member of the centre truss; the nature of these stresses; the use of the pieces CE, DF, and under what condition of loading they would be useless.

(b) Calculate the amount of the maximum stresses to which each member of the centre truss is liable, and their proper dimensions to sustain these.

(c) What distance apart would you place the cross girders? and what should their size be? and what the thickness of roadway planking?

(d) What would be the most favourable position for the joints of the tie beams AB? make sketches with figured dimensions of suitable joints for these and the framing at A, D and E.

(*e*) If the road were carried on top of the trusses would the stresses in them be altered in any way? if so how and to what extent?

V. A room 12 feet wide is covered by a brick arched roof six inches thick having a rise of 1′ — 6″ and weighing 100lb per cubic foot, what should the diameter of the wrought iron tie rods be to resist the thrust, if placed 5 feet apart, and subject to a stress not exceeding 5 tons a square inch.

VI. The side wall of a lock with a vertical back, and straight battered face, is 18 feet high, 4 feet wide on top, and 7 feet wide at the base, and is built of masonry weighing 130lb per cubic foot backed with dry earth weighing 120lb a cubic foot, and whose angle of repose is 28°; what will the factor of safety be with reference to overturning, when the lock is empty? and when filled with water within 2 feet of the top? Find by construction where the resultant of all forces acting on the wall will cut the base in the latter case.

VII. Two beams of the same material, and similar rectangular cross section, are supported horizontally at their ends, one is twice as long, wide, and deep as the other; neglecting their own weight,

(*a*) What will be the ratio of the breaking load of each, placed at the centre, and uniformly distributed.

(*b*) What will be the ratio of the defections produced by an equal load placed at the centre of each, this load being such as not to injure the elasticity of either beam.

TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. A room 18 feet square is to be covered by a flat terrace roof, make a sketch plan and section showing the disposition of the beams and rafters, figuring on them their dimensions, (which need not be calculated), describe what materials should be used in each course, and the quantities required per square, and how they should be laid, state also how the rafters should be protected from injury during the progress of the work, how the necessary slope should be given to the roof, and how the ends of the beams should be fixed in the walls.

II. What are the characteristics of a good brick? Why is sand mixed with pure clay for brick making? and what proportion of sand to clay is found best? What is the effect of lime in brick clay, and how may its presence be detected? Is earth which contains saline matter good for brick making? if not why?

III. How should Hydraulic Mortar be made with fat lime, sand, and surki, and what proportions by volume of each would you use for this purpose? In order to make good surki what is necessary with reference to grinding and burning.

IV. Describe how the proper volume of Mortar required to be mixed with broken stone or gravel to form concrete may be simply ascertained? What relation should the volume of Mortar used bear to the volume of the interstices between the broken stones? describe the best method of mixing concrete and laying it in foundations.

V. Mention the different ways in which Retaining Walls are liable to fail, and the conditions necessary to their stability, describe how practically the pressure of earth behind a Retaining Wall may be very considerably diminished, and how efficient drainage should be secured; illustrate this portion of your answer by a figured sketch, section and elevation of a Retaining Wall 20 feet high, to support a bank of dry earth whose top shall be level with wall top—the wall to have a straight battered face and vertically stepped back proportioned by ordinary empirical rules.

VI. How, with centres for two spans only, should the Arches of a bridge of 5-30 foot Arches not having abutment piers be built? When should the centres be struck? And what is necessary before doing so? When should the Spandril and Parapet walls be built? Supposing the piers built of coursed rubble masonry, what relation should the lengths and widths of the stones laid as headers and stretchers bear to their depths? and what proportion of headers to stretchers would it be advisable to use in each course? Make a sketch plan of portion of a course showing how the stones should be laid, and a sketch elevation of three courses showing how the work should be bonded. What quantity of stone and mortar, about, would be required for a cubic yard of this description of work.

VII. What is the proportion of thickness to span usually given to the piers and abutments of masonry arched bridges of from 15 to 60 feet span? the ratio of rise to span suitable for segmental arches?

and the limit of span to which arch rings may be made of uniform thickness?

Write down Rankine's Formulæ for determining the thickness of Arch Crowns, and a French Formula which gives the thickness of Abutments.

VIII. In order to form a Storage Reservior, a Dam 60 feet high at the centre, is required to be made across a gorge about a quarter of a mile wide; mention the local circumstances to be considered in determining, whether a Masonry or Earthen Dam would be most suitable and economical: what condition is essential to the safe construction of such a Masonry Dam? Make sketches of the Sections you would propose for a Masonry and Earthen Dam 60 feet high with dimensions, slopes, &c., figured on them.

What is considered to be the safest method of drawing away the water from such a deep reservoir?

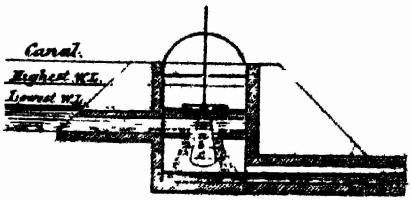
N.B.—*The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to Vivâ Voce Examination.*

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. It is proposed to discharge 1000 cubic yards an hour, from a canal whose water level varies between 2 and 4 feet above bed, by means of a conoidal plug A suitably formed, guided, and suspended by a float F, in the centre of a circular orifice 18 inches in diameter, placed in a small cistern built in the canal bank as shown n the sketch.



What should be the diameter at the points *a*, *b*, *c*, one foot apart of the plug, to produce the required discharge as it rises and falls with the water in the canal; assuming the velocity of discharge to be $5\sqrt{h}$ feet per second.

II. What length of Calingula with a depth of 4 feet, will be required for a tank having a catchment basin of 8 square miles, the discharge of which may be determined by Major Ryves' Formula, assuming the value of C to be = 450 cubic feet a second.

III. A Weir with a free overfall; 100 feet long, discharges with a depth of 3 feet; to what extent will this depth be increased if the Weir be shortened to 50 feet? and what length should it be, if drowned by the tail water rising one foot above the crest, so that the total depth flowing over may remain unaltered.

IV. What will be the discharge in cubic feet a minute, at the end of a service main one foot in diameter and two miles long, having a fall of 10·2 feet in the first mile, 23·5 feet in the second mile, and a head of 3 feet over the centre of its orifice of entry? To what extent must this head be increased in order to double the discharge.

V. A pipe is laid from a service reservoir along the ground, with a fall of 42·8 feet in the first mile, and 23·5 feet in the second mile, in all 66·3 feet, the head over the centre of the inlet end of the pipe is 10 feet. What diameter should be given to the pipes in each mile, in order that the discharge may be 236 cubic feet a minute? and what would be the pressure per square inch at the end of the pipes when discharging freely and when stopped by a plug?

VI. How is the proper waterway for a bridge crossing a river at a fixed point determined? and what section and other data for the purpose are required? How is the limit of contraction permissible for piers fixed?

A new channel is 20 feet wide at bottom with slopes of 2 to 1; the surface velocity with 4 feet of water was found to be 117 feet a minute.

What is the least span of bridge which will pass a flood 5 feet deep, the surface velocity being limited to 200 feet a minute? and what amount of heading up will this bridge cause?

VII. What are the principal circumstances to be considered, in

fixing the cross section, and inclination to be given to a new irrigation channel to convey a given quantity of water? and why is the form of maximum discharge not so desirable or economical as others, for channels formed in ordinary soils.

VIII. What will be the discharge in feet per minute of a channel having a fall of 6 inches a mile, bottom width of 30 feet, and slopes of 2 to 1 when flowing 6 feet deep? and what will be the mean, surface and bottom velocities?

IX. A lock 60 × 20 feet, with a lift of 9 feet is filled by two sluices each 4 × 2 feet, whose centres are 6 feet below upper reach water level; and emptied by two sluices each 2 feet square whose centres are 4 feet below lower reach water surface.

How long will it take to pass a boat which arrives at the upper gate when the lock is empty. Supposing that 5 minutes are required to open and close gates and drag the boat through,

(*a*) If the upper sluices discharge directly into the lock.

(*b*) If they discharge by means of tunnels opening into the lock below the lower reach water level.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. Take out the quantities, and estimate the cost at ordinary Madras rates of building the small bungalow shown in the accompanying drawing marked C.

II. What will be the contents in cubic yards, and cost of excavating a cutting whose depths at each chain are as follows:—

Length in chains.....	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Depth in feet.....	0.	14.	17.	20.	15.	10.	5.	0.

(*a*). If it be in stiff clay with a base 30 feet wide, and side slopes of 1½ to 1. Surface of ground horizontal.

(*b*). Supposing it to be in sidelong ground with a transverse inclination of ¼ to 1, base and slopes, &c., as in (*a*).

(c). If no allowance be made for fences or spoil banks, what quantity of land will be required for the cutting in each of the above cases, and what will it cost to trim and turf the slopes.

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

I. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, namely, the sides opposite to equal angles in each, the other sides shall be equal, each to each, and the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.

Prove that the point of intersection of the diagonals of a square, described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, is equidistant from the two sides containing the right angle.

II. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

III. In equal circles, equal angles stand on equal arcs, whether they be at the centres or the circumferences.

Prove that the line bisecting an angle of a triangle meets the line bisecting the opposite side at right angles, on the circumference of the circle circumscribing the triangle.

IV. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

Prove that the circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of this triangle will intercept portions of the equal sides such that a regular pentagon can be inscribed in the circle having these portions as two sides.

V. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

If ABC, ADE be two such triangles, placed so that BA and AE are in a straight line, as also CA and AD; and if BC, DE produced meet in F, prove that FA will bisect CE and BD.

VI. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines at the point of their intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them.

If P be a point equidistant from the angles A, B, C of a triangle ABC, of which A is a right angle, and D the middle point of BC, prove that PD is at right angles to the plane of ABC.

VII. Resolve $3x^2 - 14xy + 5x - 5y^2 + 7y - 2$ into factors.

VIII. Shew how to insert n harmonic means between two given numbers a and b.

An Arithmetical Progression and an Harmonical Progression have each the same first term a, the same last term l, and the same number of terms n. Prove that the product of the $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$ term of one series, and the $(n-r)^{\text{th}}$ of the other, is independent of r.

IX. A contractor undertook to excavate a water reservoir at 2*s.* 6*d.* a cubic yard. The sides were vertical, and the length of one side of the base was 2 yards less than eight times the depth of the reservoir, also the length of the other side of the base was 5 yards less than six times the depth of the reservoir. There were 178 yards in the base more than in the four sides. Find the cost of excavation.

X. Prove that the total number of ways of taking n things is $2^n - 1$.

Expand $(1+x)^4(1-x^2)^{-3}$ in a series of ascending powers of x. Find the sum of the first n coefficients.

XI. The simple interest on a certain sum of money for a certain time is £7, and the discount for the same time at the same rate of simple interest is £6. What is the sum of money?

THURSDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENSURATION AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

[In the following questions π may be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$].

I. Of two rectangular fields, the length of one is five times its breadth and takes 252 yards of fencing, the length of the other exceeds its breadth by 14 yards and takes 280 yards of fencing. If these fields be exchanged for a square one of equal area, find the fencing required.

II. A ditch of a certain length is 4 feet deep, 16 feet broad at the top, and 12 feet at the bottom. If the ditch be half filled with water, find the depth of the water.

III. A railway cutting 750 feet long with a base of 30 feet and slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 has to be formed in ground whose surface is horizontal. The base of the cutting has an inclination of 1 in 100 and the depth at the centre of the lower end is 30 feet. What is the quantity of earth to be excavated?

IV. A shell weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, and its external and internal diameters are 5 inches and 3 inches. Another shell of the same substance weighs $28\frac{11}{12}$ lbs, and the circumference of its greatest circle is $23\frac{1}{7}$ inches. Find the thickness of the shell.

V. A building whose sides are vertical has a regular hexagonal base, each side of which is 18 fee. It is surmounted by a pyramidical spire 48 feet high, the angular points of whose base are at the middle points of the sides of the top of the building. The hollow part of the spire is a right cone, radius of base 10 feet, and height 42 feet. Find the outside and inside surface of the spire.

VI. A circular piece of ground, 12 feet radius, is crossed on opposite sides of the centre by two parallel paths which subtend angles 60° and 90° at the centre. Find the area of the ground included between them.

VII. Establish the identity:

$$\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 2x.\ \operatorname{cosec} y - \operatorname{cosec} 2y.\ \operatorname{cosec} x}{\operatorname{cosec} 2x.\ \operatorname{cosec} y + \operatorname{cosec} 2y.\ \operatorname{cosec} x} = \tan\frac{x+y}{2}.\tan\frac{x-y}{2}$$

VIII. Find the sine of 18°, and prove that:

$$\sin 9^\circ = \tfrac{1}{4}\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}} - \tfrac{1}{4}\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}.$$

IX. Prove the formula $\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$.

If θ and ϕ be the angles which one diagonal of a parallelogram makes with the sides, the angle between the two diagonals is

$$\tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{2\sin\theta\sin\phi}{\sin(\theta-\phi)}\right\}.$$

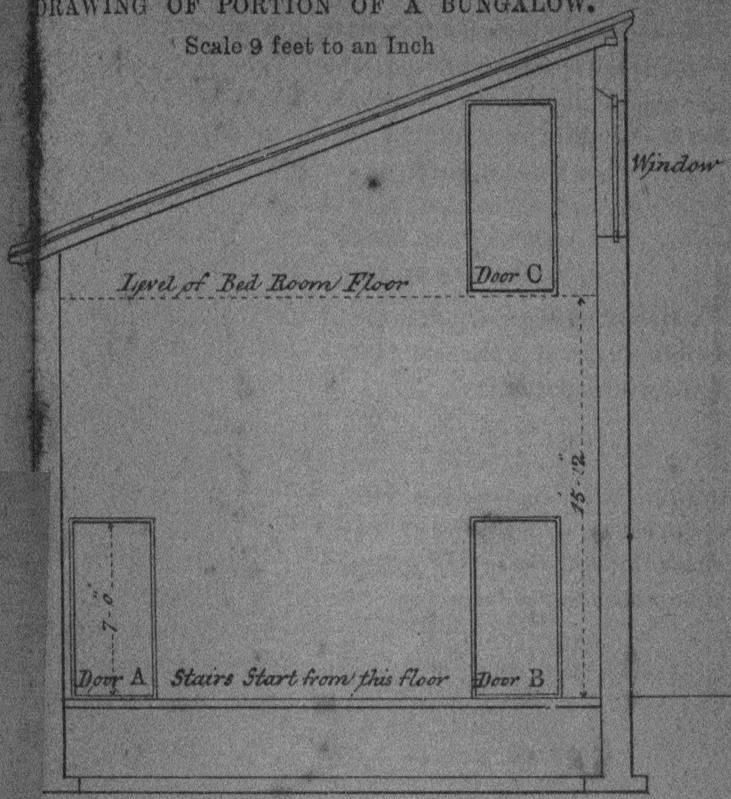
X. In any triangle prove that:

(i) $\dfrac{\sin A}{a} = \dfrac{\sin B}{b} = \dfrac{\sin C}{c}$.

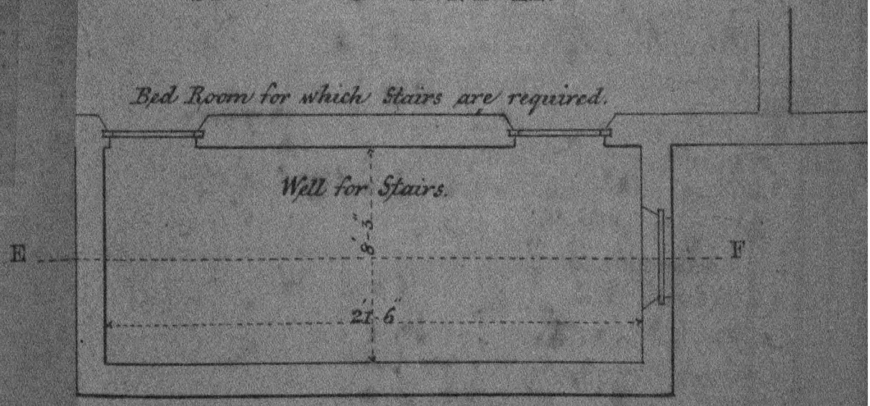
(ii) $a\cos A + b\cos B.\cos 2C + c\cos C\cos 2B = 0$.

DRAWING OF PORTION OF A BUNGALOW.

Scale 9 feet to an Inch



SECTION ON LINE E.F.



PLAN.

Architectural Drawing B.C.E. Degree Examination 1882.

XI. Find the area of a triangle:

AD is the diameter of a circle circumscribing a triangle ABC. The tangent at D meets AC produced in F. Show that the area of the triangle CDF $= \frac{1}{2}b^2 . \cot^2 B$.

XII. Find B and C, having given $A = 120°$, $a = 8$, $b = 7$,

$\log 7 = \cdot 8450980$, $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$

$L \sin 60° = 9 \cdot 9375306$.

$L \sin 49°16' = 9 \cdot 8795287$, $L \sin 49°17' = 9 \cdot 8796375$.

XIII. Find expressions for the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle ABC, and prove that the ratio of the former to the latter is

$$4 \sin \frac{A}{2} . \sin \frac{B}{2} . \sin \frac{C}{2} .$$

XIV. A person who can walk 4 miles an hour on level ground, finds that on walking up hill his speed is diminished by a quantity which varies as the square of the sine of the inclination. Up a slope of 30° he goes 2 miles an hour. Find his pace up a slope of 7° 30′.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. Design, and draw to a scale of four feet to an inch, a plan, side and end elevations, of a wooden stairs to suit the circumstances of the bungalow, a drawing of which is placed before you.

The stairs must start on the ground floor clear of the door A, and have headway sufficient to clear the door B, so that the passage through both these shall be unobstructed, and reach a landing level with the door C.

Its steps are to be each 12 inches wide, with a rise not exceeding 7 inches.

II. An Irrigation Channel 9 feet deep from ground, has a bottom width of 12 feet, with slopes of 1 to 1; it carries a maximum depth of 6 feet of water, and is crossed by an embanked road 20 feet wide with slopes of 1½ to 1, at a height of 9 feet above the surface of the ground, which is practically level.

Draw a suitable Brick Arched Road Bridge of 12 feet span, with splayed wings, width between parapets to be 18 feet, and foundations 8 feet below channel bed on stiff clay; write on the drawings the names of the various parts, and prepare a specification for the work.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

E. W. STONEY, B.C.E., M. INST. C.E.

I. Mark on the accompanying Map the Catchment basin of the River pointed out, and copy the portion shown you, to a scale double of that to which the Map is drawn.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

I. If three forces are in equilibrium, they must lie in one plane, and meet at a point or be parallel.

Shew that it is impossible to arrange six forces along the edges of a tetrahedron so as to form a system in equilibrium.

II. Assuming the parallelogram of forces as concerns the direction of the line of action of the resultant, prove it for the magnitude of that resultant.

D is a point on the circumference of a circle which circumscribes a triangle ABC, and forces in the direction of DA, DB, CD are in equilibrium. Shew that the ratios of the forces to each other are independent of the position of D.

III. Prove that the algebraic sum of the moments about any point of two forces whose directions intersect, is equal to the moment of the resultant about that point.

Forces P, Q act at a point O, and their resultant is R; if a straight line cut their directions in A, B, C, respectively, shew that $\frac{P}{OA} + \frac{Q}{OB} = \frac{R}{OC}$.

IV. State the laws of friction.

A ladder whose centre of gravity is distant a from the top end, and b from the other, rests on rough ground against a rough wall, the coefficient of friction for both ground and wall being μ. Shew that its greatest inclination to the vertical is $\tan^{-1}\frac{(a+b)\mu}{b-a\mu^2}$. If it is in this position can a man stand on it, either above or below the centre of gravity, without causing it to slip?

V. Given the centre of gravity of a body, and of a part of it, find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

Two parts AC, CB of a uniform heavy rod AB are hinged at C, and in the same straight line. If the parts be 6 feet and 8 feet long, and the shorter one be turned through an angle 60°, shew that the centre of gravity of the whole rod will be moved through 1^2 feet.

VI. Describe the common balance, explaining its requisites and how they may be secured.

In a false balance a weight P appears to weigh Q, and P′ to weigh Q′. Prove that the real weight of what appears to be W′ is

$$\frac{W'(P-P')+P'Q-PQ'}{Q-Q'}$$

VII. Find the relation between the power and weight in a smooth screw.

The coupling between two railway carriages consists of a right handed and left handed screw cut at the opposite ends of the same rod and turning in nuts attached to the carriages. If the pitch of each screw be ·25 inches, and the rod be turned by a force equal to the weight of 56lbs. applied to the best advantage at the extremity of a lever 15 inches long, find the force with which the carriages will be drawn together.

VIII. Establish a connection between the measures of the statical and dynamical effects of a force.

An engine starts a train with a pressure which continues uniform for 5 minutes, when it is found that the train is moving at the rate of 23 miles an hour. If $g = 32{\cdot}2$, shew that the ratio of the pressure to the weight of the train is 11 : 3150.

IX. A heavy body Q is drawn up a smooth inclined plane by another body P which descends vertically, P and Q being connected

by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley at the top of the plane. Find the acceleration of Q, and the tension of the string.

If P = Q, find the inclination of the plane that the time of drawing up Q a given vertical height from rest may be the least possible.

X. Prove that for a given velocity of projection, the range of a projectile on an inclined plane will be greatest when the direction of projection bisects the angle between the plane and the vertical.

A particle is projected from a point on a plane inclined at an angle 30° to the horizen, its range on the plane is equal to the space through which the body would fall vertically from rest under the action of gravity in the same time. Determine the direction of projection.

XI. Define Centrifugal Force, and find an expression for it.

An express train is going at the rate of 40 miles an hour round a curve of which the radius is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. If the distance between the rails be 6 feet, find how much the outer rail must be raised above the inner in order that there may be no lateral pressure on the rails.

SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A.

I. What is the principle of transmission of fluid pressure?

In a Bramah Press if A be area of the larger cylinder, a that of the smaller, D, d, the distances of the handle and the rod from the fulcrum, and P be the force applied to the handle, prove that the pressure produced $= P.\frac{DA}{da}$

II. Find the pressure at a given depth in a liquid whose surface is subject to a given pressure.

A hollow cone whose axis is vertical and base downwards is filled with equal volumes of two liquids whose densities are in the ratio of 3 : 1. Prove that the pressure at a point in the base is $(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$ times as great as when the vessel is filled with the lighter fluid.

III. Distinguish between *whole pressure* and *resultant pressure*. When are they the same? Find the whole pressure on a surface m mersed.

The sides of a solid pyramid are isosceles triangles. The base is a rectangle whose sides are 3a, $2\sqrt{5}$. a, and the height 2a. It floats with its base in the surface of a fluid. Prove that the ratio of the whole pressure to the resultant pressure is $9 + 5\sqrt{5} : 6\sqrt{5}$.

IV. When two liquids which do not mix meet in a bent tube, their heights above the horizontal plane in which they meet are inversely as their densities.

V. Find the height through which the water rises during one stroke of the piston in the Common Pump.

v is the volume of the cylinder in which the piston works, v that of the water pipe above the surface of the water. The water will just rise to the valve at the first stroke, if the height of the water pipe be to the height of the barometer as v — v : v.

VI. Show how to graduate the Barometer.

VII. Describe the experiment by which it is shown that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies.

In a diving bell the surface of the water inside is 17 feet below the surface outside. If h' be the height of a mercury barometer placed inside, and h the height at the beginning of the descent, prove that $2h' = 3h$, if the height of the water barometer be 34 feet.

VIII. Describe the working of the one cylinder Air Pump.

What advantage does Smeaton's pump possess?

Suppose the upper valve of a Smeaton Air Pump to open when the piston is half way up, what was the density of the air in the receiver at first? Show that the distances of the piston from the top of the cylinder when during any stroke the upper valve begins to open decrease in geometrical progression at every stroke.

IX. Explain how the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid are compared by the Hydrostatic Balance.

What are the uses of the Common Hydrometer, and Nicholson's Hydrometer?

Explain the action of the slide valve in the Double-acting Steam Engine.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1881.

Friday, December 16*th*, 10 A. M. *to* 1 P. M.

URIYA—TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

I. ବିଶ୍ୱପତି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ମହାକାବ୍ୟର ଭାଗବିଶେଷ ? ଏଭାଗର ନାମ ବିଶ୍ୱପତି କାହିଁକି ହେଲା ? ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଏ ପଦର ବିଷୟ ସୂଚନା କର ।

II. (କ) ନିମ୍ନୋଦ୍ଧୃତ କବିତାମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ଫୁଟାର୍ଥ ଲେଖ :—

1. ଯାଗଯଜ୍ଞ ପୁଣ୍ୟ କଥା ଅନଲରେ ।
ଦହିଛନ୍ତି ପାତକ ତୃଣକୁ ହେଳରେ ॥

2. ନିପତ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରରେ ସେ ସଭାଗଗନ ।
କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଘେନି ଦର୍ଶିଲା ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ ॥

3. କୁରୁ ତୁଳା କୁଳକୁ ମୋ ଶର ଦାବାନଳ ।
ଲାଗିଲେ ଜାଳି ଦେବ ହୋଇଣ ପ୍ରବଳ ।

4. ତୁମ୍ଭ ବାଣୀ ଘନକୁ ପୂରବ ପବନ ।
ବିଦୂର ହୋଇ ବଢ଼ାଇବେ ତା ବହନ ॥
ଭୀଷ୍ମ ଦ୍ରୋଣ କୃପ ଗିରିକ ଘୋଡ଼ାଇ ।
ଦିଅ ସେହି ଘନରେ କହୁଅଛି ମୁହିଁ ॥

(ଖ) "କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଘେନି" ଏଠାରେ "ଘେନି" ପଦର କି ଅର୍ଥ ?

(ଗ) ଉପରୋଦ୍ଧୃତ କବିତାମାନଙ୍କରେ କି ଅଲଙ୍କାର ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇଅଛି ।

III. (କ) ତଳ-ଲେଖିତ ପଦ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସରଳ ଗଦ୍ୟରେ ଲେଖ :—

1. ଏ କାଳେ ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କ ବିଷୟେ କେହି କଥା ।
ନ କହିଣ ଗୁହିଲେ କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କୁ ଟେକ ମଥା ॥
କୃଷ୍ଣ ତାହା ଜାଣି କହିଲେ ରାଜାଙ୍କୁ ।
ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ପଣା ଖେଳରେ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ॥
ହାରି ଯୁଧିଷ୍ଠିର ବାରଟି ବରଷ ।
ବନବାସ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ବରଷ କରି ଶେଷ ॥
ବିରାଟଙ୍କ ସଭାରେ ଆସି ବସିଛନ୍ତି ।
ଦେବାକୁ ନିଜ ବଳରେ ଭାବ ଭୂତି ॥

2. ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ଏବେ ଅଧେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ।
ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କୁ ଘରେ ଥାଉ ସୁଖେ ରହି ॥

3. ଜଂଘରେ ବଳ ଥାଉଁ ଦୂତପଣ କରି ।
ଯିବାର ଶୁଣା ଅଛି କହିଁ କାହାରି ॥

4. ସୁଯୋଧନ ରଜାର ଦେହ ଶାଣେ ଚେଇ ।
ଦିଯାଇବ ଶାଣ ମୁ ବାଣକୁ ବସାଇ ॥

(ଖ) ରେଖା-ଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ପଦାନ୍ୱୟ କର ।

IV. ଘୋଷଯାତ୍ରାରେ ମୁ ଗନ୍ଧର୍ବଙ୍କ ଭୁଲେ ।
ଯୁଝିଥିଲି କେହିତ ନ ଥିଲେ ମୋର ଭୁଲେ ॥
ଦେବତାମାନଙ୍କୁ ମୁ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଭୁଲେ ଜିଣି ।
ଖାଣ୍ଡବ ପୋଡାଇଲି ଅଗ୍ନିକଟି ଆଣି ॥
କାଳକେୟ ନିବାତକବଚଙ୍କୁ ରଣ ।
ଏକା କରି ମୁହିଁ ଦେଇଲି ପରାଣ ॥

ବରାଟଙ୍କ ପୁରେ ଗୋଷ୍ଠହେ କୁରୁଙ୍କୁ ।
ଦେଲ ମୁହିଁ କାଣ୍ଡେ ନବମ ଦଶାକୁ ।।

(କ) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କବିତାମାନଙ୍କରେ ଯେଉଁ ପୂର୍ବ-କଥାର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଅଛି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣ ଲେଖ ।

(ଖ) "ନବମ ଦଶାକୁ" ଏହାର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ ?

I. ବିଶ ସିଂହାସନର ପ୍ରଣେତା କେ ? ଏ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ କି ବିଶେଷ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଲିଖିତ ହୋଇଅଛି ?
ଏହାର ନାମର ସାର୍ଥକତା କଅଣ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।.

II. (କ) "ସସେମିରା"ର ଉପାଖ୍ୟାନ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖ ।

(ଖ) ଦେଉଳ, ନାହା, ପାଟ ମହାଦେଇ, ମଥା, ପତି-ହାଣ୍ଡି, ଏମାନେ କେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କର ଅପଭ୍ରଂଶ ?

(ଗ) ଅନୁଭବ, ବିଦଗ୍ଧତା, କୁରଣ୍ଡି, ଇନ୍ଦୀବର, ଆମୃ-ନିଷ୍କ୍ରୟ, ଭାସୁର, ବଉବା, ମୁମୁକ୍ଷୁ-ଗଣ, ପୁଲିନ, ଦଇତା, ଅଭ୍ୟର୍ଥନା, ସ୍ପୃହଣୀୟ, ଏ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ ।

III. (କ) ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କର ବହୁବଚନ ବୋଧକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟମାନଙ୍କର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

(ଖ) "ପୀତାମ୍ବର" ଏହାର କି ଭିନ୍ନ ସମାସ ହୋଇ ପାରେ ? କେଉଁ ସମାସରେ କିରୂପ ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ ।

(ଗ) "ସେ ହସ୍ତ ତୋଳି ନମସ୍କାର କଲେ ;" "ତୋ-ହର ଯେବେ ଆମ୍ଭରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଥାଏ, ତେବେ

କଥା ଶୁନ ;" ସରଳ ବୃକ୍ଷରେ ଯେ ଶବ ଗୋଟା-
ଏକ ଅଛି ବନ୍ଧା ହୋଇ ସେ ଶବ ଯାଇ ତୁମ୍ଭେ
ଘେନ ଆସ ।"

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର କୌଣସି ଦୋଷ ଥିଲେ
ଦେଖାଅ ।

(ଘ) "ଯାହା ହୋଇବ ତାହା ହେଉ, ମୁଁ ସମ୍ମ
ପ୍ରତିପାଳଣ କରିବି,"

" ଯେ ହୋଇବ ସେ ହେଉ ମୁଁ ସମ୍ମ ପ୍ରତିପାଳଣ
କରିବି ।"

ଏ ଦୁଇ ବାକ୍ୟର ଅର୍ଥର କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭେଦ
ଥିଲେ ଲେଖ ।

VIII. ସେ ରଘୁଙ୍କୁ କ୍ରୋଡ଼ରେ ଧରି ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ-ନିମୀଳିତ
ନୟନରେ ଚିରାଭିଳଷିତ ସୁତ-ଶ୍ରୁଣାମୃତ-ରସା-
ସ୍ୱାଦନ କଲେ । ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ସନ୍ଧି ଓ ସମା-
ସମାନଙ୍କର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଟୀକା କର ।

IX. ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଇନ୍ଦୁମତୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱୟମ୍ବରସଭା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା
କର ।

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1881.

Friday, December 16*th*, 2 *to* 5 P. M.

URIYA—TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

I. Translate into Uriya :—

II. Subject of a short essay in Uriya—

The uses of Recreation.

III. Translate into English :—

(କ) ଏକସମୟରେ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଘେନି ବନ-ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବୁଲି ବନପ୍ରଦେଶର ରମଣୀୟତା ଦେଖି-ବାରେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଏବଂ ସୀତାଙ୍କ ହସ୍ତ ଧରି ନାନାବିଧ ତରୁ ଲତା ଫଳ ପୁଷ୍ପରେ ସୁଶୋଭିତ ହେବାର ଦେଖି ସମ୍ବୋଧନ କରି ନିଜ କାନ୍ତା ମୈଥିଲୀଙ୍କି କହିଲେ ହେ ପ୍ରିୟେ ! ଦେଖ ! ଏବନଦେଶ ନାନାବିଧ କୁସୁମ-ସୌରଭରେ କେ-ମନ୍ତ ଆମୋଦିତ ହୋଇଅଛି, ଦେଖ ! ପକ୍ଷି-ସକଳ କେମନ୍ତ କୋଳାହଳ ନାଦରେ ଏହି ସ୍ଥା-ନକୁ ଧ୍ୱନିତ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି, ମୃଗକଦମ୍ବ ଯୂଥ ! ହୋଇ ତରୁମାନଙ୍କ ମୂଳରେ ଶୟନ କରି ରୋମନ୍ଥ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି, ଯେବେ ବନବାସ ଯୋଗ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇ ନ ଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ କି ଏମନ୍ତ ସୁରମ୍ୟ ଶୋଭା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିପଥରେ କଦାଚ ପ୍ରବେଶ

ହୁଅନ୍ତା ! ଅତଏବ କୈକେୟୀ ଆମ୍ଭର ଅପକାର ନ କରି ଉପକାର କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ଏଥିରେ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ ।

(ଖ) ଏକଦା ସ୍ୱୟଂ ସଂହାରକର୍ତ୍ତା ମୁନିବେଶଧାରଣ ପୂର୍ବକ ରାମଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଆସି କହିଲେ, ମହାରାଜ ! ଆମ୍ଭେ ଦୁଇ ଜଣ ନିର୍ଜନରେ କୌଣସି ପରାମର୍ଶ କରିବା, ଯେବେ କେହି ଢେଢେବେଳେ ଆମ୍ଭ-ମାନଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଆସି ରହସ୍ୟଭେଦ କରିବ ତାହାକୁ ଜୀବନର ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ରାମ ତାହା ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରି ଋଷିବେଶ-ଧାରୀ କୃତା-ନ୍ତକୁ ନିର୍ଜନକୁ ଘେନି ଗଲେ, ଏବଂ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣକୁ ଦ୍ୱାର ରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଦେଶ ଦେଲେ । ଛଦ୍ମ-ବେଶୀ ଋଷି ରାମନିକଟରେ ଆତ୍ମ ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ପୂର୍ବକ କହିଲେ, ବ୍ରହ୍ମା ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱର୍ଗାରୋହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଦେଶ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ।

(ଗ) ଯେଉଁ ସୁବିସ୍ତୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାୟୁରାଶି ସମସ୍ତ ବସୁନ୍ଧରାକୁ ସମାଚ୍ଛାଦିତ କରି ରହିଅଛି ; ଯାହାର ସାଗ-ରୋପମ ଅନନ୍ତଗର୍ଭ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜୀବମାନେ ମୀନାଦି-ଜଳଚର ସଦୃଶ, ଅବସ୍ଥାନ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ; ଯାହାର ମୃଦୁହିଲ୍ଲୋଲ ବନ ଏବଂ ଉପବନମାନଙ୍କର ପତ୍ରାବଳୀ ଏବଂ କୁସୁମରାଶିକୁ ବିକମ୍ପିତ କରି ଏବଂ ନାସାତର୍ପଣକାରୀ ପରିମଳ ବହନ କରି, ପ୍ରଣୟି-ଜନୋଚିତ ଯତ୍ନ ସହକାରେ ପରିଶ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଜୀବମା-ନଙ୍କର ସନ୍ତାପ ଅପନୋଦନ କରିଅଛି , ଯେଉଁ

ପ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜନ ଭୟଙ୍କର ବେଗରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ, ଘୋର ଭୈରବନାଦରେ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱକୁ ଆତଙ୍କାକୁଳ କରି ଅଟଳ ଗିରି ଶୃଙ୍ଗକୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ବିଦୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିଅଛି ; ଯାହାର ଅସୀମ ଶକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଚଣ୍ଡ ସଂହାରମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଧାରଣ କଲେ ମହା ଅରଣ୍ୟାନୀ ସବୁ ସମୂଳରେ ଉତ୍ପାଟିତ ହେଉଅଛି, ଐଶ୍ୱର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନଗରମାନ ବିଧ୍ୱସ୍ତ ହେଉଅଛି ଏବଂ ସୁବୃହତ୍ ପୋତରାଜି କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ତୁଲ୍ୟ ଇତସ୍ତତଃ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଚୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଉଅଛି ; ଯାହାକୁ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ ପ୍ରାଣ ପରିପୋଷକରୂପେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧି କରି ଜଗତପ୍ରାଣ ଆଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ; ସେହି ବାୟୁରାଶି ବିଷୟ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବା କୀଦୃଶ କୌତୁକର ବିଷୟ ।

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

Saturday, December 17th, 10 A. M. *to* 1 P. M.

URIYA—TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

I. (*a*) କେଉଁ ଦେଶରେ ପୂର୍ବକାଳରେ ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରର ବିଶେଷ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା ଥିଲା ? ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ମଣ୍ଡଳୀ ବିଷୟରେ ପୁରାକାଳୀୟ ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନଙ୍କର କି ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଥିଲା ? କେ ସେ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ-ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ମତ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ସାହସୀ ହୋଇ ଥିଲେ ? ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମତ ବଦ୍ଧମୂଳ ହୋଇ ପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ କାହିଁକି ?

(*b*) କୋପର୍ନିକସଙ୍କର ନୂତନ ମତ ପ୍ରଚାର ପକ୍ଷରେ ଅନୁକୂଳ ଓ ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ବିଷୟମାନଙ୍କର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

(*c*) କୋପର୍ନିକସଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଉତ୍ତାରେ କେଉଁ ମହାନୁଭବ ତାହାଙ୍କର ମତର ଘୋଷକତା କଲେ ? ତାହାଙ୍କର ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଘଟନାମାନଙ୍କର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣ ଲେଖ ।

II. (*a*) ନିଉଟନ, ଲିନିୟସ୍, ସର୍ ଉଇଲିୟମ୍ ଜୋନ୍ସ୍ କି ହେତୁରୁ ଜଗଦ୍ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ?

(*b*) ଟାମସ୍ ଜେନ୍‌କିନ୍‌ସଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ-ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖ ।

III. ତଳ-ଲେଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପେ ଅର୍ଥ କର :—

1, ଫଳତଃ ସେମାନେ (ପୂର୍ବକାଳୀୟ ଲୋକମାନେ) କେବଳ ପ୍ରମାଣ ପ୍ରୟୋଗର ବିଧେୟ ଥିଲେ, ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ବା ବିବେଚନା କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

2. ସର୍ବଦା ଏପରି ଘଟନା ହୋଇ ଥାଏ, କୌଣସି ଲବ୍ଧ-ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠ ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ-ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତକ ସହିତ ତୁଳନା କରି ଗଣନା କଲେ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ-ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକର ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରା ଯାଏ ।

3. ଏହିମାନ୍ୟ ଉପକରଣ-ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ସ୍ୱାବଲମ୍ବିତ ମତ ପ୍ରମାଣ ସିଦ୍ଧ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯେ ସକଳ ଗବେଷଣା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, କେତେ ବରଷ ତତ୍ସମ୍ବାଦନ ବିଷୟରେ ମନୋନିବେଶ କଲେ ।

4. ଗାଲିଲିୟ ଏହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି-ପୋଷକ ନଳାକାର ନୂତନ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ନଭୋମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରି ଦେଖିଲେ ଛାଇଆଳି ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ତାରକା-ସ୍ତବକ ମାନ୍ୟ ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର-ମଣ୍ଡଳର ଉପର ଭାଗ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବନ୍ଧୁର ଏବଂ ବୃହ-ସ୍ପତି ପାରପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ-ଚତୁଷ୍ଟୟ ପରିବେଷ୍ଟିତ ।

5. ସେ ସ୍ୱହସ୍ତ-ନିର୍ମିତ ପ୍ରାତିଫଳିକ ପାଞ୍ଚପାଦକ ଦୂର-ବୀକ୍ଷଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶନୈଶ୍ଚର ଗ୍ରହ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରି ଅନିର୍ବଚନୀୟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେଲେ । ଦୂରବୀକ୍ଷଣ

ନିମ୍ନରେ ଓ ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଯେ ଏତାବତ୍ତ ସାଧାରଣ ସିଦ୍ଧି-ପରିଚୟ ଘଟିଅଛି ଏହି ତାହାର ସୂଚନା-ପାତ ହେଲା ।

IV. ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ରେଖା-ଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଯାହା କିଛି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ତାହା ଲେଖ ।

V. ପଶ୍ଚାଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ :—
ଅକାତବକ୍ଷୋଭିତ, ମୀନାହତରହିତ, ଦ୍ୱୈୟଙ୍ଗବୀନ, ଆଲବାଳ, ତୂଣୀର, ପାରଣା, ଲୁଚାଇଲୁ, ପ୍ରୋଷିତ-ଭର୍ତ୍ତୃକାବେଶଧାରିଣୀ, ଅଭ୍ରଙ୍କଷ, ପରିଣାମ, ଆଲେଖ୍ୟମାତ୍ରାବଶିଷ୍ଟ, ପ୍ଲବଙ୍ଗମ, ନିସର୍ଗ-ସୁନ୍ଦର, ଅସ୍ପୃଶ୍ୟ, ଭୂତଭାବନ, ଏବଂ ବିଳାସ-ମେଖଳା ।

VI. ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଲଙ୍କାରୁ ଅଯୋଧ୍ୟାକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଗତ ହେଲା ସମୟରେ ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ସ୍ଥଳ ଓ ବସ୍ତୁ ଦେଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଯେତେ ଦୂର ସ୍ମରଣ ଥାଏ ଲେଖ ।

VII. ରଘୁଙ୍କର ଦିଗ୍‌ବିଜୟରେ କେଉଁ ୨ ଦେଶ କିପ୍ରକାର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୋଇଅଛି ? ସେ ଦେଶ-ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରୁ କାଳିଦାସଙ୍କ ଭୂଗୋଳଜ୍ଞାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ତୁମ୍ଭର ମତ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ।

VIII. "କାବ୍ୟପାଠର ଫଳ କଣ" ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଲେଖ ।

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

Saturday, December 17th, 2 to 5 P. M.

URIYA—TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

I. Translate into Uriya :—

II. Subject of short essay in Uriya—

The recent gold discoveries in India.

III. Translate into English :—

(*a*) ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ପ୍ରକୃତର କଳେବର ଯେପରି ବିଶ୍ୱ-ଠଭାବାପନ୍ନ, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି ବିଶାଳକାୟ। ଏପରି ବିଶାଳ ପର୍ବତ, ଏପରି ବିଶାଳ ନଦୀ ପୃଥିବୀର ଅନ୍ୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବିରଳ। ଅଭ୍ରଭେଦୀ ହିମାଳୟ ଯେଉଁ ଭାରତବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଗ-ପ୍ରାଚୀରରୂପେ ଦଣ୍ଡାୟମାନ, ଅନନ୍ତ ମହା ସାଗର ଏବଂ ସୁଦୂର-ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ବିପୁଳ ସିନ୍ଧୁ ଏବଂ ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁତ୍ର ଯେଉଁ ଦେଶର ପରିଖାରୂପେ ବିରାଜମାନ, ସଂସ୍କୃତ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିଶାଳ-କାୟ ମହାକାବ୍ୟଦ୍ୱୟ ସେହି ଦେଶର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅଟେ। ନାୟକରେ ବିଶାଳତା ବିଷ-ୟରେ ରାମାୟଣ ଏବଂ ମହାଭାରତ ତୁଲ୍ୟ ମହା-କାବ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ନାହିଁ। ମହାକବି ହୋମର ବିରଚିତ ଇଲିଅଡ ଏବଂ

ଓଡିସି ନାମକ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଗ୍ରୀସର ମହାକାବ୍ୟଦ୍ୱୟ ଉତ୍କର୍ଷ ବିଷୟରେ ରାମାୟଣ ଏବଂ ମହାଭାରତ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ତୁଳନୀୟ ହେଲେହେଁ ବିଶାଳତା ବିଷୟରେ କଦାପି ତୁଳନୀୟ ହୋଇ ନ ପାରେ ।

(b) ରାମାୟଣରେ ପୁରୁଷ ଚରିତ୍ର ଅତି-ରଞ୍ଜିତ ହୋଇ ଥିଲେହେଁ, ନାରୀଚରିତ୍ର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପେ ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଭାବସଙ୍ଗତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଗାର୍ହସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଜୀବନର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ ବିଷୟରେ ଇଲିଅଡ ରାମାୟଣ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ନିକୃଷ୍ଟ ଅଟେ । କୈକେୟୀ, ମନ୍ଥରା, କୌଶଲ୍ୟା, ମନ୍ଦୋଦରୀ, ସୀତା ଏହି ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କର ଚରିତ୍ର ଅସାମାନ୍ୟ କୈପୁଣ୍ୟସହକାରେ ଚିତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇ-ଅଛି । ଅଧୁନାତନ ସମୟରେ ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ନାରୀସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଯେଉଁ ଭୟାନକ କୁସଂସ୍କାରମାନ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅଛି, ରାମାୟଣ ରଚ-ନାକାଳରେ ସେ ସବୁ ନ ଥିଲା । ତେତେବେଳେ ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କର ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଥିଲା । ରାଜ-ମହିଷୀମାନେ ସଭାସ୍ଥଳରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇ ଅମାତ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ କଥୋପକଥନ କରୁଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ପୁର-ନାରୀମାନେ ଅପରିଚିତ ଅତିଥିମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାଦର ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ପୂର୍ବକ ଯଥାବିଧି ଅଭ୍ୟର୍ଥନା କରୁଥିଲେ ।

(c) ଏହି ପୃଥିବୀସ୍ଥ ଜୀବମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବଳ ମନୁଷ୍ୟମାନେ ଉନ୍ନତଶୀଳ ଅଟେ । ଅତିପ୍ରାଚୀନ-କାଳରେ ଖେଚରବୃନ୍ଦ ଯେପରି କୌଶଳସହକାରେ

କୁଳାୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରୁଥିଲେ, ମଧୁମକ୍ଷିକାମାନେ ମଧୁଚକ୍ର ଗଠନ କରୁଥିଲେ, ପଶୁମାନେ ଯେପରି ଉଦରପୂର୍ତ୍ତି ନିମିତ୍ତ ଇତସ୍ତତଃ ପରିଭ୍ରମଣ କରୁଥିଲେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ମାନବଜାତିର ଆଦିମବନ୍ୟ-ଅବସ୍ଥାର ଯେତେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଅଛି, ତାହା ଆଲୋଚନା କଲେ ମନ ବିସ୍ମୟରେ ଅବଶପ୍ରାୟ ହୁଏ । ଗିରି-ଗହ୍ୱର ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କର ଆଶ୍ରୟ-ସ୍ଥାନ ଥିଲା, ସେମାନେ ଏବେ ସୁରମ୍ୟ ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକାରେ ବାସ କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି ।